

2016 年名校名师考研英语辅导丛书

考研英语阅读理解高分突破（全新版）

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電子工業出版社
Publishing House of Electronics Industry
北京 · BEIJING

内 容 简 介

本书严格遵循最新考试大纲,系统、全面,与考试大纲紧密相联。其编写严格按照考试大纲的要求,突出考研英语阅读理解的特点。在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间,广泛涉猎,其中包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的知识。具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面,可以让考生系统地见识考研英语的阅读理解材料,强化英语背景知识,获取阅读理解考试高分。广泛的阅读可以提高考生的阅读理解能力,也可以巩固和提高语言应用能力,达到事半功倍的目的。本书在第一版的基础上更新和补充了大部分内部,讲解更精彩。

本书适用对象:参加2016年研究生入学考试的广大考生。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语阅读理解高分突破:全新版/张永艳主编. —北京:电子工业出版社,2015.2

(2016年名校名师考研英语辅导丛书)

ISBN 978-7-121-25403-1

I. ①考… II. ①张… III. ①英语—阅读教学—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第010543号

策划编辑:郭穗娟

责任编辑:郭穗娟

印 刷:

装 订:

出版发行:电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编 100036

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张:19.25 字数:490千字

版 次:2015年2月第1版

印 次:2015年2月第1次印刷

定 价:49.80元

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前 言

中国加入 WTO 之后, 改革开放逐步深化, 经济发展速度日益加快, 社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进, 对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大, 这方面的教育也在稳步发展, 规模不断扩大、层次逐步齐全、教学质量不断提高、测试更加规范化, 考生人数也在迅猛增加。全国硕士研究生入学考试是国家选拔高层次、高水平人才的考试, 重点考查考生的综合能力。参加该考试的学生一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力, 另一方面还应该具备较高水平的外语能力。

从测量学角度来说, 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试应是“常模参照”考试, 即选拔性考试。命题工作需坚持既有利于为国家选拔高层次的专门人才, 又有利于高等学校教学的原则, 强调在考查知识的基础上, 重点考查考生的分析问题和解决问题的能力, 并且要采用科学的办法, 保持考试水平的稳定性, 本书在第一版的基础上更新和补充了更精彩的内容。

阅读理解是考研英语中的“重中之重”, 该部分在整个试卷中的分值最高, 且阅读理解能力也是做好其他部分的基础。在复习英语时, 把阅读理解作为考试的切入点, 可以“一箭双雕”, 对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。为此, 我们倾力推出这本《考研英语阅读理解高分突破(全新版)》。

本书的编写特点如下:

一、鲜明的创新特色, 编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本书全面吸收了同类图书的优点, 结合作者丰富的辅导经验, 博采众长, 推陈出新, 使书中的结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。编写者都是多年从事全国硕士研究生入学统一考试命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者, 他们熟悉学位考试的大纲、教材, 以及考生的需要和考试辅导, 深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态, 经过精心研究, 认真组织, 编写出了这本辅导书。

二、配套练习丰富

本书有十八套高度仿真模拟测试试题, 有助于考生对英语阅读理解解题技巧的消化和吸收, 通过实践来掌握解题方法, 熟悉命题规律和出题动态。

本书还附赠以下内容: 1 篇北大考研英语高分秘籍; 2 套原命题组成员密押试卷; 10 篇考研英语大作文万能模板; 11 篇考研英语小作文万能模板, 1997—2000 年考研英语真题试卷及解析。下载网址: <http://www.hxedu.com.cn> (华信教育资源网)。

总之, 本书一定会成为广大立志参加全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材, 以及好的学习热情, 是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出, 恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

参加本书编写的除了主编张永艳, 还有李春艳、张晓燕、张一平、张艳霜、刘爽、沈



二婵、吴经林、赵丽娜、范秋杏、李建霞、张秀娟、耿淑玉、王印有、刘东和、王英、王迎秋、沈朦、葛肖、郑嘉昊和王明。在此一并表示感谢。

尽管我们付出了许多心血和努力，其中的不当之处在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2015年1月

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第一章

考研英语阅读理解命题规律和应试策略分析

第一节 基本考情分析

阅读理解题主要是考查考生获取准确信息的能力。考查包括两大类：一类为客观理解题，即理解文章中叙述的具体事实和抽象的概念；另一类为主观理解题，即通过阅读文章，对文章的主旨和深一层的意义、作者的意图、态度，以及整篇文章的逻辑关系有更深入的理解，并据此进行推理和判断。

根据近几年阅读理解试卷的分析，推测未来该题仍会保持其命题基本原则，在选择文段方面会更多涉及交际功能强、实用性强的应用文、说明文等，出现包括人文、社会、历史、科学、政经等多领域的文化题材。题目设计会进一步向较深层次发展，需要考生有足够的词汇储备量和丰富的相关知识积累，利用所获信息解决问题。综合归纳、推理判断，以及细节转换理解题会更加突出。

Part A: 四篇阅读理解文章，要求考生阅读所提供的文章并选择正确答案，通过考查生词词义、文章主旨要点、辨别具体信息、推理分析等了解考生掌握该文章的情况。

Part B: 该部分为新增题型，考查考生对文章的连贯性、一致性及文章结构的掌握。该题型没有改动。由历年真题可以看出主要题型有以下三种。

1. 在一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章中挖出五段空白，要求考生从文后所提供的六至七段文字中选择合适的段落，使填完整后的文章符合行文脉络、段落之间的逻辑等。

2. 将一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章段落打乱顺序，其中有二至三个段落已经给出文中的位置，要求考生将其排好顺序。

3. 在一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章中要求考生以文后的小标题给文中的五个段落前选上正确的小标题。相较而言，该题型较易。只需要考生对空格下一段内容仔细阅读并加以概括即可选出正确答案。

第二节 命题规律和应试策略分析

Part A

历年真题阅读理解题中考查的题材大多数以科学技术、经济管理、教育文化和社会生活类为主，因此考生可有侧重点地进行复习。考生在备考期间不仅需要多多阅读，还应注意知识面的广度。如社会生活和文化教育类的文章，考生可以多阅读新闻周刊、时代周刊、泰晤士报等；商业经济类的文章，考生可以阅读商业周刊、经济学家等；这就促使考生要



坚持每天一定量的阅读，有的文章一定要精读，包括生词、文章主旨等。

根据近十一年考研英语真题可以看出阅读文章体裁方面大多数都属于议论文和说明文，一般有议论、评论、报道和分析。而纯文学类文章较少，概括性和抽象思维方面的阅读材料居多。议论文往往通过直接给出观点后以事实论据进行佐证或者是通过呈现各种事实依据后总结观点；通过摆出各种事实依据后总结、归纳观点；摆事实与提出观点相结合；先以反面观点示人，后以事实推翻其论点并得出新论点的方式写作。

复习时考生应注意以下三点：

1. 尽可能多阅读与真题相关、难易程度接近的文章，并注意扩大知识面，即阅读各种题材的文章。

2. 平时注意相关专业的或非专业的知识积累，尽量达到对某些领域的相关常识储备。

3. 早早动手、大量阅读并长期坚持，才能有一定的效用，临时抱佛脚并不适用任何人。

以历年真题为基础，分析阅读理解题的题型大概分为：主旨概括题、细节甄别题、语义理解题和推断分析题四大类，现建议考生按照以下解题方法应对。



一、主旨概括题

主旨概括题主要考查考生对阅读材料的主旨，以及对文章大意的掌握。通常有以下提问方式：

1. The best title for this passage is_____.
2. Topic of the article is_____.
3. The main idea of the passage is_____.
4. The passage is mainly about (concerned with)_____.
5. The passage mainly (primarily) deals with_____.
6. The author mainly discusses_____.
7. The title that best expresses the main idea is_____.
8. The central idea conveyed in the above passage is_____.
9. The author's purpose in writing this passage is_____.
10. The main idea of this selection may be best expressed as_____.
11. What is the main topic (theme, subject, point) of the passage?
12. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
13. What would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
14. What does the passage mainly discuss?
15. Which title suits this passage best?
16. Which sentence best summarizes the article?

考生阅读材料时首先应抓住文章的主干线，了解文章的行文架构。抓住文章要点是解题中的关键所在。考生拿到试卷，翻到阅读理解题部分时应迅速判断一下该文章的题材和体裁，查看文章的论点、论据、行文构架，以及文章段落之间的逻辑关系，找出文章的相关主旨句。辨认主旨句，首先得从文章首段或中段着手，有时文章的主题句往往就是首段的主旨句。



解题关键在于考生弄清楚这类题型应主要由篇章主题句或者是从篇章的结构入手, 利用自身推理能力, 系统分析文章信息, 归纳总结后得出主题。

解题方法:

(1) 运用宏观阅读技巧做题。根据文章结构判断主题。

(2) 运用首段和首末句信息做题。综合各段的首末句的内容, 可以得出主题。注意: 只看首段有时容易以偏概全, 因为首段有时只是在引出文章主体之前起抛砖引玉的作用。

(3) 运用写作方法做题。阅读理解部分以报刊文章为主, 文章首段常以类比、故事、今昔对比等方式引出主题。问文章使用的写作方法时, 正确答案一般是类比等; 问使用类比、故事、今昔对比等写作方法的目的时, 正确答案是引出主题。

(4) 运用快速构思成文法进行判断。在两个选项难以分辨时可以分别以它们为题, 在脑海中快速构思两个写作提纲, 若所构思提纲与原文内容大致吻合者为正确答案, 否则为干扰选项。

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the



cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Needs of the readers all over the world.
- B. Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
- C. Origins of the declining newspaper industry.
- D. Aims of a journalism credibility project.

本题考查考生对全文主旨的把握。本文主要叙述了美国报纸行业正在遭遇不被信任的事情。文章分为三部分：

第一部分（第一段和第二段）文章首先提出为什么会有如此多的美国人不再相信报纸上看到的東西，此为文章主旨，并对新闻可信度调查的目的及其局限性进行介绍。

第二部分（第三段至第六段）内容具体分析问题的深刻根源，并列举事例具体说明。

第三部分（第七段）指出，报业的真正问题是不能满足读者的需求，但他们没有认识到这个问题。最后，文章提出报业应该在哪些方面做改变提出建议。

文章开头提出了文章主旨，文章首句提出了问题：为什么那么多美国人不相信自己在报纸上看到的東西？接下来，文章先介绍了一项新闻可信度调查；接着探讨造成读者不信任报纸的深层原因。第二句和第三句介绍要回答这一问题的一项调查研究。第二段对该调查令人不满意的结果进行描述，该段提到的调查所反映出来的问题中，包括 A 项内容，但 A 项不能概括全文内容；C 项可在末段首句 a declining one(industry)找到相关信息。此句提到，报业是一个日趋衰败的行业，但是，该句未就其原因进行探究，所以 C 项不对；D 项可在第一段“新闻可信度调查”中找到相关信息，但这不是全文讨论的对象，所以 D 项也不对。据此判断，正确项是 B。



二、细节甄別题

这类问题要求考生理解与文章主题有关的事实依据，赞同或反对的理由，以及找出其他有关的细节或具体的数据等。细节题的出题类型主要有以下三种：

1. 特殊疑问句

以 What, Who, When, How, Where 等引导的问题。

- A. What do we know about...?
- B. Why is (are)...?
- C. How many (much)...in this article?
- D. In what year...?
- E. In what way...?
- F. According to the passage, who(what, where, when)...?



2. 正误判断题

通常询问文章中所述的事情是否真实, 某种提法是否正确或文章(作者)是否提及某事。

- A. Which of the following statements is (not) true?
- B. Which of the following is (not) mentioned in the article?
- C. Which of the following does not explain...?
- D. Which of the following statements is wrong according to the author?
- E. Which of the following is NOT listed as...?
- F. All of the following are true except...
- G. The author mentions all of the items listed below except...
- H. The author (passage) does not tell us...

3. 填空题

通常涉及与主题有关的事实或细节, 但涉及的范围比正误判断题要广。

- A. The real cause is_____.
- B. According to the author, the techniques can be used to_____.
- C. The author states that_____.
- D. The experiment shows that_____.
- E. Mr. X expects (hopes, wishes)_____.

解题关键在于考生应根据段落中主题句的名词粗略确定段落内容方向; 利用题干提问的内容, 大致定位对应的段落; 利用题干中的重要信息词准确确定相关信息句, 进行判断并确定细节题的正确答案。

解题方法:

考生应学会识别干扰项的以下特点。

- (1) 故意混淆选项的内容和作者在原文中提到的信息相反。
- (2) 偷换概念。选项提到了原文的内容, 但是却将原文对应部分中的另一个关键词或短语换成了意思不同的其他词汇。
- (3) 无中生有。选项中出现了原文没有提到或推导不出的内容。
- (4) 因果倒置。选项中涉及的两部分之间的因果关系与原文所说的因果关系正好相反, 将原文的因换成了果或者将原文的果换成了因。
- (5) 扩大范围。将原文中只适用部分的情况变为适用全部的情况或者增加了其他部分的范围。例如, 在选项中出现表示泛指的复数名词作主语时, 要注意该名词在原文的范围。如果选项中所说的情况只适用主语所指的一部分, 那么这一选项就是干扰选项。注意, 上述干扰选项的特征也适用判断其他题型的干扰选项。

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.



The researchers studied the behavior of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, cooperative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behavior became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (are much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a cooperative, group-living species. Such cooperation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems for the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys ____.
- A. prefer grapes to cucumbers.
 - B. can be taught to exchange things.
 - C. will not be cooperative if feeling cheated.
 - D. are unhappy when separated from others.

本文是一则科学新闻，节选自2003年9月18日发表于《经济学家》杂志(*The Economist*)的一篇题为“Moral Monkeys”(具有道德感的猴子)的文章，介绍了生物行为科学研究发现灵长类动物和人一样也有公平意识。第一段：本段把人类和猴子进行比较，引出猴子和人类一样有类似的情感表达这一主题；第二段至第四段：采用对比方法描述所研究的猴子特点，并阐述猴子在研究过程中的各种反应；第五段：总结性地指出猴子也具备公平意识，但其公平意识的来源目前还不得而知。

本题考查考生对文章细节的把握。根据题意，可找到文章最后一段。该段前三句指出卷尾猴也受社会情感的支配。在野外，它们是协作的群居物种，但前提条件是只有在当每只猴子都感到自己没有受到欺骗的情况下才会合作。也就是说，假如猴子受到不公平的待遇，它们的合作就会终止。A项和B项内容并非是研究的最终发现；D项属于无关干扰项；



C 项是末段第三句 “However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.” 的同义改写。因此, 正确选项只能是 C, 其他项均不符合题意。

三、语义理解题

语义理解题是指要求考生对某个词或者句子部分的含义进行阐释, 在备选项中选出正确答案。该题型主要考查两种词汇: 一种是比较生僻的单词; 另一种则是考生熟悉的单词在文章中的具体含义。考查考生是否理解某个特定的词语在文章特定语境下的含义, 以及某句子在特定文章知识背景下的深层含义, 此时考查的句子大多数与文章内容紧密联系, 很少会单从字面上进行考查, 因此考生碰到此类题型时, 应注意结合文章内容加以深度思考。

- (1) The word “...” (in line...) most probably means ...
- (2) From the passage, we can infer that the word “...” is ...
- (3) From the first paragraph, we learn that ...
- (4) By ..., the author probably means ...
- (5) According to the passage, what is ...?

解题关键在于考生注意单词所在的上下文, 尤其是上下句。假如所考单词为熟词, 则其字面意思肯定不是正确答案。考生应联系其前后文得出其在特定场合下更为深刻的含义, 此时该词的含义和该词的字面意思可能没有丝毫联系。

利用猜词法: 根据词根、词缀判断词义; 先判断生词在文章中的词性, 再看它与哪些词语可以搭配, 最后根据自己的常识推测; 找出上下文中该生词的其他表示方法, 如同义词、同义解释、反义词、反义解释和同位语结构推断其含义。

解题方法:

- (1) 回归原文, 找出该词汇或者句子。
- (2) 注意结合前后文, 理解该词汇的实际含义。
- (3) 如果该词汇是简单词汇或者是考生熟悉的词汇, 则它的字面意思必然不是正确答案。
- (4) 词汇题的正确答案经常隐藏在原文中该词汇的附近位置。切忌仅凭词汇词义过度推理。
- (5) 寻找时要注意特殊标点、定语从句、构词的前后缀等, 特别要注意寻找时的同性原则。例如, 冒号前的词汇的意思可以由冒号后的部分归纳; 破折号之后的词汇的意思可以由破折号之前的部分推测。
- (6) 代入法。将确定的答案代入原文, 看上下文逻辑是否通顺, 如果通顺则是正确答案。

干扰项特点: 与所考词汇形似; 如果考的是熟词, 含有常规词义的往往是错误选项。

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. “Women are particularly susceptible to developing





depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affects the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals are her increased “opportunities” for stress. “It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well. It’s just that they have so much more to cope with.” says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s.” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

24. The sentence “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” (Line 6, Para.5) shows that ____.

- A. Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
- B. Alvarez’s salary barely covered her household expenses.
- C. Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
- D. Alvarez paid practically everything by check.

本题对文章第五段末尾 “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” 一句语义进行考查。要理解这句话的含义可联系前文。原文首先主要谈论女性压力，第五段则是花了大部分笔墨描述阿尔瓦雷兹所承受的巨大压力，本段前文还具体指出阿尔瓦雷兹要照顾孩子、找工作、交房租、付车款、还债，于是可以推测出末句是对阿尔瓦雷兹生活状况的一种概括。前面句子 “阿尔瓦雷兹要照顾十多岁的孩子、找工作、交房租、还车款，还要还欠债”，所以我们猜测得出阿尔瓦雷兹确实需要不停地赚钱以缓解巨大的生活压力。故正确选项应为 B。



“live from paycheck to paycheck”为固定短语，表示“挣的钱勉强够用，根本没有剩余”，此外，类似的短语“barely make ends meet”也为“live from paycheck to paycheck”之意。A项只说对了阿尔瓦雷兹自身的主观想法，而忽略了造成其想法是源自于所承受的生活压力这一无奈的现实；C项只介绍文章所提到的部分事实，并未点出重点原因；D项内容根据paycheck一词的字面意思故意扰乱考生的视线，故排除。

四、推断分析题

推断分析题主要考查考生在阅读原文的基础上对原文相关语言的推理和引申。该题型令部分考生感到头痛，主要是考生解答该题时容易走向两个极端：没有进行推理或者过度推理。

这类题具有较大的难度，要求考生在理解原文的基础上，根据文章中所阐述的事实细节和上下文的暗示与线索进行综合分析，然后做出推断预测或得出合情合理的结论。因此，考生必须细读全文，不仅要懂得文章的表层意义，还要理解深层的内涵；不仅要掌握言词的观点和倾向，还要获取字里行间隐含的信息。但同时必须提醒考生的是切忌无根据地随意猜想或推理，把白的东西说成黑的，把自己的观点当成作者的。也就是说，考生所做的每一个推断或引申都应该是合情合理的、具有充分依据的。

这种题型的常用提问方式有以下几种：

1. The passage is intended to_____.
2. The passage implies that_____.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.
4. It can be concluded from the passage that_____.
5. We can concluded (infer, see) from the article that_____.
6. The writer implies that_____.
7. The author suggests that_____.
8. An inference which may (not) be made from the article is_____.
9. According to the article, many people may_____.
10. The next paragraph would most probably deal with_____.
11. The paragraph preceding (following) this one may discuss_____.
12. In the paragraph following this one, we may expect the author to discuss_____.
13. What does the paragraph preceding this one probably discuss?
14. What does the writer imply about...?
15. Which of the following can (not) be inferred from the article?
16. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
17. Where would this paragraph most probably be found?
18. Where would this paragraph most probably appear?

该题型一般有三种类型：推理题、结论题和评价题，这三类往往具备以下两个特点。文章中没有明显的答题依据；如果文中有依据可循，则四个选项单从表面上看都讲得通，一时之间难以辨别真伪。

正确选项一般具有以下特点：非文中明确指出的内容，需要考生自己引申或归纳总结





的一般是正确选项；当所有备选项均能凭常识判断时，其中含义深刻的选项为正确项，但是有时正确选项却是唯一非常识的选项。

命题者设计干扰项时一般有以下几种方式：简单复述原文，没有任何推断结论，把直接表达当成间接推理；看似推断所得的结论，实际上与原文不符，例如，选项中将原文中的原因变成了结果，把原文中的手段改成了目的；以常识判断时正确，但根据文章事实或上下文逻辑无法推理出该观点，因此考生要格外注意，不能抛开原文根据自己的主观想法或生活经验去推理，因为此处命题者考查的是考生理解作者意图的能力；虽然该选项确实以文章提供的事实或内在逻辑为推理依据，但考生有时容易犯下过度推理、概括不当的错误，因此具有该种特质的备选项其干扰性最强；选项中有部分内容纯属无中生有，这类选项只要考生仔细查看便能将其排除在外。考生解题时应牢牢抓住备选项中三错一对的关系，即三个选项与原文相矛盾，只有一个选项符合原文的意思。

解题关键在于返回原文，将选项与原文一一进行比较。

解题方法：

掌握推理题正确选项的编写方式，其一般有以下几种。

- (1) 同义复述原文的某句话。
- (2) 归纳原文几句话或一段话的具体内容，如段落主题或句群的论点。
- (3) 根据具有对比意味的一方推断另一方。如果考生紧紧抓住这种对比关系则能由乙方推断甲方的特点。因此考生要特别注意原文中表示对比或表示转折意味的句子或段落。
- (4) 根据作者的态度进行推理。推理题如果涉及态度，一般说来考生应该与作者的态度保持一致，注意作者文中形容某事物时所使用的形容词，由其褒贬判定作者的态度。

注意事项：

- (1) 考生浏览全文时，一要留意那些话中有话的间接表达句。它们往往以只说半句、比喻、讲反话的方式呈现，这些部分留有让考生自行结论或推理的余地；二要留意含义深刻或结构复杂的长难句型。命题者往往会利用考生对作者表达的意思不能一眼看透这一点出题。
- (2) 根据题干关键词迅速搜索定位以便确定推理依据的范围，利用语法、词汇、语境线索，理解单句的含义，弄清上下文的逻辑关系，然后依照题意推理。题目可能要求考生正确理解某句话或数句话或者其相应释义，也可能要求考生对文中某句话或某段话进行深层次的理解，并以此为依据分析相关细节事实。
- (3) 文章中容易出现考点的地方：转折处；最高级后面；带有褒贬义的句子；虚拟语气的句子；长难句。

考生拿到卷子应先判断该推理题是属于三错一对还是三对一错题型。所谓“对”指符合原文意思或作者态度，而所谓“错”指和原文相矛盾、与作者态度相反，或原文未提及的信息。然后返回原文，找到各选项所对应的原文，将它们与原文一一进行比较，切忌凭印象判断。注意：这类题型的选项有时考查的是文中某段的信息或者某事物之间具备的一些共同特征。因此，做题时考生可以先查看四个选项，找出选项的共同点，再返回原文定位。

推理题按照难易程度可以分为简单推理题和复杂推理题，而后一种推理题是近几年命题的趋势。



阅读理解短文见第 5 页，其中第 25 道题如下：

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
- B. Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
- C. Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
- D. Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

本题考查考生推理引申的能力。考生先找到文章最后一段，然后查看各选项，逐项排除。选项中，A 项与原文内容不符，本文首段便指出猴子也受社会情感的影响；B 项是本文最后一句“However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35millionyears ago, is, as, yet, an unanswered question.”的同义改写。其中用“human indignation”和“uncertain source”分别替换文中的“sense of fairness”和“unanswered question”。由末段第三句可知猴子之间的合作必须具备它们没有感觉受到欺骗，也就是公平的前提条件，因此也可排除；本段末句指出公平感的由来尚不得而知，因此正确选项应为 B；C 项将“猴子”扩大到“动物”，而本文探讨的对象是“猴子”，因此也不正确。

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strong happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80%within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since to baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future





management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the “shifting baseline”. The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that ____.

- A. large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment
- B. small species survived as large animals disappeared
- C. large sea animals may face the same threat today
- D. slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

本文开篇第一段：点明海洋中的生物正濒临灭绝；第二段：紧接着以两位研究人员的调查结果证明过度捕捞确实造成了海洋鱼类数量上的迅速减少；第三段：作者引用两位研究者的观点分析海洋渔业出现过度捕捞的原因之一是因为捕鱼技术的进步；第四段：说明以上两位科学家的研究对现实具有的重要意义，并给出相关解决之道。

本题考查考生对作者写作意图的把握能力。本文开篇就提到史前大型陆地动物灭绝的相关信息，作者还对其原因加以简单说明。而首段末句点明主题“现在类似的情况可能正在海洋中发生”，指出当史前人类到达世界的新区域时，大型动物突然灭绝了。随即指出大型动物更容易被猎杀这一原因，而末句则指出和史前大型陆地动物一样，海洋中的大型动物也正濒临灭绝这一类似的现象。而下文各段内容均与“海洋生物”关系紧密。因此不难得知，文中首先提出“史前大型动物的灭绝”这一事实旨在引出海洋生物的灭绝这一主题。C项中“face the same threat”（面临同样威胁）与文中的“something similar”（相似的事情发生）意义上相对，为同义改写。因此正确选项应为C项。其他项均不能正确概括作者进行这一写作的目的，而仅仅介绍该段所述事实。A项表述故意利用文章开头首句的环境改变字眼进行妄自揣测加以干扰；B项仅仅总结了文章的部分事实；D项属于无干扰项。

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that ____.

- A. people should look for a baseline that can't work for a longer time
- B. fisheries should keep the yields below 50% of the biomass
- C. the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level.
- D. people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation.

本题考查考生对文章段落主旨的判断能力。文章最后一段首句介绍了研究为未来渔业管理层提供了一个正确的捕捞数量基准；后两句紧接着表示这两位博士研究支持变化基准的观点，并具体介绍观点所指出的人们没有察觉发生在海洋中的巨大变化是因为他们在审视与现在做对比的过去时，用来衡量这个变化的时间段相对较短这个重要的元素；最后进一步指出“变化的基准”观点的重要性，当某一目标物种生物量是原来的50%时，人们能



够从渔场得到最大的可持续性产出，而低于这个比例，对于渔场而言则很不利。D 项“人们应根据变化形势调整捕捞数量基准”准确概括了末段的主旨。末段提到研究者认为研究数据支持了海洋生物学家的“变化的基准”这一观点，这种观点指出人们没有察觉发生在海洋中的巨大变化是因为他们在审视与现在做对比的过去时，用来衡量这个变化的时间段相对较短。这很重要，因为理论表明当某一目标物种生物量是原来的 50% 时，人们能够从渔场得到最大的可持续性产出。因此选 D 项。A 项恰恰相反，因此排除。B、C 两项明显与末段第四句原文内容不符，也予以排除。

The most thoroughly studied intellectuals in the history of the New World are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was “so much important attached to intellectual pursuits”. According to many books and articles, New England’s leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans’ theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church — important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope — all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: “come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people.” One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan church.

Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane’s, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New World for religion. “Our main end was to catch fish.”

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often_____.



- A. influenced by superstitions B. troubled with religious beliefs
C. puzzled by church sermons D. frustrated with family earnings
40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England _____.
A. were mostly engaged in political activities
B. were motivated by an illusory prospect
C. came from different backgrounds
D. left few formal records for later reference

本文对新英格兰地区的早期文明进行描写。第一段：说明美国的知识生活中新英格兰地区及其领袖发挥了重大作用；第二段：主要阐述当对新英格兰进行研究时发现新英格兰的宗教特点不容忽视，新英格兰移民充当着文明的使者，人们在新英格兰追求文明理想；第三段：向读者阐述新英格兰移民者中的牧师和政治领袖这样的精英人物对营造求知氛围发挥了重大作用；第四段：指出很多未受到良好教育的移民，他们的思想具有传统性宗教迷信色彩，并举了一个实例加以说明；第五段：介绍没有虔诚宗教信仰的人进行移民的原因更为实际。

39. 本题考查考生对作者笔下关于约翰·丹奈故事的写作意图的把握。文章前三段对新英格兰的精英阶层进行介绍，第四段则介绍社会大众阶层的特点：未受过良好的教育；很少有人留给世人分析的文学作品；见解平庸；思想带有传统的宗教迷信色彩。阶层构成：手工艺者、农民、侍从和仆人等。最后以一个裁缝的例子具体说明这个阶层的特点。该段指出，未受到良好教育的新英格兰人的思想往往带有传统的宗教迷信色彩。接着，后半部分举出约翰·丹奈的例子。约翰·丹奈因为受到宗教感召而移民新大陆。所以，答案是A项。

40. 本题考查考生阅读完本文后对文章的概括归纳能力。第三段至第五段对新英格兰的三类人群进行介绍。第三段介绍早期移民受过良好教育并具有相当的影响力。第四段表明大多数新英格兰移民并未受过良好的教育，他们的思想常常带有传统的宗教迷信色彩。第五段内容指出，还有很多移民没有虔诚的宗教信仰。因此答案选C项。A项说法不符合文意，文章中并没有体现；B项说法只是第四段提到的约翰·丹奈的特点，不能概括全文，所以排除；D项说法是留下很少可供后人参考的正式记录资料，这也只是文章一部分特点，不能体现全部内容，所以排除。

Part B

该题型大致包括段落排序、小标题选择和补全段落句子选择三种。本题所选文章篇幅为500~600词，体裁一般为议论文和说明文。该题型主要考查考生对文章连贯性和一致性的掌握情况。要求考生从语篇的角度对整个篇章的行文构架进行思考。相对而言，排序题是新题型中较难的题型，着重考查考生对文章内部结构和逻辑关系的把握程度。此类题型主要考查文章的逻辑关系，对于考生从整个文章结构上把握写作脉络的能力要求比较高。

解题方法：

(1) 先按顺序阅读已给出的段落，再结合选项内容掌握文章大意。通过阅读已知段可



判断其相关内容。如果文章没有给出首段,则需要考生利用排除法,联系下文先确定首段。相对而言,确定首段较容易,因为文章的首段一般会指出文章需要论述的问题,进而可以顺藤摸瓜找出下段。考生做题时可以将已经选出的选项划掉,以免造成干扰。

(2) 阅读备选项,并用笔在每个选项下方标注本选项的中心大意,确定各选项的大致内容,了解各选项之间的内在逻辑关系。

(3) 初步确定语篇架构,排列各个选项的顺序。

(4) 将选好的顺序带进文章,仔细查阅并检查答案是否合理,如有不妥,则需要考生重新思考、分析并得出正确选项。

考生可以根据文章结构来解题,因为阅读理解的文章全部是议论文或说明文,一定程度上就决定了文章的叙述和展开方式,弄清楚文章的相关结构有助于考生选择答案时降低难度。

问题解答型: 该类文章一般采用首先提出问题,然后分析其成因,包括主观的、客观的、直接的、间接的等方式组织文字。各原因之间存在一定的次序,考生可以依据具体情况自己判断并进行相应的选择。

现象解释型: 该类文章一般采用首段摆明现象,然后解释和阐述这种结构。解释某一事物、现象、科学理论等,以举例子、打比方等方法进行阐述论证。

结论说明型: 该类文章一般采用比较性结构,把人或事物的功能、特点等进行比较从而引出一个结论。该类文章对比性比较强,将两者各个方面逐步分析、比较,考生应根据这种行文特点进行排序。

新老观点型: 该类文章一般会先阐述、说明一个观点,然后对这个观点进行驳斥,再进一步分析这个观点的正负面,最后阐明自己的观点。考生在理解这种文章模式的基础上对备选项进行推断和重新排序。

另一方面,考生还可以根据文章中的逻辑关系进行判断。逻辑关系主要有:并列递进关系、转折关系、因果关系、解释关系、例证关系、定义关系等。

并列递进关系: 标志性词汇有 and, indeed, also, besides, similarly, like, accordingly, in the same way, meanwhile, furthermore, moreover 等。

转折关系: 标志性词汇有 but, yet, although, however, on the contrary, on the other hand, instead 等。

因果关系: 标志性词汇有 for, because, since, therefore 等。

解释关系: 标志性词汇有 that is, that is to say, for example, such as, namely, in other words 等。

熟练掌握以上表示不同逻辑关系的词语后,考生就可以在掌握各段落大意的前提下,根据这些细节词语推断彼此之间的关系,然后顺利进行排序。

如果考生在五个题目中只有一个或两个或三个确定的情况下,就把剩余的所有题目均选同一个和文章内容较相关的选项,这样至少可以选对一道题。否则极有可能剩余的题目全部猜错,考研的每一分都相当宝贵,因此不要浪费。

Directions: In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41~45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the



numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial government), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing components of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41) _____.

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care — to say nothing of reports from other experts — recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42) _____.

But "national" doesn't have to mean that, "National" could mean interprovincial — provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province — or a series of hospitals within a province — negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

43) _____.

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Coordinating Office for Health technology assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

44) _____.

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

45) _____.

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they



should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

[A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 percent to 26.8 percent!

[B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

[C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

[D] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

[E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatment. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

[F] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

[G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

选项大意:

[A] 魁北克反对成立国家代理机构是地方保护主义的表现。拉瓦尔大学的研究员是首个提倡国家代理机构的人。随着年成本的增长,发现魁北克医药保险基金由 14.3% 猛增至 26.8%。

[B] 官员们应该读一读科尔比先生的报告:像这种机构具有的巨大购买能力会进一步加强实施公共处方药保险计划,并保证和医药公司商定最低医药购买价格。

[C] 这里所说的“国家”是什么意思呢?罗伊·罗马诺和迈克尔·科尔比议员建议成立一个联邦政府和省政府一体的机构,就像最近成立的国家医疗委员会一样。

[D] 这个问题简单而又严酷:医疗费用在过去、现在和将来都会比政府收入增长得快。

[E] 加拿大医疗信息协会的资料表明,自 1997 年以来,处方药费用的增长速度是整体医疗费用增长速度的两倍。部分增长是由于药物使用替代了其他的治疗手段;部分是由于使用了高于原来药品价格的新药;部分是由于药品价格更昂贵了。

[F] 所以如果某些省想运作医疗福利事业,他们就必须证明自己有这种能力,必须开一张省际单子来终止重复,同时还必须节约管理费用,防止一个省和另一个省之间的斗争,



而且还要尽量争取更低的药价。

[G] 当然，医药公司就会大喊大叫了。他们喜欢散客买家，那样他们可以更好地为了自己的利益而进行游说。他们可能会以要把一个省的工作机会转移到另一个省来进行威胁；可能会认为如果一个省的药单上包括了一种药，就会迫使其他省也把这种药加入药单，他们不会喜欢全国性的代理机构。但是，出于利益的驱使，他们又不得不与它打交道。

本文是一篇社会生活类文章，主要介绍了医疗开支方面的问题。文章首段呼吁政府应就降低医疗费用应采取切实可行的措施；第二段和第三段向读者介绍医疗特别是药品费用增长这一事实；第四段至第八段提出建立国家药品管理机构降低医疗费用来缓解医疗药品费用增长所带来的压力；第九段至第十一段指出，国家代理机构的形成面临医疗公司的反对和某些省长的不合作；文末四段建议各省联合起来以节省医疗成本、降低医疗费用。

41. 考查同义词重现和上下文的衔接。首先找到本题的空白位置，然后查看其前后文内容，对选项进行逐步分析和排除。其前文第二段提到各省官员都在抱怨医疗费用尤其是药品费用的增长；而后文第四段阐述针对医疗费用不断增长问题而提出的具体解决办法。这两段之间的衔接很紧密，故空白处可能会接着谈论有关药品增长的问题。查看各选项中，D 项和 E 项都提到了这些内容，但 E 项谈到的药品增长内容更具体，所以答案是 E。

42. 考查同义词重现和上下文衔接。首先找到空白处的前后文，查看其内容。前文提到建立“国家”药品管理机构是控制医疗费用不断增长的解决办法；而后文解释了“national”是指各省联合起来所成立的机构。而此处出现了一个“that”代词，因此可推测该空处应该是对国家一词的解释。查看剩余选项，发现 A、B、G 和 C 四项都含有“国家机构”这一字眼，但只有 C 项对“国家”一词做了具体解释。因此 C 项是正确选项。

43. 考查上下文衔接。首先还是找到空白处的前后文，查看其内容。空白处前文介绍成立国家机构的种种益处；后文则介绍在建立国家代理机构方面所取得的小小进展。根据文章上下文衔接，可推测该空白处的内容肯定和国家代理机构有关。查看剩余选项，只有 A、B、G 三项都有“national agency”这个概念。A 项主要介绍了魁北克的地方保护主义和药品物价上涨，这与前后文语义上不符；B 项提到的“像这种机构具有的巨大购买能力会进一步加强实施公共处方药保险计划，并保证和医药公司商定最低医药购买价格”，仔细查看其内容，和前后文连贯性方面也不符合，故排除；G 项“医药公司就会大喊大叫了”和“但是，出于利益的驱使，他们又不得不与它打交道”。表明确实受到阻力，但还是可以取得进展的，与后文相符，故正确选项应为 G。

44. 考查上下文衔接。首先查看空白处的前后文内容：一些省份的总理对成立联邦政府和省政府一体的机构持怀疑态度；后文内容主要谈到：这些总理应该读报告中关于药品的论述，对成立国家代理机构的益处有所了解。由此可知，中间空白处的内容可能和这些省份的阻力相关。查看剩余选项，只有 B 和 F 两项符合条件。F 项“所以如果某些省想运作医疗福利事业，他们就必须证明自己有这种能力，必须开一张省级单子来终止重复，同时还必须节约管理费用，防止一个省和另一个省之间的斗争，而且还要尽量争取更低的药价”。这一内容和后文恰好能形成连贯，因此该空选 F 项。

45. 考查上下文衔接。首先查看空格处的前后文内容：本题前文谈到总理们应该读一读报告。查看各剩余选项，只有 B 项谈到了报告的相关内容。上一段谈到了罗马诺先生的报告，而该段则谈到科尔比报告的观点，与文章前面谈到的罗马诺医疗委员会和科尔比医



疗委员会内容相吻合，因此该空选 B 项。

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41~45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Coinciding with the groundbreaking theory of biological evolution proposed by British naturalist Charles Darwin in the 1860s, British social philosopher Herbert Spencer put forward his own theory of biological and cultural evolution. Spencer argued that all worldly phenomena, including human societies, changed over time, advancing toward perfection. 41. _____.

American social scientist Lewis Henry Morgan introduced another theory of cultural evolution in the late 1800s. Morgan helped found modern anthropology — the scientific study of human societies, customs, and beliefs — thus becoming one of the earliest anthropologists. In his work, he attempted to show how all aspects of culture changed together in the evolution of societies. 42)_____.

In the early 1900s in North America, German-born American anthropologist Franz Boas developed a new theory of culture known as historical particularism. Historical particularism, which emphasized the uniqueness of all cultures, gave new direction to anthropology. 43)_____.

Boas felt that the culture of any society must be understood as the result of a unique history and not as one of many cultures belonging to a broader evolutionary stage or type of culture. 44)_____.

Historical particularism became a dominant approach to the study of culture in American anthropology, largely through the influence of many students of Boas. But a number of anthropologists in the early 1900s also rejected the particularist theory of culture in favor of diffusionism. Some attributed virtually every important cultural achievement to the inventions of a few, especially gifted peoples that, according to diffusionists, then spread to other cultures. 45)_____.

Also in the early 1900s, French sociologist Emile Durkheim developed a theory of culture that would greatly influence anthropology. Durkheim proposed that religious beliefs functioned to reinforce social solidarity. An interest in the relationship between the function of society and culture — known as functionalism — became a major theme in European, and especially British, anthropology.

[A] Other anthropologists believed that cultural innovations, such as inventions, had a single origin and passed from society to society. This theory was known as diffusionism.

[B] In order to study particular cultures as completely as possible, Boas became skilled in linguistics, the study of languages, and in physical anthropology, the study of human biology and anatomy.

[C] He argued that human evolution was characterized by a struggle he called the “survival



of the fittest” in which weaker races and societies must eventually be replaced by stronger, more advanced races and societies.

[D] They also focused on important rituals that appeared to preserve a people's social structure, such as initiation ceremonies that formally signify children's entrance into adulthood.

[E] Thus, in his view, diverse aspects of culture, such as the structure of families, forms of marriage, categories of kinship, ownership of property, forms of government, technology, and systems of food production, all changed as societies evolved.

[F] Supporters of the theory viewed as a collection of integrated parts that work together to keep a society functioning.

[G] For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. In fact, all of these cultural developments occurred separately at different times in many parts of the world.

选项内容:

[A] 其他的人类学家提出文化传播论: 文化创新具有同一起源。

[B] 为了全面研究特定文化现象, Boas 掌握了语言学和体质人类学。

[C] 他提出人类进化的特点是“适者生存”的斗争。

[D] 他们还关注维系一个民族的社会结构的重要仪式。

[E] 因此, 在他看来, 文化的各方面都随着社会的进化而改变。

[F] 该理论的支持者认为, 文化各部分协调发展、共同维持社会正常运行。

[G] 例如, 英国两位人类学家错误地指出农耕等源自古埃及, 然后传播至全世界, 而事实上这些在世界各地的不同时期均已出现。

本文是一篇说明文, 主要介绍 19 至 20 世纪的五种文化人类学理论。第一段对 Spencer 的文化进化论进行介绍; 第二段介绍了 Morgan 的文化进化理论; 第三、四段对 Boas 的历史特殊论进行介绍; 第五段对文化传播论进行介绍; 第六段介绍了 Durkheim 的文化功能理论。

41. 本题考查考生对上下文衔接的把握。通过对各项内容分析, 其他各项很容易排除, 只有 E 项末尾也有“societies evolved”字样, 对选项构成干扰, 但是该项内容“文化各方面的改变”这一新信息倘若在文章中出现, 则会显得很突兀。第一段的内容结构: 先提出理论, 接着阐述观点。本段先提到达尔文生物进化论, 接着引出斯宾塞的文化进化论。指出文化进化的普遍性, 以及人类进化特点。本题考查考生对同一段落内容一致性的把握。第一段介绍 Spencer 的生物和文化进化论并指出 Spencer 的生物和文化进化论与 Darwin 的生物进化论都是在 19 世纪 60 年代提出的。而这两种理论之间具有一定的相似性: 都是进化论 (evolution)。根据段落一致性原则, 得出 C 项为正确选项。

42. 本题考查考生对上下文衔接的把握。通过对文章分析可知, 空格之前句子大意: 文化的所有方面都发生了改变; 而 F 项中表达的文化各部分协调发展、共同维持社会正常运行, 具有一定的相似性, 但仔细分析便可发现此项为干扰项。从内容上看, 第二段论述的内容是“文化各方面的改变”。第二段的内容结构: 先提出理论, 接着对理论进行简单介绍。本段先提出 Morgan 的另一种文化进化理论。然后介绍 Morgan 的人类学



知识背景及其著作内容，接着表明 Morgan 得出文化的各个方面都随着社会的进化而改变这样的结论。第二段主要介绍 Morgan 的文化进化论及其著作内容：向人们展示了文化的各个方面在社会的进化过程中是如何同时发生变化的。很显然，E 项与该句语意最为连贯。

43. 本题考查考生对上下文衔接的把握。第三段和第四段都谈到人类学家弗朗茨·博厄斯的历史特殊论，分别对博厄斯的历史特殊论特点及其对人类学的意义进行了叙述，并且阐述了 Boas 的历史特殊论观点。显然，为了保持内容上的连贯性，空格处的内容也应与历史特殊论相关。根据第五段第二句“20 世纪初，许多人类学家放弃文化特殊论，选择文化传播论。”可得出下文将会对其内容进行阐述。因此空格处应选 A 项。

44. 本题考查考生对上下文衔接的把握。第三段至第五段主要介绍文化特殊论和文化传播论。第四段介绍 Boas 的历史特殊论的特点及对人类学的意义，第五段具体介绍文化传播论。第五段第一句表明历史特殊论成为美国文化人类学研究的主导理论。第二句笔锋一转，道出许多人类学家放弃文化特殊论，选择文化传播论。B 项中的代词“He”指代前文所出现的人名 Boas，“为了全面研究特定文化现象，Boas 掌握了语言学和体质人类学”，因此 B 选项正确。

45. 本题考查考生对上下文衔接的把握。第五段论述传播论观点：每项重要的文化成就都由少数特别有天赋的民族发明创造而成，并传播于其他文化当中。通读 G 项内容不难发现该项实为举例以证明该观点的存在。

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order for Questions 41~45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-E to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

[A] “I just don’t know how to motivate them to do a better job. We’re in a budget crunch and I have absolutely no financial rewards at my disposal. In fact, we’ll probably have to lay some people off in the near future. It’s hard for me to make the job interesting and challenging because it isn’t — it’s boring, routine paperwork, and there isn’t much you can do about it.

[B] “Finally, I can’t say to them that their promotions will hinge on the excellence of their paperwork. First of all, they know it’s not true. If their performance is adequate, most are more likely to get promoted just by staying on the force a certain number of years than for some specific outstanding act. Second, they were trained to do the job they do out in the streets, not to fill out forms. All through their career it is the arrests and interventions that get noticed.

[C] “I’ve got a real problem with my officers. They come on the force as young, inexperienced men, and we send them out on the street, either in cars or on a beat. They seem to like the contact they have with the public, the action involved in crime prevention, and the apprehension of criminals. They also like helping people out at fires, accidents, and other emergencies.

[D] “Some people have suggested a number of things like using conviction records as a performance criterion. However, we know that’s not fair — too many other things are involved.



Bad paperwork increases the chance that you lose in court, but good paperwork doesn't necessarily mean you'll win. We tried setting up team competitions based on the excellence of the reports, but the guys caught on to what pretty quickly. No one was getting any type of reward for winning the competition, and they figured why should they labor when there was no payoff.

[E] "The problem occurs when they get back to the station. They hate to the paperwork, and because they dislike it, the job is frequently put off or done inadequately. This lack of attention hurts us later on when we get to court. We need clear, factual reports. They must be highly detailed and unambiguous. As soon as one part of report is shown to be inadequate or incorrect, the rest of the report is suspect. Poor reporting probably causes us to lose more cases than any other factor.

[F] "So I just don't know what to do. I've been groping in the dark in a number of years. And I hope that this seminar will shed some light on this problem of mine and help me out in my future work."

[G] A large metropolitan city government was putting on a number of seminars for administrators, managers and/or executives of various departments throughout the city. At one of these sessions the topic to be discussed was motivation — how we can get public servants motivated to do a good job. The difficulty of a police captain became the central focus of the discussion.

Order: G → 41.()→42.()→43.()→44.()→45.()→F

备选项内容:

[A] 我在激励属下更努力工作的时候, 遇到了很多问题。

[B] 公文的好坏决定了晋升的与否, 这种说法他们不会相信, 并对原因进行了分析。

[C] 讲述遇到的问题, 并评价了自己的警员。

[D] 有人提出, 用胜诉记录来评判属下的表现好坏, 我们也组织了优秀公文的比赛, 但是都没有什么作用。

[E] 公务员不擅长公文是属下在工作中遇到的首要问题, 并且说明了这个问题带来的很大弊端。

[F] 我对此次研讨会寄予的期望是什么。

[G] 一位警官遇到的难题成为大都市市政府召开的研讨会中讨论的焦点。

本文是一位警长在管理工作中对所遇到的问题的讲述。全文共七段, 文章结构很清晰: 提出问题 (G、C、E 段) ——分析问题 (A、B 段) ——解决问题 (D、F 段)。

解题方法:

(1) 首先要浏览全文, 概括出各个段落的大意, 并且不要忽略了各段中的特征词。

(2) 然后把题目中给出的第一段和最后一段仔细阅读, 了解清楚文意和结构。

该文章的第一段和最后一段文中已经给出。全文一共七段, 只有第一段 G 段没有引号, 这表明, 其他段落都是警长的讲话, 而 G 段就是用来引出讲话的。第一段中谈论到: 一位警长在警察局工作过程中遇到的问题成了市政府召开管理人员研讨会讨论的重点, 这是对讲话的背景进行了说明。最后一段 (F 段) 中, 警长说, “我不知道该怎么做……我期望这



次研讨会会给我遇到的问题带来一些启发，并且对我的工作进行指导”。据此我们可以判断出，文章内容是关于一位警长的，他在工作中遇到了难题。文章在第一段提出了警长的问题，最后一段表达了他的期望，再联系其他各段中的内容，可以判定，文章结构是：提出问题——分析问题——解决问题。

(3) 最后理顺各段的逻辑关系，用来排序。

① 分析完文章结构，可以初步判断出文章首段紧跟的内容应该是提出问题，因此，应该着重寻找问题。分析各段内容可知，只有 A、C 和 E 三段中出现了问题。B 段内容非常明显，段首的关键词语 *finally* 表明它应该在发言的比较靠后的部分。在 A 和 E 段的首句中，都出现了代词 *they*，代词 *they* 往往指代上文中就近的复数名词，但是在 G 段末句中寻找，这里并没有符合要求的名词出现。而在 C 段中，首句指出，“I’ve got a real problem with my officers”，*they* 指代我和警员。据此判断，C 段放在 G 段之后比较符合文意。

② 了解 C 段内容之后发现，该段内容主要是评价警员，没有提到警长在工作中所遇到的问题。因为此段落后面的内容是对警员积极热心工作的态度进行赞扬，所以，后面内容应该过渡到警长的问题上。这就要在 A、E 段中进行选择。而在 C 段末句有代词 *they*，而 E 段首句也有代词 *they*，两者之间形成了呼应关系，并且文意上出现了转折。E 段首句提到：“（但是）当他们回到警局时，就出现了问题”，接着指出问题的关键是“他们不擅长写公文”。因此应选择 E 段。

③ 阅读 C、E 两段内容可知，两段内容都是从警员的角度来说明问题的，按照解决问题的逻辑过程，接下来应该是警长对该问题的态度的内容。分析 A、B 两段内容，两者都是论述警长所遇到的问题，但 B 段开始的“*finally*”决定 B 段应放在 A 段的后面。

④ D 段内容是关于问题的解决方法，所以，肯定放在 A、B 段之后。这样，文章各段落的前后关系就理顺了。

Directions: You are going to read a text about the tips on resume writing, followed by a list of examples. Choose the best example from the list A—F for each numbered subheading (41~45). There is one extra example which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The main purpose of a resume is to convince an employer to grant you an interview. There are two kinds. One is the familiar “tombstone” that lists where you went to school and where you’ve worked in chronological order. The other is what I call the “functional” resume-descriptive, fun to read, unique to you and much more likely to land you an interview.

It’s handy to have a “tombstone” for certain occasions. But prospective employers throw away most of those unrequested “tombstone” lists, preferring to interview the quick rather than the dead.

What follows are tips on writing a functional resume that will get read a resume that makes you come alive and look interesting to employers.

41. Put yourself first:

In order to write a resume others will read with enthusiasm, you have to feel important about yourself.



42. Sell what you can do, not who you are:

Practice translating your personality traits, character, accomplishments and achievements into skill areas. There are at least five thousand skill areas in the world of work.

Toot your own horn

Many people clutch when asked to think about their abilities. Some think they have none at all! But everyone does, and one of yours may just be the ticket an employer would be glad to punch — if only you show it.

43. Be specific, be concrete, and be brief

Remember that “brevity is the best policy”.

44. Turn bad news into good:

Everybody has had disappointments in work. If you have to mention yours, look for the positive side.

45. Never apologize:

If you are returning to the work force after fifteen years as a parent, simply write a short paragraph (summary of background) in place of a chronology of experience. Don't apologize for working at being a mother; it's the hardest job of all. If you have no special training or higher education, just don't mention education.

The secret is to think about the self before you start writing about yourself. Take four of five hours off, not necessarily consecutive, and simply write down every accomplishment in your life, on or off the job, that made you feel effective. Don't worry at first about what it all means. Study the list and try to spot patterns. As you study your list, you will come closer to the meaning: identifying your marketable skills. Once you discover patterns, give names to your cluster of accomplishments (leadership skills, budget management skills, child development skills etc). Try to list at least three accomplishments under the same skills heading. Now start writing your resume as if you mattered. It may take four drafts or more, and several weeks, before you're ready to show it to a stranger (friends are usually too kind) for a reaction. When you're satisfied, send it to a printer; a printed resume is far superior to photocopies. It shows an employer that you regard job hunting as serious work, worth doing right.

Isn't that the kind of person you'd want working for you?

[A] A woman who lost her job as a teacher's aide due to a cutback in government funding wrote: “Principal of elementary school cited me as the only teacher's aide she would rehire if government funds became available.”

[B] One resume I received included the following: “invited by my superior to straighten out our organization's accounts receivable. Set up orderly repayment schedule, reconciled accounts weekly, and improved cash flow 100 percent. Rewarded with raise and promotion.” Notice how this woman focuses on results, specifies how she accomplished them, and mentions her reward — all in 34 words.

[C] For example, if you have a flair for saving, managing and investing money, you have money management skills.





[D] An acquaintance complained of being biased when losing an opportunity due to the statement “Ready to learn thought not so well educated”.

[E] One of my former colleagues, for example, wrote resumes in three different styles in order to find out which was more preferred. The result is, of course, the one that highlights skills and education background.

[F] A woman once told me about a cash-flow crisis her employer had faced. She’d agreed to work without pay for three months until business improved. Her reward was her back pay plus a 20 percent bonus. I asked why that marvelous story wasn’t in her resume. She answered, “It wasn’t important.” What she was really saying of course was “I’m not important.”

选项大意:

[A] 一位女性虽然失业了,但是她表现给我们的是她仍然很自信。

[B] 在一位女士的简历中,她用比较简洁的文字详细地叙述了她的个人成就。

[C] 指出如果一个人拥有节约、管理、投资钱财的才能,就拥有理财的潜力。

[D] 一个熟人在自己的简历中指出自己的教育程度不高,从而使用人单位对他产生偏见。

[E] 通过实践证明,在写简历时,重点强调技能和教育背景非常有用。

[F] 在写简历时,一位女士忽略了自己优秀的工作经历,这样就使自己显得不重要。

本文是一篇说明文。介绍如何写好个人简历。文章内容可分为三部分。第一部分(第一段和第二段)内容介绍两种类型的简历:“实用性”简历与“墓碑式”简历。并指出,在实际应用中,“实用性”简历比“墓碑式”简历效果好得多;第二部分(第三段至第十段)内容就怎样写出一份成功的简历,作者提出了几条很实用的建议;第三部分(第十一段)内容指出简历写得好坏关系到求职的成功与否。作者在此处采用反义疑问句的方式。

41. 本题小标题是“展示自己”。接着文章对小标题进行简洁介绍:要想使别人对自己的简历有兴趣,别人阅读时不厌烦,充满热情,首先你要觉得自己非常重要,是个不可忽视的主要人物。要证明这个观点,可以从正反两个方面进行论证,对各个选项的内容进行分析后,我们可以看出 F 项是从反面说明小标题的观点,因此符合。

42. 本题小标题是“展示自己能做什么,而不是你是谁”。文章接着对标题进行说明:练习诠释自己的个性、性格、在技能领域所取得的成就。由此判断,下文内容应该与能力或技能方面相关。分析各选项,只有 C 和 E 项都直接重现原文中的关键词“skills”。但是,原文 42 题并无“教育背景”这方面的信息,而 E 项中却出现教育背景这一信息,所以排除。C 项将“技能”具体化为“理财技能”,故此题选 C。

43. 本题小标题是“详细,具体,简洁”。紧接着下文以一句话对该小标题进行阐释:简洁是最好的策略。分析各选项,只有 B 项中的内容与“简洁”有关系,其中,关键信息是“all in 34 words”。故此题选 B。

44. 本题小标题是“变劣势为优势”。接下来说道,在工作中每个人都有不尽如人意之处,如果不得不提到它时,就寻找它积极的一面。分析各项内容,A、D 两项内容涉及“bad news”的负面例子,但是只有 A 项中的那位女士所说的话透露出她很自信。她的做法非常符合“变劣势为优势”,故此题选 A。



45. 本题小标题是“永不道歉”。接下来的一段文字对此标题进行了解释说明。如果你做了十五年的父母，重返工作岗位，不要为做妈妈而道歉，那是最艰难的工作。如果没有受过专门的培训或者接受过高等教育，就不要提教育。分析各选项，只有 D 选项出现了与原文中“apologize”相对应的内容，从反面论证了原文观点。故此题选 D。

第二章

阅读理解高分模拟测试

Unit one

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Sometimes, over a span of many years, a business will continue to grow, generating ever-increasing amounts of cash, repurchasing stock, paying increased dividends, reducing debt, opening new stores, expanding production facilities, moving into new markets, etc, while at the same time its stock price remains stagnant (or even falls).

When this happens, the average and professional investors alike tend to overlook the company because they become familiar with the trading range.

Take, for example, Wal-Mart. Over the past five years, the retailing behemoth has grown sales by over 80%, profits by over 100%, and yet the stock price has fallen as much as 30% during that timeframe. Clearly, the valuation picture has changed. An investor that read the annual report back in 2000 or 2001 might have passed on the security, deeming it too expensive based on a metric such as the price to earnings ratio. Today, however, the equation is completely different — despite the stock price, Wal-Mart is, in essence, trading at half its former price because each share is backed by a larger dividend, twice the earnings power, more stores, and a bigger infrastructure. Home Depot is in much the same boat, largely because some Wall Street analysts question how fast two of the world's largest companies can continue to grow before their sheer size slows them down to the rate of the general economy.

Coca-Cola is another excellent example of this phenomenon. Ten years ago, in 1996, the stock traded between a range of \$36.10 and \$54.30 per share. At the time, it had reported earnings per share of \$1.40 and paid a cash dividend of \$0.50 per share. Corporate per share book value was \$2.48. Last year, the stock traded within a range of \$40.30 and \$45.30 per share; squarely in the middle of the same area it had been nearly a decade prior! Yet, despite the stagnant stock price, the 2006 estimates Value Line Investment Survey estimates for earnings per share stand around \$2.16 (a rise of 54%), the cash dividend has more than doubled to \$1.20, book



value is expected to have grown to \$7.40 per share (a gain of nearly 300%), and the total number of shares outstanding (未偿付的, 未完成的) has actually decreased from 2.481 billion to an estimated 2.355 billion due to the company's share repurchase program.

1. This passage is probably a part of _____.
A. Find Hidden Value in the Market B. Become Richer
C. Get Good Bargains D. Identify Good Companies
2. The italicized word "*stagnant*" (line 4, Para.1) can be best paraphrased as _____.
A. prominent B. terrible C. unchanged D. progressing
3. Wal-Mart is now trading at a much lower price because _____.
A. it has stored a large quantity of goods
B. it has become financially more powerful
C. it has been eager to collect money to prevent bankruptcy
D. it is a good way to compete with other retailing companies
4. All the following are shared by Wal-Mart and Coco-Cola EXCEPT _____.
A. The cash dividend has increased
B. The earning power has become stronger
C. Both businesses have continued to grow
D. The stock price has greatly decreased
5. According to the author, one had better _____.
A. buy more shares when the stock price falls down
B. sell out the shares when the stock price falls down
C. do some research on the value of a business when its stock price falls down
D. invest in the business when its stock price falls down

Text 2

Today's college students are more narcissistic (自恋的) and self-centered than their predecessors, according to a comprehensive new study by five psychologists who worry that the trend could be harmful to personal relationships and American society.

"We need to stop endlessly repeating 'You're special' and having children repeat that back", said the study's lead author, Professor Jean Twenge of San Diego State University. "Kids are self-centered enough already". "Unfortunately, narcissism can also have very negative consequences for society, including the breakdown of close relationships with others", he said. The study asserts that narcissists "are more likely to have romantic relationships that are short-lived, at risk for infidelity, lack emotional warmth, and to exhibit game-playing, dishonesty, and over-controlling and violent behaviors". Twenge, the author of "Generation Me: Why Today's Young Americans Are More Confident, Assertive, Entitled — and More Miserable Than Ever Before", said narcissists tend to lack empathy, react aggressively to criticism and favor self-promotion over helping others.

Some analysts have commended today's young people for increased commitment to



volunteer work. But Twenge viewed even this phenomenon skeptically, noting that many high schools require community service and many youths feel pressure to list such endeavors on college applications.

Campbell said the narcissism upsurge seemed so pronounced (非常明显的) that he was unsure if there were obvious remedies. “Permissiveness seems to be a component”, he said. “A potential antidote would be more authoritative parenting. Less indulgence might be called for”.

Yet students, while acknowledging some legitimacy to such findings, don't necessarily accept negative generalizations about their generation.

Hanady Kader, a University of Washington senior, said she worked unpaid last summer helping resettle refugees and considers many of her peers to be civic-minded. But she is dismayed (气馁, 灰心) by the competitiveness of some students who seem prematurely focused on career status. “We’re encouraged a lot to be individuals and go out there and do what you want, and nobody should stand in your way”, Kader said. “I can see goals and ambitions getting in the way of other things like relationships”.

Kari Dalane, a University of Vermont sophomore, says most of her contemporaries are politically active and not overly self-centered. “People are worried about themselves — but in the sense of where are they’re going to find a place in the world”, she said. “People want to look their best, have a good time, but it doesn’t mean they’re not concerned about the rest of the world”.

Besides, some of the responses on the narcissism test might not be worrisome, Dalane said. “It would be more depressing if people answered, ‘No, I’m not special’”.

6. According to the passage, a narcissistic person may _____.
 - A. hate criticism
 - B. be dishonest to his/her partner
 - C. be unwilling to help others
 - D. All the above
7. The italicized word “*commended*” (line 1, Para. 3) means _____.
 - A. praised
 - B. criticized
 - C. recommended
 - D. disfavored
8. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Narcissism may result in bad consequences.
 - B. College students are active to participate in volunteer work.
 - C. Some people doubt whether there are remedies to counter the narcissism upsurge.
 - D. Some college students are overly engaged in self-promotion.
9. It is implied that _____.
 - A. both the researchers and college students are worried about the trend of narcissism
 - B. the researchers and college students disagree on the findings of the study
 - C. the researchers and college students disagree on some of the findings of the study
 - D. college students are pessimistic about their future
10. It is proper to be _____ when you hear someone say “I’m special”.
 - A. objective
 - B. pessimistic
 - C. optimistic
 - D. worried



Text 3

The House is expected to pass a piece of legislation Thursday that seeks to significantly rebalance the playing field for unions and employers and could possibly reverse decades of declining membership among private industries.

The Employee Free Choice Act would allow a union to be recognized after collecting a majority of vote cards, instead of waiting for the National Labor Relations Board to oversee a secret ballot election, which can occur more than 50 days after the card vote is completed.

Representatives of business on Capitol Hill oppose the bill. The National Association of Manufacturers, The National Federation of Independent Business, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups oppose the shift away from secret ballots saying the change could threaten the privacy of the workers. “This isn’t about preventing increased unionization, it’s about protecting rights”, said the National Association of Manufacturer’s Jason Straczewski, of his organization’s opposition to bill. Straczewski says eliminating the secret-ballot step would open up employees to coercion（强迫，胁迫）from unions.

Samuel of the AFL-CIO contends the real coercion comes from employers. “Workers talking to workers are equals while managers talking to workers aren’t”, Samuel said. He cites the 31,358 cases of illegal employer discrimination acted on by the National Labor Relations Board in 2005.

Samuel also points out that counter to claims from the business lobby, the secret ballot would not be eliminated. The change would only take the control of the timing of the election out of the hands of the employers. “On the ground, the difference between having this legislation and not would be the difference between night and day”, said Richard Shaw of the Harris County Central Labor Council, who says it would have a tremendous impact on the local level.

The bill has other provisions（规定，条款）as well. The Employee Free Choice Act would also impose binding arbitration（仲裁）when a company and a newly formed union cannot agree on a contract after 3 months. An agreement worked out under binding compulsory arbitration would be in effect for 2 years, a fact that Straczewski calls, “borderline unconstitutional”. “I don’t see how it will benefit employees if they’re locked into a contract”, said Straczewski.

The bill’s proponents point to the trend of recognized unions unable to get contracts from unwilling employers. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the organization that oversees arbitration, reported that in 2004, 45 percent of newly formed unions were denied first contracts by employers. The bill would also strengthen the penalties for companies that illegally coerce or intimidate employees. As it stands, the law on the books hasn’t changed substantially since the National Labor Relations Act was made into law in 1935. The NLBR can enforce no other penalty than reinstating wrongfully fired employees or recovering lost wages.

11. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. House bill aims to spur labor union growth.
- B. House bill aims to counter labor union growth.





- C. Employee Free Choice Act aims to spur employment.
D. Employee Free Choice Act aims to raise employees' income.
12. According to its opponents, the bill _____.
A. will protect employees' rights
B. will benefit workers by binding contracts
C. will empower unions too much
D. makes it possible for employees to yield to coercion from unions
13. The word "it"(line 5, Para. 5) refers to _____.
A. the change B. the legislation C. the AFL-CIO D. the difference
14. People support the bill because of the following reasons EXCEPT _____.
A. the bill will probably enable unions to have fewer members of private industries
B. the bill will allow a union to be recognized earlier and have a great effect on the local level
C. binding arbitration will be imposed to protect employees if a contract can't be agreed on between a recently established union and a company
D. the bill will strengthen the punishment for companies which illegally coerce or threaten employees
15. It is implied that _____.
A. fewer private industries joined unions in the past
B. workers' coercion often comes from unions
C. the bill will be a win-and-win one for employees and employers
D. punishment authorized by the bill will be lighter

Text 4

Some African Americans have had a profound impact on American society, changing many people's views on race, history and politics. The following is a sampling of African Americans who have shaped society and the world with their spirit and their ideals.

Muhammad Ali Cassius Marcellus Clay grew up a devout Baptist in Louisville, Kentucky, learning to fight at age 12 after a police officer suggested he learn to defend himself. Six years later, he was an Olympic boxing champion, going on to win three world heavyweight titles. He became known as much for his swagger (趾高气扬) outside the ring as his movement in it, converting to Islam in 1965, changing his name to Muhammad Ali and refusing to join the U. S. Army on religious grounds. Ali remained popular after his athletic career ended and he developed Parkinson's disease, even lighting the Olympic torch at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics and conveying the peaceful virtues of Islam following the September 11 terrorist attacks.

W. E. B. Du Bois Born William Edward Burghardt Du Bois in 1868, this Massachusetts native was one of the most prominent, prolific intellectuals of his time. An academic, activist and historian, Du Bois co-founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), edited "The Crisis" magazine and wrote 17 books, four journals and many other





scholarly articles. In perhaps his most famous work, “The Souls of Black Folk”, published in 1903, he predicted “the problem of 20th century [would be] the problem of the color-line”.

Martin Luther King Jr. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is considered one of the most powerful and popular leaders of the American civil rights movement. He spearheaded (带头, 作先锋) a massive, nonviolent initiative of marches, sit-ins, boycotts and demonstrations that profoundly affected Americans’ attitudes toward race relations. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

Malcolm X Black leader Malcolm X spoke out about the concepts of race pride and black nationalism in the early 1960s. He denounced the exploitation of black people by whites and developed a large and dedicated following, which continued even after his death in 1965. Interest in the leader surged again after Spike Lee’s 1992 movie “Malcolm X” was released.

Jackie Robinson In 1947, Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier by joining the Brooklyn Dodgers, becoming the first black baseball player in the U. S. major leagues. After retirement from baseball in 1957, he remained active in civil rights and youth activities. In 1962, he became the first African-American to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

16. Which of the following is NOT true about Muhammad Ali?

- A. He never served in the army.
- B. He learned to fight at an early age.
- C. His popularity decreased after his retirement from boxing.
- D. He loves peace.

17. The italicized word “prolific” (line 2, Para.3) is synonymous to ____.

- A. smart
- B. skilled
- C. productive
- D. pioneering

18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. W. E. B. Du Bois was engaged in the cause of promoting the status of colored people.
- B. Jackie Robinson was denied by U. S. major baseball leagues throughout his life.
- C. Martin Luther King Jr. was highly awarded for his contributions to the civil rights movements.
- D. Malcolm X directly or indirectly inspired interest in leadership even after his death.

19. What is common among the celebrities mentioned in the passage?

- A. Each achieved enormous success in his/her field and was highly recognized.
- B. Each was devoted to his/her cause but didn’t win recognition until death.
- C. All were active and famous in several fields in their lifetime.
- D. All loved peace and remained active in civil rights activities.

20. Which of the following can be a title of the passage?

- A. Life of famous African Americans
- B. Influence of famous African Americans
- C. Political pioneers: Icons and intellectuals



D. Cultural pioneers: Icons and intellectuals

Part B

Directions: In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Los Alamos National Laboratory scientists are using a new technique to see fingerprints on surfaces that typically make them invisible.

21)_____, said Christopher Worley, a scientist on the project. “The conventional methods are meant to bring out fingerprint patterns with regular light and they have to treat those with powder, which alters them,” Worley said. “With this you don’t have to alter it or treat it at all. We can determine the elements in a fingerprint and get a pattern at the same time.”

22)_____. The equipment costs about \$175,000. For big labs, the method could be a great way to bring out prints that can’t be seen any other way, said Vahid Majidi, another lab scientist.

“The technique fills a unique niche,” Majidi said. “These are prints that would otherwise be useless.” 23)_____. If you have prints from an adolescent or child, the chemicals in the fingertips are different and don’t stick around long enough for traditional methods.”

The new method might also be able to tell if the person that left them handled certain types of bomb-making materials, said George Havrilla, another lab scientist.

“This is a new approach to fingerprint visualization,” Havrilla said. “24)_____. The technology for scanning the prints is widely available. What’s new is the method the lab has created to see them which includes computer software and ways of manipulating the machinery”, Worley said.

25)_____. “We’ve already had some negative comments on it,” Havrilla said with a laugh. “One reviewer told us it’s just not practical. But the goal of our work was to demonstrate that it was feasible to see these things.

[A] We’re lifting prints, but instead of looking at the finger’s natural oils and organic residues we’re looking at elemental features left behind.

[B] The method uses a technology called mini-X-ray fluorescence to detect chemical elements in fingerprints without altering them.

[C] Range of biometric fingerprint scanners from several companies were tested against these gelatin fingers; all consistently failed to reject the imposter finger.

[D] If you have prints on a dark surface, for example, they really don’t develop well using normal techniques.

[E] But the technique isn’t for everyone.

[F] The technology focuses a tight beam of X-rays on surfaces with fingerprints and creates



a computer picture out of those scans.

[G] Thus, the gelatin fingers even defeated devices that tested for human-normal capacitance, heat and pulse.

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 A

【解析】 主题型题。阅读完全文后，考生可以了解到文章主要讨论了一个成长型企业，虽然其销售量、经营规模不断扩大，但是股价却保持不动，甚至有下跌的情况，并举了两个典型的例子：沃尔玛和可口可乐公司。实际上作者就是在教读者如何寻找市场下隐藏着的价值，所以正确答案是 A 选项。

2. 【答案】 C

【解析】 词汇理解题。第一段的意思是，有时一个企业不断扩展自己的业务，但是它的股票价格依然 stagnant 甚至是下降的，从整段的意思可以推出 stagnant 是不变的意思，所以正确答案是 C 选项。

3. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。解题点在第三段。文章在第三段提到“Wal-Mart is, in essence, trading at half its former price because each share is backed by a larger dividend, twice the earnings power, more stores, and a bigger infrastructure.”，可见沃尔玛的财务实力更强了，所以正确答案是 B 选项。

4. 【答案】 D

【解析】 推理题。解题点在第三段和第四段。A、B、C 三个选项都可以在文章三四段中找到相应的支持信息。第四段提到“Yet, despite the stagnant stock price...”可见可口可乐的股价是保持不变的，而不是大幅度下跌，所以正确答案是 D 选项。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】 推理题。作者在整篇文章中都是在介绍和讨论股票价格的涨跌与公司的关系，没有明确说应该什么时候买入或卖出股票，因此，正确答案是 C 选项。C 选项的意思是当股票价格下跌的时候，人们应该研究该公司的价值，也就是说作者赞成人们做价值投资。



全文参考译文

有时候，经过一段时间的发展，某种产业会持续成长，同时会生产出日益增长的利润，回购股票，生产出日益增长的红利，减少债务，开设新的店面，扩大生产设备资源，进入新的市场等，但其股价却保持稳定（甚至降低）。

当这种现象发生时，一般的和专业的投资者都倾向于忽视这个公司，因为他们对这个商业领域太熟悉了。



以沃尔玛为例。在过去的五年里，这个零售大鳄销售量增加 80%多，利润增加 100%多，但同时股价降低了 30%。很明显，股价前景不容乐观。在过去的 2000 或 2001 年，那些阅读年度财务报表的投资者可以忽视安全性，认为基于这样的标准（投入产出比率等）的行业实在是太有利可图了。但是，今天这个等式完全不同以往，尽管有股价存在，但实际上相比以前，沃尔玛是半价出售其产品的，因为每股股票背后都有更大的红利、两倍的盈利能力、更多的店铺和更大的基础设施支持着。内部的货物供应是个庞大的系统，因为已经有很多华尔街分析家们开始怀疑：在世界上两个最大的公司因其体系庞大而降低盈利水平之前，还能持续发展多快。

可口可乐公司是这种现象的另一个绝好的例子。十年前，1996 年，其股价在 36.10 美元至 54.30 美元之间。同时报道出来的盈利水平是每股 1.40 美元，现金红利水平是 0.50 美元。公布的每股账面净值是 2.48 美元。去年，股价在 40.30 美元到 45.30 美元之间，几乎相当于十年前的平均水平！尽管股价稳定，2006 年估计盈利水平是 2.16 元（增长了 54%），现金红利翻番到 1.20 美元，每股账面净值是 7.40 美元（几乎是增加了 3 倍）；基于回购，未偿付的总股价从 24.81 亿股降低到大约 13.55 亿股。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 全文第一句是由 while 引导的比较型并列句。从 generating 到 etc 又是现在分词引导的状语，修饰动词 grow。由转折意思引起的从句算是并列句，有时难以理解，但考查前后句子的重要性，没有主次之分，所以是并列句，不能算从句。

【难句 2 解析】 despite the stock price, Wal-Mart is, in essence, trading at half its former price because each share is backed by a larger dividend, twice the earnings power, more stores, and a bigger infrastructure.

本句中讲到了列举的情况，在列举 A、B、C、D、E 时，英语的习惯是最后两项之间加 and，就是“A, B, C, D and E”，因为英语里没有顿号。列举项比较复杂时都用逗号分开：“A, B, C, D, and E”。

【难句 3 解析】 because some Wall Street analysts question how fast two of the world's largest companies can continue to grow before their sheer size slows them down to the rate of the general economy.

句中 question 后面的是由关系副词 how 引导的宾语从句。关系副词和关系代词后面的句序如果不一样，说明整个句子性质不一样。关系副词和关系代词后面的句子如果是陈述句形式，说明整个句子是从句。如果后面的句子是一般疑问句形式，说明整个句子是特殊疑问句而不是从句。例如，“I want to know who you are missing”和“I want to know how you finish it”，关系代词 who 和关系副词 how 后面一定是陈述句，如果是“who are you missing”和“how do you finish it”就错了，因为这两个是特殊疑问句的形式，不是从句。这两种句序是任何英语考试必考的要点也是难点，有时候考题的句子很复杂，故意把关系代词尤其是关系副词隐藏在不显眼的地方。



Text 2

6. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。解题点在第二段。文章提到 “The study asserts that narcissists ‘are more likely to...dishonesty, and over-controlling and violent behaviors’”。而且 “...narcissists tend to lack empathy, react aggressively to criticism and favor self-promotion over helping others.” 所以正确答案是 D 选项。

7. 【答案】 A

【解析】 词汇题。文章提到有些分析家 commended 当今愿意参加义务工作的年轻人增多了，commended 后面的内容是正面的，所以 commended 的意思应该也是正面意思，所以可以排除 B、D 选项。C 选项的意思是推荐，与句子意思不符，所以排除，因此正确答案是 A 选项。

8. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。此题用排除法。A 选项的意思对应第一段 “... the trend could be harmful to personal relationships and American society.”；选项 C 对应第四段 “...that he was unsure if there were obvious remedies.”；选项 D 对应第二段 “...favor self-promotion over helping others.”，所以正确答案是 B 选项。

9. 【答案】 C

【解析】 推理题。B 选项的说法过于绝对化，可以先排除；选项 A 与第五段 “...don’t necessarily accept negative generalizations about their generation.” 的意思不符；选项 D 与第六段和第七段的意思不符，所以排除。因此正确答案是 C 选项。

10. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。解题点在文章的最后一段。四个选项的意思分别是：客观的；悲观的；乐观的；闷闷不乐的。文章最后一句提到 “It would be more depressing if people answered, ‘No, I’m not special’.”，可见当我们听到有人觉得自己很特别的时候，我们应该很高兴和乐观，所以正确答案是 C 选项。



全文参考译文

五位心理学家做的最新全面研究表明，现在的大学生比往届大学生更加自恋，总是以自我为中心，因此心理学家们担心这种趋势将会有害于人际关系和美国社会。

以前我们总是不停地重复说“你很特别”，并让孩子也这样回应，这些做法应该避免。该研究的主办人，圣地亚哥州立大学的珍·特文戈说“小孩们已经够以自我为中心了”、“很不幸的是，自恋也会对社会产生负面结果，包括会弱化跟别人的亲密关系”。该研究断言自恋“更倾向养成具有浪漫色彩的人际关系，但这种人际关系维系时间不长、有对他人不忠不贞的风险、缺少人情方面的温暖；倾向表现为‘游戏人生’，不诚实，控制欲太强的、暴力的行为”。特文戈，《新一代的我：为什么现在年轻的美国人更自信、更武断、更有资格，但比以前任何时候更悲惨？》的作者，说自恋容易导致缺少感同身受的同情心、对受到的批评具有富于攻击性的强烈反应、更注重自我提升而不是帮助别人。

一些分析家曾经赞扬今天的年轻人，因为他们对志愿者活动的参与越来越多。但是特



文戈对这一现象持怀疑态度，其指出这是因为很多中学要求学生参加社区活动，以及很多年轻人在申请上大学时被迫要把类似的活动当成一种资质的缘故。

坎贝尔说自恋的急剧增长太明显了，以至于他不能肯定是否有明显的疗法。“放任自流似乎是部分祸根。”他说，“潜在的矫正疗法可能是一种更有权威的呵护。不要提倡沉迷、放纵。”

但是学生，承认这样的说法具有一定的合理性，但对给他们这代人整体上这样一个负面评价不能苟同。

哈纳蒂·凯德说她去年夏天义务帮助重新安置难民，认为她的同龄人太市侩气了。但她为过早关注职业地位的一些学生的竞争意识而感到惊慌。“他们鼓励了我很多，让我们做真正的自我，勇敢走出去，做我们想做的事情，没有人能挡住我们的道路。”凯德说，“但我可以看见他们的目标和抱负挡住了其他事情，例如，人际关系的道路。”

卡利·德拉尼，佛蒙特大学的大二学生，说她的同龄人大部分热衷于政治，不是很以自我为中心。“人们都关心自己，但是在这样的一个意义上：是否是在世界上努力寻找自己的位置。”她说，“人们都想表现自己最好的方面，活得好，但不意味着他们不关心外部世界。”

除此之外，对自恋测试的一些反应可能不那么令人不安，德拉尼说。“如果人们回答说‘不，我不特别’，那会让人更丧气。”



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 The study asserts that narcissists “are more likely to have romantic relationships that are short-lived, at risk for infidelity, lack emotional warmth, and to exhibit game-playing, dishonesty, and over-controlling and violent behaviors”.

本句是多层从句的例子。从句分三大类，名词性从句、形容词性从句和副词性从句。从句的功能是名词，例如，从句在整个句子中当名词用时，就是名词性从句，这种性质的从句有宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。形容词性的从句只有定语从句，在句子中做定语用。本句中，assert 后面的 that 引导的从句是 assert 的宾语，所以整体上是宾语从句；宾语从句中 relationship 后面的 that 引导的从句 “short-lived, at risk for infidelity, lack emotional warmth,” 是修饰 relationship 的，作定语用，所以是定语从句也是形容词性从句。其中 and 连接的并列关系很复杂，形成多个层次。to have 和 to exhibit 是第一个层次，“game-playing, dishonesty” 和 behaviors 是第二个层次，over-controlling 和 violent 是第三个层次。

本句的难点在于从句方面构成三个层次，and 连接的并列关系又有三层，所以全句构成了四个层次。

The study assert

that narcissists are more likely to have
relation that and to exhibit game-playing, dishonesty and behaviors
over-controlling and violent

【难句2解析】 But Twenge viewed even this phenomenon skeptically, noting that many high schools require community service and many youths feel pressure to list such endeavors on college applications.



本句的难点在于 noting 引导了一个宾语从句，在句子整体中做分词从句修饰主语。宾语从句中又有并列关系，由 and 连接。

【难句 3 解析】 Hanady Kader, a University of Washington senior, said she worked unpaid last summer helping resettle refugees and considers many of her peers to be civic-minded.

本句中 said 引导的宾语从句中，有多个分词形式：过去分词 unpaid 和现在分词 helping，以及时间副词 last summer，它们都用来修饰动词 worked。Help 后面又带了不带 to 的不定式 resettle 结构，第二谓语 consider 后面又带了系表结构意味的宾语补足语形式 “to be civic-minded”。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】 主题型题。本题的解题点在第一段。文章的第一段就一句话，是全文的中心，文章提到 “The House is expected to pass a piece of legislation ...for unions and employers and could possibly reverse decades of declining membership among private industries.” 可见议院希望此法律能扭转当前民营企业与劳工会之间日益生疏的关系，促进工会的成长。所以正确答案是 A 选项。

12. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。解题点在第三段。文章在第三段讲述了反对方的意见，在第三段最后提到 “Straczewski says eliminating the secret-ballot step would open up employees to coercion from unions.” 所以正确答案是 D 选项。

13. 【答案】 B

【解析】 含有 it 的句子是 “‘On the ground, the difference between having this legislation and not would be the difference between night and day’, said Richard Shaw...who says it would have a tremendous impact on the local level.” 此句的意思：“实际上，有没有这个立法的区别就像白天和黑夜的区别一样。” Richard Shaw 说，它对地方将有巨大的影响。所以正确答案是 B 选项。

14. 【答案】 A

【解析】 推理题。解题点在第一段。文章第一段提到 “...could possibly reverse decades of declining membership among private industries.” 据此可知，法案将扭转民营工业与工会关系不好的形式，所以 A 选项说法案将使工会中的民营企业变少是不对的，所以正确答案是 A 选项。其他选项均可以在原文中找到相应的信息点。

15. 【答案】 A

【解析】 推理题。本题的解题思路同上题。B 选项明显不对，因为员工的胁迫主要来自公司；D 选项也不对，因为文中提到 “The bill would also strengthen the penalties for companies that illegally coerce or intimidate employees.” C 选项的意思文章中没有涉及。所以正确答案是 A 选项。



全文参考译文

美国国会众议院有望通过一条新的法案，重新平衡总会和雇员的关系，可能扭转几十年来私企雇工日益减少的局面。

《劳工自由选择法案》允许在投票数目占据大多数的情况下成立一个工会，而不是等待美国国家劳动关系董事会（NLRD）通过一个秘密的投票程序，这个投票要在投票结束后五十多天才开始。

美国“国会山”的诸多代表们反对这个法案。美国国家制造企业协会、美国国家独资企业联邦、美国商务部和其他的组织反对对秘密投票这一方式的改变，认为这一改变会威胁工人的隐私权。来自美国国家制造企业协会的江森·斯特拉克泽维斯基说，该协会的反对“不是对日益增长的联合进行的阻拦，而是对权利的保护”。斯特拉克泽维斯基说取消秘密投票等于给雇员遭受工会的强迫行为打开了方便之门。

AFL-CIO 的撒米尔则认为真正的强迫行为来自雇主。“工人和工人之间谈话是平等的，管理者和工人之间就不是这么回事了。”撒米尔说，他举出了 31358 个案例，其性质都是 2005 年被国家劳动关系董事会执行的不合法的雇工歧视。

撒米尔也指出了针对游说议员采用理由的反面意见，也就是说秘密投票的做法不应该废止。这个变化只是从雇佣者手里夺回了选举定时的权力，“实际上，有没有立法权，这两者的差别才是真正的差别。”哈里斯县中心劳动理事会的理查德·萧说，他认为这种差别对当地的执法水准有巨大影响。

这个法案还有其他条款。公司和新成立的工会三个月还不能对合同达成一致意见，对此《劳工自由选择法案》也规定了限制性的仲裁手段。在这种强制性的仲裁作用下的协议，可以在两年里有效，这种情况斯特拉克泽维斯基称为“违反宪法的边界线”。“如果把这个纳入合同里，我看不出对雇员有什么好处。”斯特拉克泽维斯基说。

该法案的建议者指责一种发展倾向，那就是被认可的工会不能从不情愿的雇主那里订到合同。作为美国的海外仲裁机构，联邦调解调停署做出的报告说，在 2004 年，有 45% 的新成立工会第一次跟雇主签合同被拒之门外。法案也强化了对采用强迫、胁迫措施公司的处罚力度。正如所说，自从 1935 年《国家劳动关系法案》发布实施以来，这方面的法律就一直没有改变过。美国国家劳动关系董事会除了重新安置被错误地解雇的雇员、讨回工钱之外，没有其他更好的处罚良策。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 “This isn’t about preventing increased unionization, it’s about protecting rights”, said the National Association of Manufacturer’s Jason Straczewski, of his organization’s opposition to bill.

句子中的 this 和 it 都是指代 “his organization’s opposition to bill”。

【难句 2 解析】 Samuel also points out that counter to claims from the business lobby, the secret ballot would not be eliminated.

句子中 “the secret ballot would not be eliminated” 就是 “counter to claims”，前者是后



者的同位语。

【难句3解析】 The NLBR can enforce no other penalty than reinstating wrongfully fired employees or recovering lost wages

句子中“no other than”是表示否定的，意思是“除此之外实在没有”或“只有”。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。解题点在第二段。本题问的是 Muhammad Ali 的情况。第二段提到“Ali remained popular after his athletic career ended and he developed Parkinson's disease, ...”可见他在退役后仍然很受欢迎，所以 C 选项的意思与文章的意思相反，正确答案是 C 选项。

17. 【答案】 C

【解析】 词汇题。prolific 描述的是 William Edward Burghardt Du Bois 这个人，而且是本段的第一句，也就是总起句中的一个单词，后文中提到“...edited ‘The Crisis’ magazine and wrote 17 books, four journals and many other scholarly articles.”。可见他一生写了很多作品，是个多产作家，所以正确答案是 C 选项。

18. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。解题点在第六段。文中提到“...becoming the first black baseball player in the U. S. major leagues.”。本句的意思与 B 选项的意思完全相反，所以正确答案是 B 选项。

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】 推理题。首先可以排除 B 选项。C 选项说每一个人都好，在好几个领域很活跃并且有名气，D 选项说每一个人都热爱和平，并积极参与争取公民权利的活动，这些说法都不准确。A 选项符合题意，文章在开篇就提到“The following is a sampling of African Americans who have shaped society and the world with their spirit and their ideals.”。所以正确答案是 A 选项。

20. 【答案】 D

【解析】 主题型题。首先可以排除 A、C 选项，本文主要介绍了几位对社会和世界有影响的美国黑人，所以用 D 选项“文化尖兵：偶像和睿智的人”更符合文章的主题。所以正确答案是 D 选项。



全文参考译文

许多非洲籍的美国人对美国社会产生了深刻的影响，改变了很多人在种族、历史和政治方面的观念。下面的几个非洲美国人就通过自己的精神和理想改变了美国社会甚至全世界。

拳王阿里。卡休斯·马赫勒斯·克雷出生于肯塔基州的路易斯威尔市，是一名虔诚的浸信会教徒。十二岁时一个警官建议他学会保护自己，因而其学会了拳击。六年后，他已经成为奥林匹克拳击冠军，并赢得三项重量级拳击世界冠军。他以在拳击场内和拳击场外都趾高气扬而著称，1965 年皈依伊斯兰教，改名为穆罕默德·阿里，并以宗教原因拒绝在美国参军。在其职业生涯结束、得了帕金森综合征之后，阿里仍然受人爱戴，甚至由他点燃了 1996 年亚特兰大奥运会圣火。9·11 事件之后，他又表达了一个伊斯兰人追求和平的美德。



威廉·爱德华·布格哈特·杜布斯。威廉·爱德华·布格哈特·杜布斯生于 1868 年，是麻省本地人，是他那个时代最优秀、最杰出的知识分子之一。作为一个学者、社会活动家和历史学家，杜布斯与他人合作成立了“美国有色人种促进会”，编辑出版了“危机”杂志，写作出版了十七本书、四个论文集和众多学术文章。在他 1903 年出版的著作《黑人的灵魂》里，他预言“20 世纪的最主要问题就是种族界限问题”。该书可能也是他最著名的作品。

马丁·路德·金。马丁·路德·金被看成是美国人权运动最有影响力和最受欢迎的领导者。他带头发起了规模巨大的游行、静坐、联合抵制、示威等活动，深刻地影响了美国人对种族关系的态度。1964 年他获得诺贝尔和平奖。

马尔科姆。黑人领袖马尔科姆在 20 世纪 60 年代提出了种族骄傲和黑人民族主义的概念，宣布白人对黑人进行着剥削，还有其他的更大、更深刻的社会问题，这些问题的揭露一直持续到 1965 年马尔科姆去世。1992 年斯派克·李导演了电影《马尔科姆》，影片上映后人们对该黑人领袖的关注再度燃起。

杰基·罗宾逊。1947 年，杰基·罗宾逊打破了种族障碍，加入了布鲁克林道奇队，成为美国职业联赛中第一个黑人棒球运动员。1957 年从球队退役后，在人权运动和青年运动中他一直很活跃。1962 年被引荐加入“美国棒球名人堂”，成为第一个获此殊荣的非洲籍美国人。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Ali remained popular after his athletic career ended and he developed Parkinson's disease, even lighting the Olympic torch at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics and conveying the peaceful virtues of Islam following the September 11 terrorist attacks.

本句主句就是 Ali remained popular，后面都是时间状语，同时 lighting 和 conveying 又是现在分词做时间状语。

【难句 2 解析】 In 1947, Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier by joining the Brooklyn Dodgers, becoming the first black baseball player in the U. S. major leagues.

本句中 by 后面有两个动名词形式的宾语。

Part B

21. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是在段落的开头，由此可以在前后所给的句子中找出线索，推出文章在此段所应表达的思想。原文第一段告诉我们科学家采用了一种新技术 a new technology，而此段后半部分引用一位科学家的话对此种新技术进行解释，因而 B 中的 a technology called 正好与前面呼应。

22. 【答案】 F

【解析】 本段是独立的一段，可能是总结前文，也可能是引起下文，或是两者兼而有之。上文中多次提到 fingerprints，并且下文开头的 The equipment 正是指 F 中所提到的 a computer，由此判断 F 项是正确的。





23. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题位于段中，要注意与上下文的衔接，因而需根据上下文才能进行判断，根据下文 the fingertips are different 可知此空也在说指纹，并且 D 项的句型和空格后的句型一致，由此可知 D 项正确。

24. 【答案】 E

【解析】 本题是在段落的尾部，并且由上文可知，此题是 Havrilla 说的一句话，因此应从他说话的角度选择一句话。而选项中也只有 E 才是符合逻辑的，因此 E 项符合要求。

25. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是原文的倒数第二段，读懂上下文非常重要，因为本段可能是对上文的总结，也可能是承上启下。根据文章我们可知，上文在讲新技术的广泛应用，而最后一段则在讲它的负面评论，因此可知答案应是承上启下的，所以选 A。

Unit two

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Opinion polls are now beginning to show an unwilling general agreement that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm? Should we not rather encourage many other ways for self respecting? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive the household and the neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office as centers of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a discouraging thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people traveled longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's



work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at disadvantage. It became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the impractical goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

1. What idea did the author derive from the recent opinion polls?
 - A. Available employment should be restricted to a small percentage of the population.
 - B. New jobs must be created in order to rectify high unemployment figures.
 - C. Jobs available must be distributed among more people.
 - D. The present high unemployment figures are a fact of life.
2. The passage suggests that we should now re-examine our thinking about work and _____.
 - A. be prepared to admit that being employed is not the only kind of work
 - B. create more factories in order to increase our productivity
 - C. set up smaller private enterprises so that we in turn can employ others
 - D. be prepared to fill in time by taking up housework
3. The passage tells us that the arrival of the industrial age meant that _____.
 - A. universal employment guaranteed prosperity
 - B. economic freedom came within everyone's reach
 - C. patterns of work were fundamentally changed
 - D. to survive, everyone has to find a job
4. As a result of the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries _____.
 - A. people were no longer legally entitled to own land
 - B. people were forced to look elsewhere for means of supporting themselves
 - C. people were not adequately compensated for the loss of their land
 - D. people were badly paid for the work they managed to find
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. the creation of jobs for all is impossible
 - B. we must make every effort to solve the problem of unemployment
 - C. people should start to support themselves by learning a practical skill
 - D. we should help people to get full-time jobs

Text 2

Various innovations have been introduced as ways to break off our system which forces students through a series of identical classrooms in which teachers do most of the talking and students have little opportunity to respond. Among these innovations are team teaching and teacher aides, non-graded elementary and secondary schools, independent study, curricula focused on helping students discover things for themselves rather than on trying to tell them everything, and schools designed for maximum flexibility so that students can work alone, or in



small groups, or take part in large — group instruction via diverse media. The aim of all these innovations is to adapt instruction more precisely to the needs of each individual student. Many people who have a strong dislike to organizing instruction scientifically and to bringing new technology into the schools and colleges fail to realize that the present system is in many respects mechanical and rigid. The vast differences in the ways students learn are disregarded when they are taught the same thing, in the same way, at the same time. There is no escaping the evidence that many students themselves feel little enthusiasm and even outright hostility for the present way schools and colleges are organized and instruction is handled. Many of them resent technology, but what they object to is usually technology used as a means for handling a large number of students. Or it is programming which merely reproduces conventional classroom responds and learns, reaching new plateaus from which to climb to higher levels of understanding. Technological media can store information until it is needed or wanted. They can distribute it over distances to reach the student where he happens to be. They can present the information to the student through various senses. They can give the student full opportunity to react to the material in many ways. In short, the student's opportunities for learning can be increased and enhanced by using a wide range of instructional technology. All the available resources for instruction, including the teacher, can work together to create conditions for maximum effective learning.

6. The author is mainly concerned with ____.
- A. providing the possibility for students to take the courses they want
 - B. making technology an active tool in the school
 - C. relieving the teacher from routine duties
 - D. meeting the needs of each student
7. It can be inferred from the article that a good educational system must ____.
- A. not depend on teachers
 - B. make use of varying methods of teaching
 - C. place a renewed emphasis on science
 - D. not organize their instruction
8. The author suggests that the basic role of the teacher in the educational system should be ____.
- A. as a lecturer
 - B. that of a technologist
 - C. as the source of knowledge
 - D. much more than that of classroom teaching
9. The negative reactions of students to technology are the result of ____.
- A. unknown factors
 - B. a general hostility toward education
 - C. its misuse
 - D. its newness in the schools
10. All of the following are mentioned as a capability of technological media EXCEPT their ability to ____.



- A. make it easier for students to obtain needed information
- B. provide many ways of teaching the same thing
- C. make learning easy and fun
- D. replace traditional reports

Text 3

Rubidium, potassium and carbon are three common elements used to date the history of Earth. The rates of radioactive decay of these elements are absolutely regular when averaged out over a period of time; nothing is known to change them. To be useful as clocks, the elements have to be fairly common in natural minerals, unstable but decay slowly over millions of years to form recognizable “daughter” products which are preserved minerals.

For example, an atom of radioactive rubidium decays to form an atom of strontium (another element) by converting a neutron in its nucleus to a proton and releasing an electron, generating energy in the process. The radiogenic daughter products of the decay — in this case strontium atoms — diffuse away and are lost above a certain very high temperature. So by measuring the exact proportions of rubidium and strontium atoms that are present in a mineral, researchers can work out how long it has been since the mineral cooled below that critical “blocking” temperature. The main problems with this dating method are the difficulty in finding minerals containing rubidium, the accuracy with which the proportions of rubidium and strontium are measured, and the fact that the method gives only the date when the mineral last cooled below the blocking temperature. Because the blocking temperature is very high, the method is used, mainly for recrystallized (igneous or metamorphic) rocks, not for sediments — rubidium-bearing minerals in sediments simply record the age of cooling of the rocks which were eroded to form the sediments, not the age of deposition of the sediments themselves.

Potassium decays to form (a gas) which is sometimes lost from its host mineral by escaping through pores. Although potassium-argon dating is therefore rather unreliable, it can sometimes be useful in dating, sedimentary rocks because potassium is common in some minerals which form in sediments at low temperatures. Assuming no argon has escaped, the potassium-argon date records the age of the sediments themselves.

Carbon dating is mainly used in archaeology. Most carbon atoms (carbon-12) are stable and do not change over time. However, cosmic radiation bombarding the upper atmospheres constantly interacting with nitrogen in the atmosphere to create an unstable form of carbon, carbon-14.

11. What is the common feature of rubidium, potassium and carbon?
 - A. They can be made into clocks.
 - B. They are rich in content.
 - C. Their decay is slow but regular.
 - D. The products of their decay are the same.
12. What aspect of rubidium decay is useful for dating?



- A. The atom produced by the decay is above a certain point of temperature.
B. The atom produced by the decay is easy to be detected at a cool temperature
C. The decay produced a neutron and an electron.
D. The decay is sensitive to the changes in temperature.
13. What is the limitation of the rubidium method?
A. Rubidium is everywhere in the rock.
B. Strontium atoms are hard to detect at the normal temperature.
C. It cannot date sediments.
D. It is time-consuming.
14. Which of the following is the major factor that affects the accuracy of potassium dating?
A. the number of the mineral pores B. the number of missing argon atoms
C. external temperature D. mineral temperature
15. The underlined word “cosmic” the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. radioactive B. organic C. terrestrial D. universal

Text 4

In Plato's Utopia, there are three classes: the common people, the soldiers, and the guardians chosen by the legislator. The main problem, as Plato perceives, is to insure that the guardians shall carry out the of the legislator. For this purpose the first thing he proposes is education.

Education is divided into two parts, music and gymnastics. Each has a wider meaning than at present: “music” means everything that is in the province of the muses, and “gymnastics” means everything concerned with physical training fitness. “Music” is almost as wide as what is now called “culture”, and “gymnastics” is somewhat wider than what “athletics” mean in the modern sense.

Culture is to be devoted to making men gentlemen, in the sense which, largely owing to Plato is familiar in England. The Athens of his day was, in one respect, analogous to England in the nineteenth century: there was in each an aristocracy enjoying wealth and social prestige, but having no monopoly of political power; and in each the aristocracy had to secure as much power as it could by means of impressive behavior. In Plato's Utopia, however, the aristocracy rules unchecked.

Gravity, decorum and courage seem to be the qualities mainly to be cultivated in education. There is to be a rigid censorship from very early years over the literature to which the young have access and the music they are allowed to hear Mothers and nurses are to tell their children only authorized stories. Also, there is a censorship of music. The Lydian and Ionian harmonies are to be forbidden, the first because it expresses sorrow, the second because it is relaxed. Only the Dorian (for courage) and the Phrygian (for temperance) are to be allowed. Permissible rhythms must be simple, and such as are expressive of a courageous and harmonious life.

As for gymnastics, the training of the body is to be very austere. No one is to eat fish, or meat cooked otherwise than roasted, and there must be no sauces or candies. People brought up





on his regimen, he says will have no need of doctors. Gymnastics applies to the training of mind as well. Up to a certain age, the young are to see no ugliness or vice. But at a suitable moment, they must be exposed to “enchancements”, both in the shape of terrors that must not terrify, and of bad pleasures that must not seduce the will. Only after they have withstood these tests will they be judged fit to be guardians.

16. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. Three social classes in Utopia B. How to make the society in harmony
- C. Plato's philosophy D. Education pattern in Utopia
17. According to the passage, which of the following is closest in meaning to the concept “music” in Plato's philosophy?
- A. muses B. culture C. manners D literature
18. What is the major difference between the aristocracy in the old Athens and the gentlemen in Utopia?
- A. The former had to fight to obtain political power.
- B. The former were more respected by the public.
- C. The latter enjoyed much more political power.
- D. The latter was regarded as the king of the country.
19. Why is fish eating forbidden in Utopia?
- A. To secure the balance of nature B. To exercise people's perseverance
- C. For a strong volition D. For excellent health condition
20. We can infer from the passage that the music “Lydian” sounds ____.
- A. sad B. bold C. relaxed D. simple

Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Magazines provide a wide variety of information, opinion, and entertainment. For example, they may cover current events and fashions, discuss foreign affairs, or describe how to repair appliances or prepare food. Subjects addressed in magazines include business, culture, hobbies, medicine, religion, science, and sports. 21)_____.

22)_____. For this reason, most magazines have a smaller page size and are printed on better paper. Many have a binding of staples or stitching. In content, magazines often have less concern with daily, rapidly changing events than do newspapers. Most magazines have a cover featuring a photograph or a drawing rather than news stories like the first page of a newspaper.

23)_____. On the other hand, some weekly newspapers feature long, detailed



articles like those found in many magazines. Writing of different types — ranging from factual or practical reporting to a more personal or emotional style — regularly appears in magazines. Some of the best writers and thinkers in the nation write either occasionally or regularly for magazines. Many well-known authors published their early works in magazines.

24)_____. Consumer magazines appeal to the broad interests of the general public and are the ones usually seen on newsstands and in stores. Consumer magazines include children's magazines, hobby magazines, intellectual magazines, men's magazines, women's magazines, and news magazines. Service magazines include advice, how to, medical, self-help, and religious publications. Digests reprint material, in a shorter form, that has appeared in other magazines or in books.

25)_____. For example, Aviation Week~Space Technology focuses on the informational and product needs of people in the aerospace industry. Many highly specialized trade magazines control their circulation by mailing free copies to people whose jobs make them potential readers. By controlling their circulation, trade magazines limit their costs and attract particular advertisers. As a result, they can succeed with circulations that are much smaller than those of consumer magazines.

[A] Some magazines are designed for young people, some for women, and some for elders, but not so many for children for reason of reading difficulties.

[B] Magazines, like newspapers, represent the work of many writers. But magazines differ from newspapers in form and content. Magazines are designed to be kept much longer than newspapers.

[C] Some periodicals that appear in newspaper form are really magazines.

[D] Magazines are usually divided into several large categories, including consumer magazines and specialized business magazines.

[E] There is a special kind of magazine called campus magazine which is produced by university students and given to anyone who is interested in their college life.

[F] Specialized business magazines, also called trade magazines, appeal to the special interests of business, industrial, and professional groups.

[G] Some magazines seek simply to entertain their readers with fiction, poetry, photography, cartoons, or articles about television shows or motion-picture stars. Thousands of magazines are published in the United States and Canada.

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题可参考文章第一段的最后一句。从中可知，民意测验表明我们应该找到



更多的、广泛的分享就业机会的方法。C 项的意思是“就业机会应该分给更多的人”，因此正确答案为 C。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题要求选出适合本篇文章观点的看法。从文中可知，employment 并不是唯一的工作方式，我们应该做的是帮助更多的人找到适合的工作。因此 A 项“承认被雇用并不是唯一的工作方式”为正确答案。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】 从本文的第三段可知，工业时代的到来带来了工作模式的变化。从第四段可知，工业时代的工厂模式取代了家庭手工业的模式，让人们去很远的地方工作。而题干问的是工业化时代的到来带来了哪些改变，因此 C 项“工业化时代的到来使工作模式发生了根本的改变”为正确答案。

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】 从文中第四段可知，人们在圈地运动后失去了土地，不能再靠耕种土地养活自己，随着交通的发展，他们只能离开自己的家园到更远的地方找工作来维持生计。这与题干所问的问题一致，因此 B 项正确。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 根据文中最后一段可知，为所有的人创造工作机会这个目标不切实际，因此 A 项正确。

全文参考译文

民意测验现在显示着人们一种无奈的共识，那就是，无论归咎于谁还是从现在起发生什么事情，高失业率不可避免。这就意味着我们要千方百计地去广泛寻找就业岗位。

但我们不应该就此打住，应该对未来的工作问一些实质性的问题。我们还要继续用老眼光看待就业这个问题吗？是否可以鼓励其他的自立方式？是否应该多创造条件，让我们自己给自己当老板而不是给别人打工？是否应该把眼光投向家人、邻居，激活各方资源，包括工厂、单位，来寻找更多的生产和工作机会？

工业化时代是人类历史上唯一的大部分人以上岗就业为主的时期。工业化时代现在可能已日落西山，它带来的就业模式也变得丰富多彩。这可能让人丧气，但是给就业的前景开创了更好的未来。历史表明，全部就业不等同于经济自由。

17、18 世纪，很多人被从土地上赶了出来，不得不依赖工资生存，这时就业范围很广泛。工厂体系打破了家庭作坊体系，并把工作从家庭里独立出来。之后，交通业大大发展，先是铁路然后大修公路，人们的工作场地离家越来越远，直到最后，人们的工作都变得跟家庭生活和居住地毫无关系了。

同时，就业把女人置于不利地位。丈夫外出工作挣钱，把不挣钱的家务劳动和家庭留给了妻子，这成了惯例。

所有这些现在都不得不改变。给所有人都创造工作岗位，为满足这个不合实际的目标做出的种种努力和资源，应该让位于帮助很多人做一些非全职工作的紧急实际工作。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed.

从定语从句中的 it 可以看出, some of the changes 是 the industrial age 带来的, it 指代后者。

【难句2解析】 It became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife.

句子中的 for the husband to go 说明先行词 it 主要是指行为动作而不是人, 这些“做法”成了惯例而不是“丈夫”成为惯例。比较一下 it is very good of you to help me so much, 其中的先行词 it 是指人的, 是“你好”而不是“你的帮助”好。

【难句3解析】 最后一句中, 抓住 shift、from、to 就理解了全句的核心。

Text 2

6. **【答案】** D

【解析】 根据文中第一段可知, 不同教育改革措施的提出已经打破了原有的教育模式。再根据后面的 “The aim of all these innovations is to adapt instruction more precisely to the needs of each individual student” 可知, D 项是作者最关心的问题。

7. **【答案】** B

【解析】 根据文中内容可知, 现有的教育模式有很多呆板和刚硬的措施需要注意改进, 每个学生的学习方式也存在很大的不同, 那么要改变这些现有的不良情况, 作为一个好的教育体制来说就应该采取各种适合教育发展的不同的教学方法。据此可知 B 项为正确答案。

8. **【答案】** D

【解析】 根据文中的 “teacher do most of talking and students have little opportunity to respond...rather than on trying to tell them everything” 可知, 现有教育体制中教师存在的问题, 这种教育模式并不能满足学生的不同需要。从文中的最后一段可知, 教学中教师应该和多种教学资源结合起来, 提起学生学习的积极性, 以达到最好的教学效果。因此 D 项为正确答案。

9. **【答案】** C

【解析】 从文中可知, 科技的不正当应用导致了学生的反感, 这与题干所问的 “学生反感现代科技教学的原因是什么” 一致。因此 C 项为正确答案。

10. **【答案】** D

【解析】 根据文中的 “They can distribute it over distances to reach the student where he happens to be.They can present the information to the student through various senses.They can give the student the opportunity to react to the material in many ways.” 可知, 只有 technological media 的内容被提及。因此 D 项为正确答案。



全文参考译文

现在我们已经引进了很多打破旧的教育模式的改革方法，因为旧的教育模式强迫学生坐在一系列不同的班级里，而在这个班级里主要是老师给讲课，学生极少有回应的机会。这些改革有：团队教学，老师当助理，不分年纪的中小学校，学生独立学习，让学生学所想学而不是听非所听的课程，提供最大灵活性以便学生能采取不同规模来进行或单枪匹马，或三五成群，或集团作战活动的学校。这些改革的宗旨是使教学指令更准确地面向每个学生的真正需求。很多极其反感教学指令科学化、把新技术带进学校和大学的老师没有意识到，当前的教学模式在很多方面是机械的、僵化的。学生学习方法方面的巨大差异，在他们被在同一时间、用同一种方式教给同样的东西时被忽视。不争的事实是，学生们对目前的学校组织方式和教学指令的管理方式感到极其漠然甚至决然的敌意。他们有的憎恨技术，但他们真正反对的是把众多学生管理起来的那种技术。或者是用于更好地归拢学生能得高分的技术。但是技术媒体可以存储信息，直到需要它时才展现；可以跨距离进行分配，让学生偶得之。这些媒体技术可以通过不同的感官让学生感知信息。他们可以给学生以各种机会，通过很多方式让他们感知物质世界。简言之，学生的学习机会可以通过使用广泛式样的指导性技术来得以加强或提高，所有可以作为指令的可用资源，包括老师这种特殊资源，可一起使用以求得最大的学习效果。

长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 第一句是三重关系的句子，第一个 which 引导的定语从句修饰 system；在这个定语从句里，还有一个 in which 引导的定语从句修饰 classrooms。

【难句2解析】 Among these innovations are team teaching and teacher aides, non-graded elementary and secondary schools, independent study, curricula focused on helping students discover things for themselves rather than on trying to tell them everything, and schools designed for maximum flexibility so that students can work alone, or in small groups, or take part in large — group instruction via diverse media.

句子里的主语是倒装的，后面是列举的，分别是：“team teaching and teacher aides, non-graded elementary and secondary schools, independent study, curricula, and schools.”。需要注意的是 curricula 和 schools 后面的定语很长。

【难句3解析】 Or it is programming which merely reproduces conventional classroom responds and learns, reaching new plateaus from which to climb to higher levels of understanding 句中是 which 引导的定语从句。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据文中第一段的“The rates of radioactive decay of these elements are absolutely regular when averaged out over a period of time ; noting is known to change them...decay slowly over millions of years”可推出三种元素的共同特征，因此 C 项为正确答案。



12. 【答案】 A

【解析】 根据文中第二段的“...diffuse away and are lost above a certain very high temperature .So by measuring the exact proportions of rubidium and strontium atoms that are present in a mineral, researchers can work out how long it has been since the mineral cooled below that critical “blocking” temperature.”可知，铷原子经过放射性变为了锶原子。因此 A 项为正确答案。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据文中第二段最后部分可知，它只能用来判定岩石被侵蚀形成沉积的日期，却不能判定沉积物的日期。由此可以看出通过铷原子经过放射性的变化来判定时间方法的局限性。因此 C 项为正确答案。

14. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题中，测量的精确性受到影响是因为氩原子的数量丢失了。文中提到影响钾的确定日期精确性的最主要的因素是因为钾衰退成氩气，而氩气在这个过程中“is sometimes lost mineral by escaping through pores”。因此 B 项为正确答案。

15. 【答案】 D

【解析】 题中的四个选项中，A 项的意思是“放射性的，有辐射功能的”，B 项的意思是“器官的，有机的，有组织的”，C 项的意思是“陆地”，D 项的意思是“宇宙的，世界的”，因此 D 项为正确答案。



全文参考译文

铷、钾和碳是记载地球历史的三种最基本元素。过了一段时间，平均起来看，这些元素的放射性蜕变率是绝对规范的，现在还知道有什么物质可以改变它。这些元素一半都存在于矿物中，不稳定但是慢慢退化，经过上百万年的变化形成可辨认的子产品并保存在矿物中。它们的这种特性可以把它们用作时钟。

例如，放射性铷的一个原子退化后，把一个中子转变成一个质子并释放出一个电子，形成一个锶（另外一种元素）原子，在这个过程中产生能量。退化后的放射性子产品——在这里就是锶原子——会以一个极高的温度分散化解。所以测量一下现在矿物中铷原子和锶原子的确切比例，研究人员就会推导出该矿物在冷却到凝结温度以下之后又埋没了多少年。这种回溯方法具有弊端，因为很难发现含有铷元素的矿物、测量铷元素和锶元素的精确比例，而且推断出的时间只是矿物最后冷却到凝结温度之下的时间。因为凝结温度很高，这种方法只适用于再结晶岩石（火成岩或变质岩），不适合沉积岩——含铷元素的矿物，它能记载岩石腐化成沉积物的冷却时间，而不是沉积物自己的蜕变年龄。

钾退化后变成一种气体，有时气体通过气孔逃逸，在其母矿物中消失。虽然钾—氩追溯法很不可靠，但有时对追溯沉积岩的年龄是有用的，因为钾元素一般保存在低温冷却后的岩石里。假设没有氩气逃逸，该追溯法就记录了沉积岩本身的年龄。

碳追溯法主要用于地质学。大部分碳原子（12 价碳）是稳定的，经过漫长的时间后不变化。但是，宇宙射线永久性地破坏了大气顶层，跟大气中的氮气互动形成碳的一个不稳定形式：14 价碳。



长难例句分析

【难句1 解析】 So by measuring the exact proportions of rubidium and strontium atoms that are present in a mineral, researchers can work out how long it has been since the mineral cooled below that critical “blocking” temperature.

本句中只有一个主句, by 引导的介宾结构做全句的表示方式, 这个结构里还有定语从句修饰 atoms。宾语从句由关系副词 how 引导, 从句里还有个 since 引导的时间状语。

【难句2 解析】 the method is used, mainly for recrystallized (igneous or metamorphic) rocks, not for sediments — rubidium-bearing minerals in sediments simply record the age of cooling of the rocks which were eroded to form the sediments, not the age of deposition of the sediments themselves.

破折号后面的句子里, which 引导的定语从句修饰 rocks, not the age of 是 record 的宾语。

【难句3 解析】 The main problems with this dating method are the difficulty in finding minerals containing rubidium, the accuracy with which the proportions of rubidium and strontium are measured, and the fact that the method gives only the date when the mineral last cooled below the blocking temperature.

句子结构是 “the main problems are the difficulty, the accuracy and the fact”。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题测试的是文章主题。从文中第一段可知, 由柏拉图的乌托邦引出“教育”这个主题, 尔后的几段同样是围绕着“教育”这个中心展开的, 分别介绍了教育的两个方面。因此 D 项为正确答案。

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】 根据文中第二段的 “‘music’ is almost as wide as what is now called ‘culture’” 可知, B 项为正确答案。

18. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题可参照第二段。从中可知, 享有社会财富和威望是 19 世纪英国贵族和古希腊贵族的共同之处, 但是却没有政治权力, 因此要通过各种途径获取权力。然而在柏拉图的乌托邦理论中对贵族的权势是没有约束的, 所以他们获取权力的途径应该是不同的。因此 A 项为正确答案。

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】 从文中最后一段的 “No one is to eat fish, or meat cooked otherwise than roasted, and there must be no sauces or candies. People brought up on his regimen, he says, will have no need of doctors.” 可知, 在 Utopia 中禁止吃鱼的原因是为了人体健康, 因此 D 项为正确答案。

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 根据文中第四段的 “The Lydian and Ionian harmonies are to be forbidden, the first because it express sorrow...” 可知, “Lydian” 这种音乐听起来让人感到“悲伤”。因此 A



项为正确答案。



全文参考译文

在柏拉图的乌托邦里只有三个阶层：平民、战士和由立法者选择的护卫兵。依柏拉图的说法，主要问题是护卫兵是否能贯彻立法者的意图。因此他首先建议要进行教育。

教育分两块：音乐和体育，但其含义比现在的观念广泛。“音乐”是指缪斯女神管辖下的一切活动，“体育”是指跟身体有关的一切活动。“音乐”的概念几乎相当于现在的“文化”，“体育”也比现在意义上的“体育”广泛。

文化是用于让人变得绅士的。由于柏拉图的缘故，这个概念在英格兰很流行。柏拉图时代的雅典，在某个方面，跟 19 世纪的英格兰可有一比：都有贵族阶级热衷于财富和社会名誉，但不垄断政治权力；每个贵族阶级都通过特殊行为来维护自己的权力。在柏拉图的乌托邦里，贵族阶级的规则是主导。

庄重、礼貌和勇气似乎是教育过程中培养出来的主要特质。从很早时期就教导年轻人熟稔文学和音乐。母亲和监护人只教孩子那些权威的东西。音乐方面的教育也具有指导性。吕底亚和爱奥尼亚的音乐是禁止的，因为前者表达了伤感，后者让人放松。只允许学习多里安人的（表达了勇气）和佛里吉亚人的（表达了节欲）音乐。节奏要简单，因为简单就是勇敢和和谐生活的表现。

就体育来说，对身体的锤炼是严厉的。不许吃鱼和肉，除非烤肉；不许有酱料和糖果。人们都依据自己的养生法长大，而且言称不需要医生。到了一定年龄，年轻人身上看不出丑陋和恶习。在合适的时刻可以展现“魅力”，但必须是不吓人的强壮和不引诱人的恶习快乐。只有经得起这样的考验，这些年轻人才能成为护卫兵。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】“Music” is almost as wide as what is now called “culture”, and “gymnastics” is somewhat wider than what “athletics” mean in the modern sense

本句是比较级的例子。句式 as wide as 是同级比较，wider than 是比较级的比较，widest among 是最高级。

【难句 2 解析】 in the sense which, largely owing to Plato is familiar in England.

这里的 owing to Plato 是插入语。以动词形式结尾的插入语，恰好位于动词谓语前面时很有迷惑性，因为两个动词无缘无故碰在一起，感觉很怪异。例如，“the moon as some persons think is not so round as expected.”，如果把它当成句子里的成分，就会使得整个句子难以理解。插入语是个独立的部分，把它删掉，原句的结构就明晰了，这也是考试的必考点和难点。

【难句 3 解析】 The Athens of his day was, in one respect, analogous to England in the nineteenth century:

此句中注意有个 his day，要找到这个所有格指代什么。所以本句的意思是：柏拉图时代的雅典。这是与 19 世纪的英格兰做比较。



Part B

21. 【答案】 G

【解析】 本段第一句指出，杂志提供广泛多样的信息、观点和娱乐。接着对这些内容加以举例说明，提到最新事件和时尚、讨论外交事务、讨论家电维修和烹调食物。杂志还谈论生意、文化、爱好、医疗、宗教、科学和运动。由于还没有提到娱乐，所以空白处应该对娱乐加以描述，故应填入 G 项。

22. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本段空白处后面第一句提到“由于这个原因，大多数杂志页面尺寸较小但印刷纸的质量较好”，可见空白处叙述的是“这个原因”。而 B 项将杂志与报纸进行比较，指出杂志的设计是要比报纸保存更长的时间。这正是杂志页面尺寸较小和纸张质量较好的原因。

23. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本段空白处后面第一句以介词短语 On the other hand（另一方面）开头，这说明前面空白处表达的是“一方面”的内容，与此句并列。本题难点在于选项中没有出现由“On the one hand”引导的句子，故只能从逻辑和内容上判断。C 项的意思为“一些以报纸形式出现的期刊是真实的杂志”与“另一方面，一些周报像许多杂志那样特别登载了较长和详细的文章”两句从逻辑和形式两方面相符。

24. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本段空白处后面的内容谈到消费者杂志、服务性杂志及摘要性杂志，可见本段讨论的是杂志的分类，而 D 项正好表达此意：“杂志一般分为几大类，包括消费者杂志和专门的商业杂志。”

25. 【答案】 F

【解析】 本段空白处后面第一句是举例，可见是为了进一步说明前面提到的内容，所举的例子是关于前段提到的“专门的商业杂志的内容”，明显是继续讨论上一段没有讨论的内容，[F]项讨论的也正是“专门的商业杂志”，从逻辑上相符。

Unit three



Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

On September 7, 2001, a 68-year-old woman in Strasbourg, France, had her gall bladder (胆囊) removed by surgeons operating, via computer from New York. It was the first complete *telesurgery* procedure performed by surgeons nearly 4,000 miles away from their patient.



In New York, Marescaux teamed up with surgeon Michel Gagner to perform the historic long-distance operation. A high-speed fiber-optic service provided by France Telecom made the connection between New York and Strasbourg. The two surgeons controlled the instruments using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc, that enabled the procedure to be minimally invasive. The patient was released from the hospital after about 48 hours and regained normal activity the following week.

The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to telesurgery time delay. It was crucial that a continuous time delay of less than 200 milliseconds be maintained throughout the operation, between the surgeon's movements in New York and the return video (from Strasbourg) on his screen. The delay problem includes video coding decoding and signal transmission time.

France Telecom's engineers achieved an average time delay of 150 milliseconds. "I felt as comfortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room," says Marescaux.

The successful collaboration (合作) among medicine, advanced technology, and telecommunications is likely to have enormous implications for patient care and doctor training. Highly skilled surgeons may soon regularly perform especially difficult operations through long-distance procedures. The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians. More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their teachers in action in telesurgery operating rooms around the world.

Marescaux describes the success of the remotely performed surgical procedure as the beginning of a "third revolution" in surgery within the last decade. The first was the arrival of minimally invasive surgery, enabling procedures to be performed with guidance by a camera, meaning that the abdomen (腹部) and thorax (胸腔) do not have to be opened. The second was the introduction of computer-assisted surgery, where complicated software algorithms (算法) enhance the safety of the surgeon's movements during a procedure, making them more accurate, while introducing the concept of distance between the surgeon and the patient. It was thus natural to imagine that this distance-currently several meters in the operating room-could potentially be up to several thousand kilometers.

1. The title that best expresses the main idea is _____.
 - A. How The Second Revolution in Surgery Comes Out
 - B. The Telesurgery Revolution
 - C. A Patient Was Saved
 - D. Dream Comes True
2. The italicized Word "telesurgery" (Par.1, sentence 2) can be best explained as _____.
 - A. an operation done over a distance
 - B. an operation done on television
 - C. an operation demanding special skill





- D. an operation demanding high technology
3. How long did it take the patient to resume her normal activity after the operation ____.
- A. 24 hours B. 48 hours C. about a week D. almost a month
4. What is the major barrier to telesurgery?
- A. distance B. advanced technology
- C. delay D. medical facilities
5. The writer implies that ____.
- A. difficult operation can be successfully performed all over the world now
- B. compared to the “third revolution” in surgery, the first two are less important
- C. all patients can be cured by a gall bladder-removal operation
- D. a new breakthrough has been made in surgery

Text 2

The multi-billion-dollar Western pop music industry is under fire. It is being blamed by the United Nations for the dramatic rise in drug abuse worldwide. “The most worrisome development is a culture of drug-friendliness that seems to be gaining prominence (显著),” said the UN’s 13-member International Narcotics Control Board in a report released in late February 1998.

The 74-page study says that pop music, as a global industry, is by far the most influential trend-setter for young people of most cultures. “Some lyrics advocate the smoking of marijuana (大麻) or taking other drugs, and certain pop stars make statements and set examples as if the use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes were a normal and acceptable part of a person’s lifestyle,” the study says.

Surprisingly, says the Board, the effect of drug-friendly pop music seems to survive despite the occasional shock of death by overdose (过量用药). “Such incidents tend to be seen as an occasion to mourn the loss of a role model, and not an opportunity to confront the deadly effect of ‘recreational’ drug use,” it notes. Since the 1970s, several internationally famous singers and movie stars—including Elvis Presley, Janice Joplin, John Belushi, Jimi Hendrix, Jonathan Melvin and Andy Gibbs—have died of either drug abuse or drug related illnesses. With the globalization of popular music, messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their countries of origin. “In most countries, the names of certain pop stars have become familiar to the members of every household,” the study says.

The UN study also blames the media for its description of certain drug issues—especially the use of marijuana and issues of liberalization and legalization—which encourages, rather than prevents, drug abuse. “Over the last years, we have seen how drug abuse is increasingly regarded as being acceptable or even attractive,” says Hamid Ghodse, president of the Board. “Powerful pressure groups run political campaigns aimed at legalizing controlled drugs,” he says. Ghodse also points out that all these developments have created an environment which is tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse and spoils international drug prevention efforts currently underway.



The present study, he says, focuses on the issue of demand reduction and prevention within an environment that has become tolerant of drug abuse. The Board calls on governments to do their legal and moral duties, and to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture to which young people increasingly are being exposed.

6. Which of the following statements does the author tend to agree with?
 - A. The use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes is an acceptable part of a person's lifestyle
 - B. The spreading of pop music may cause the drug abuse to go beyond country, boundaries
 - C. No efforts have been made to prevent the spreading of drug abuse
 - D. The governments have no ability to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture
7. The italicized phrase "under fire" (Par. 1, sentence 1) means _____.
 - A. in an urgent situation
 - B. facing some problems
 - C. being criticized
 - D. quite popular
8. Under the influence of drug-friendly pop music, what might the youth think of the death of some pop stars caused by overdose?
 - A. They tend to mourn the pop stars as role models
 - B. They are shocked to know even pop stars may abuse drugs
 - C. They try to confront the deadly effect of "recreational" drug use
 - D. They may stop abusing the drugs
9. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a factor that has contributed to creating an environment tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse?
 - A. the spreading of pop music
 - B. the media
 - C. political campaigns run by powerful pressure groups
 - D. The low price of some drugs
10. The pop music _____.
 - A. has a great influence on young people of most cultures
 - B. only appeals to a small number of young people
 - C. is not a profitable industry
 - D. is the only culprit (罪魁祸首) responsible for drug abuse

Text 3

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northern most state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely operate.

The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels of crude oil can be pumped



through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called “bents” long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline’s up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permanently frozen ground. A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagements, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

11. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline’s _____.
A. operating costs B. employees C. consumers D. construction
12. The word “it” (Par.1, sentence 3) refers to _____.
A. pipeline B. ocean C. state D. village
13. The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline’s route EXCEPT the _____.
A. climate B. lay of the land itself
C. local vegetation D. kind of soil and rock
14. How many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
15. Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?
A. How much oil field land each company owned
B. How long each company had owned land in the oil fields
C. How many people worked for each company
D. How many oil wells were located on the company’s land

Text 4

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their



secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

16. To make your humor work, you should ____.
- A. take advantage of different kinds of audience
 - B. make fun of the disorganized people
 - C. address different problems to different people
 - D. show sympathy for your listeners
17. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are ____.
- A. impolite to new arrivals
 - B. very conscious of their godlike role
 - C. entitled to some privileges
 - D. very busy even during lunch hours
18. It can be inferred from the text that public services ____.
- A. have benefited many people
 - B. are the focus of public attention
 - C. are an inappropriate subject for humor
 - D. have often been the laughing stock





19. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered _____.
A. in well-worded language B. as awkwardly as possible
C. in exaggerated statements D. as casually as possible
20. The best title for the text may be _____.
A. Use Humor Effectively B. Various Kinds of Humor
C. Add Humor to Speech D. Different Humor Strategies

Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

In recent years many countries of the world have been faced with the problem of how to make their workers more productive. 21) _____. The evidence shows that while variety certainly makes the worker's life more enjoyable, it does not actually make him work harder. As far as increasing productivity is concerned, then, variety is not an important factor.

22) _____. The problem is that this kind of freedom cannot easily be given in the modern factory with its complicated machinery which must be used in a fixed way. Thus, although freedom of choice may be important, usually very little can be done to create it.

Another important consideration is how much a worker contributes to the product he is making. 23) _____.

It would seem that not only is degree of the worker's contribution an important factor, therefore, but it is also one we can do something about.

To what extent does more money lead to greater productivity? The workers themselves certainly think this is important. 24) _____. Money just lets them enjoy their spare time more.

25) _____. Perhaps if we make their jobs more interesting, they will want neither more money nor shorter working hours.

[A] In most factories the worker sees only one small part of the product. Some car factories are now experimenting with having many small production lines rather than a large one, so that each worker contributes more to the production of the cars on his line.

[B] A similar argument may explain demands for shorter working hours.

[C] Some experts claim the answer is to make jobs more varied. But do more varied jobs lead to greater productivity?

[D] Other experts feel that giving the worker freedom to do his job in his own way is important. There is no doubt that this is true.

[E] But perhaps they want more money only because the work they do is so boring.

[F] If we want to prevent a population explosion, we should take action now — or assist the poorer countries to do so.



[G] The first is in sub-Saharan Africa, Where both markets and governments work so badly that such policies can't find a foothold. The second are those countries, like some in the Middle East, which feel threatened by their neighbors or have a dictator at the helm. You need democratic government for effective development, and if we cannot achieve that we will certainly not control population.

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查的是文章的主题思想。总览全文，B 项为正确答案。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题可参照文章的第一段。从中可知，这次手术是法国和纽约两地的医生通过电脑共同完成的，因此 A 项为正确答案。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】 从文中第二段可知，大约四十八小时后病人就出院了，并且随后的一周内就可以正常行动。因此 C 项为正确答案。

4. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题可参照文中第三段的“The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to telesurgery time delay.”。从中可知正确答案为 C。

5. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题可参照文中第五段的“The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians.”。从中可知正确答案为 D。



全文参考译文

在 2001 年 9 月 7 日，一个六十八岁的老太太在法国的斯特拉斯堡，通过纽约的一台计算机接受了胆囊切除手术。这是首例完整的远程手术案例，手术师距离病人将近四千公里。

在纽约，马力考克斯和手术师迈克尔·盖格纳组成的团队上演了具有历史意义的远距离操作。法国电信公司用一种高速的光导纤维服务技术把纽约和斯特拉斯堡连接起来。两个手术师采用先进的机器人手术系统控制着手术器械，这个系统是计算机运动公司设计出来的，可使程序在最小范围内进行操作。病人在大约四十八小时后出了院，第二周就恢复了正常活动。

纽约和法国之间高速的光导纤维连接，使得远程手术克服了一个主要障碍，那就是时间上的拖延。在纽约手术师的动作和（从斯特拉斯堡）图像返回到屏幕上的期间如果连续延迟二百微秒，对手术效果将是致命的。延迟时间包括图像编码和解码的时间，以及信号



传递需要的时间。

法国电信局的工程师们达到了平均时间迟延一百五十微秒的程度。“在给病人做手术时，就像在自己屋里一样，这真叫人感到舒服。”马力考克斯说。

医学、先进技术和远程通信之间的合作，对于护理病人和医生培训有很大的意义。高难度的手术可能很快就可以在远程程序中得以展现。以前用于控制手术操作行为的计算机系统，现在也可以实现新的技术突破，那就是把手术技巧教给新一代的医师。更多的待培训手术师可以有机会坐在世界各地的远程手术操作室内现场观看他们老师的上佳表演。

马力考克斯描述了过去十年内远程手术程序技术的发展成果，这种技术是“第三次革命”的开始。第一次革命是微创外科手术，使得手术程序在照相机的指导下进行，不需要打开人们的腹腔和胸腔。第二次是引进计算机做辅助的手术技术，复杂的软件算法可保证手术师操作行为的安全性和准确性，并引进了“手术师和病人分离”的概念。人们很自然会想到，目前医患之间的几米距离，将来可以延伸到几千公里。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 The two surgeons controlled the instruments using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc, that enabled the procedure to be minimally invasive.

本句中 using 是现在分词做 controlled 的状语，状语里的过去分词 designed 和 that 引导的定语从句一起修饰 system。

【难句2解析】 I felt as comfortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room.

本句中 as if 引导的是虚拟语气从句。虚拟语气是汉语中没有的，是一种假设的语气。对现在时态的虚拟语气要用过去时，对过去时态的虚拟语气要用过去完成时。本句是典型的后者情况。

【难句3解析】 More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their teachers in action in telesurgery operating rooms around the world.

本句中 operating 是现在分词修饰后面的名词的，当定语用，不是做状语。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项表达出了作者同意的观点。这可以从文中第三段的“With the globalization of popular music, messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their countries of origin.”推出。

7. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的“under fire”的意思是被指责，这可以从文章后的“It is being blamed by the United Nations for the dramatic rise in drug abuse worldwide.”推出。

8. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题四个选项中只有 A 项正确。这可以从文中第三段的“Surprisingly, says the Board, the effect of drug-friendly pop music seems to survive despite the occasional shock of death by overdose (过量用药). ‘Such incidents tend to be seen as an occasion to mourn the loss of a role



model, and not an opportunity to confront the deadly effect of 'recreational' drug use,' ”推出。

9. 【答案】 D

【解析】 总览全文，没有涉及一些价格低的药品。因此 D 项正确。

10. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题四个选项中只有 A 项正确。这可以从文中第二段的“The 74-page study says that pop music, as a global industry, is by far the most influential trend-setter for young people of most cultures.” 推出。



全文参考译文

几十亿美元身价的西方流行音乐现在火烧屁股了。美国指责它导致了全球范围内吸毒人数的剧烈增长。“最令人痛心的发展趋势是形成了一种亲毒文化而且日益明显。”美国由十三名成员构成的国际麻醉药控制董事会在 1998 年 2 月末做出的一个报告说。

长达七十四页的报告认为，作为全球性产业，流行音乐是年轻人大部分文化潮流最具影响力的引导者。“一些歌曲倡导吸大麻或其他药物，一些歌星言传身教，似乎出于非医用药目的的吸毒是一个人生活方式中很正常、可接受的部分。”

董事会说，很惊奇的是，尽管因过量用药导致死亡的震惊新闻屡屡曝光，但亲毒流行音乐的作用似乎复苏了。“这里的故事被视为是偶然的，让人怀念一种生活模式的丧失，而不是让人去正视娱乐性服药的致命后果。”报告这样说。自 20 世纪 70 年代以来，很多国际级别的著名歌星——包括猫王、詹尼斯·乔普林、约翰·贝鲁西、吉米·亨德里克斯、江奈生·梅尔文和安迪·吉比——要么死于吸毒，要么死于跟吸毒有关的疾病。随着流行音乐的全球化，容忍或推动吸毒的资讯也超出了原来的国界，“在大部分国家中，某个流行歌星的名字在一家人中妇孺皆知。”该研究说。

该研究也批评了媒体，因为它们描述了一些特定的药品问题——尤其是大麻和自由化、合法化等问题——客观上是鼓励而不是阻止了吸毒。“过去几年里，我们可以清楚地看到吸毒人数日益增长，这些情况被认为是可以接受的或是有魅力的。”哈密德·古德西，董事会主席说，“许多有实力的团体开始发起政治运动，从而使得被控制的药品合法化。”他说。古德西也指出：所有这些发展造成了一种氛围，在这种氛围里，对吸毒是宽容的甚至是有利的，因而破坏了处于起步状态的国际禁毒运动。

他说，目前这个研究侧重于在一个容许吸毒的环境里减少和阻止对吸毒的需求。董事会呼吁政府履行法律和道德职责，在年轻人逐渐接受年轻人文化前就控制好吸毒方面的报道。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 and certain pop stars make statements and set examples as if the use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes were a normal and acceptable part of a person's lifestyle.

本句中的 were 是典型的虚拟语气形式。可以看到它的主语 use 是单数名词，正常情况下主语是单数，其系动词也应该是单数。此外，主句的动词 make 是现在时，虚拟语气的句子却是过去时，表示一种与事实相反的假设。这也是常考的知识点。

【难句 2 解析】 messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their



countries of origin.

句中的主语 messages 与系动词 are 连接, 两个现在分词做定语修饰主语。

【难句 3 解析】 Ghodse also points out that all these developments have created an environment which is tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse and spoils international drug prevention efforts currently underway.

三重从句, that 引导了一个宾语从句, 宾语从句中还有一个定语从句修饰 environment。在 which 引导的定语从句中有个并列结构: is tolerant of or even favorable and spoils。

Text 3

11. **【答案】** D

【解析】 本题考查的是文章的主要内容。总览全文, D 项为正确答案。

12. **【答案】** A

【解析】 本段后面的几个 it 指的是管道, 这可以从第一句的 “The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean.” 推出。因此 A 项正确。

13. **【答案】** C

【解析】 根据文中内容可知, C 项不是决定管道路线时的重要因素。

14. **【答案】** C

【解析】 本题四个选项中只有 C 项正确。这可以从文中第四段的 “In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs.” 推出。

15. **【答案】** A

【解析】 本题四个选项中只有 A 项正确。这可以从文中第四段的 “Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings” 推出。



全文参考译文

阿拉斯加输油管起始于北冰洋的结冰边界, 往南延伸穿过美国最大的北部各州, 结束于一个遥远的不冻港村庄, 这个村庄距离起始点八百公里。它规模宏大, 运转极其宏伟。

钢管穿过寒风凛冽的平原地区 and 一望无际的荒芜冻土地区, 这些地带覆盖着冰冻的地层。它穿过蜿蜒的溪谷, 翻上崇山峻岭, 嵌入峭壁悬崖, 在茂密的森林里披荆斩棘, 渡过或越过几百条小河。钢管直径四米, 每日输送二百多万桶石油。

驻足于 H 型的弯曲钢架, 输油管很多的长管道部分在冰冻的地面上蜿蜒而下。其他部分的长管道消失在柔弱或石头地面里, 然后又浮现在地面上。钢管上下路线的布局主要取决于北极气候和亚北极气候、陆地上的曲折表层, 以及土壤、岩石和各种永冻地面的不同成分等方面的苛刻要求。一半稍多一点的钢管架在地面上, 剩余部分埋在地下三到十二米, 埋藏深度主要取决于地形的种类和土壤的性质。

作为世界上造价最高的工程之一, 输油管花费了将近八十亿美元, 因此也是最大、最昂贵的由私营企业完成的建设项目。实际上没有一家能承担得起这个费用, 所以八家石油公司组成一个集团来共同分担这个费用。每家公司在石油地区的特定油田中占有石油开采



权，按照股份比例向集团提供管道建设基金。今天，尽管有各种巨大困难，例如，气候恶劣、供应短缺、设备损坏、劳力纠纷、地形复杂、部分地区管理失控甚至管道被盗割，但阿拉斯加输油管竣工了而且正常运转了。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry.

句中有一个省略的部分，不省略的全句应该是：one of the largest pipeline in the world, the Alaska pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion. 注意这里的动词 cost 是过去时，所以是单数的。

【难句 2 解析】 Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings.

句中的 paid 是主语 each company 的谓语动词，不是过去分词形式。holdings 是名词形式而不是现在分词。很多非规则动词的变格形式具有相同的过去式和分词形式，容易让人迷惑。

【难句 3 解析】 Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagements, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

句中 despite 后面是列举，直到 and even theft. 最后一项是用 and 连接的。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考的是局部信息。考生只要看懂了第一段第三句话“Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different”以及后面的 supporting evidence, 也就是后面的第四句话所表达的意思，就能够准确地回答本题。第一段从第三句话往后都是在介绍针对不同的人要用不同的幽默。联系选项 C 的含义：“根据不同的人按照不同的问题来解决”（选项 C 中的 address 不同于原句中的 addressing, 原句的 addressing 是“与……谈话”的意思，这里的 address 可以意译为“针对……采取相应的方法”）。因此选择 C 项。

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的关键是理解第二段结尾 St. Peter 说的话。医生习惯于发号施令会产生“godlike role（上帝般的角色）”的感觉是很自然的。因此选择 B 项：“非常在意他们上帝般的角色”。

18. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的关键是第三段的最后一句话：“你说一些关于邮局或电话系统（即 public services）的玩笑比较安全，不会有冒犯什么人的危险”。同时本句中还出现了一个关键词“scapegoats”，它的意思是替罪羊，说明 public services 常常成为人们的笑柄。因此选择 D 项：“经常成为笑柄”。

19. 【答案】 D



【解析】 本题主要考查第四段的内容。其中有一些关键词，如“natural”，“relaxed”，“unforced”，“light-hearted”等。这些词都是在强调说笑话的时候要自然、平和、全身放轻松，就和演讲一样，只要不紧张就行。因此选择 D 项：“尽可能地随意”。

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 这道题考的是对全文的理解，是一道总括题。回答总括题需要利用全文的信息。从全文各段的内容来看，文章主要是讲如何有效地使用幽默。采用排除法很容易确定本题的答案。



全文参考译文

如果你想在谈话中用幽默来使人发笑，你就必须知道如何识别共同的经历和共同的问题。你的幽默必须与听众有关，能够向他们显示你是他们中的一员，或者你了解他们的情况，同情他们的观点。根据与你谈话的不同对象，问题也有所不同。如果你在和一群经理谈话，你就可以评论他们秘书的工作方法紊乱；相反，如果你在和一群秘书谈话，你就可以评论她们老板的工作方法紊乱。

下面举一个例子，它是我在一个护士大会上听到的。这个故事效果很好，因为听众对医生都有同样的看法。一个人到了天堂，由圣彼得带着他参观。他看到了豪华的住宅、美丽的花园、晴朗的天气等。所有人都很安静、礼貌和友善，然而当这位新来的人在排队等候午餐时，突然被一位穿白大褂的人推到一旁。只见这人挤到了队伍的前头，抓起他的食物，噤噤地旁若无人地走到一张餐桌旁。“这是谁啊？”新来的人问圣彼得。“哦，那是上帝，”他回答说，“但有时也认为自己是一名医生。”

如果你是谈话对象集体中的一员，你就能够了解你们所共有的经历和问题，你就可对餐厅极难吃的食物或者总裁在选择领带方面差劲的品味进行评头论足。而对于其他听众，你就不能试图贸然地讲这种幽默，因为他们也许不喜欢外人对他们的餐厅或总裁有如此微词。如果你选择去评论邮局或电话局这样的替罪羊，那你就会很安全。

如果你在幽默时感到很别扭，你应该进行练习使它变得更自然。包括一些很随便的、看上去是即兴的话，你可以用轻松的、不做作的方式把它们说出来。常常是你说话的方式使听众发笑，因此说慢一些，并且记住扬扬眉毛或者做出一种不相信的表情，这些都会向人们显示你正在说笑话。

留意幽默，它常常是在出其不意的时候出现。它可以是一句常言的歪曲，如“你要是一开始不成功，就放弃”，或者是玩弄语言和情景。留意夸张和打折扣的话。考虑一下你的谈话，选出一些词汇和句子，颠倒它们的秩序，并注入一些幽默。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view.

该句是一个复杂单句，句子的主语是 your humor，后面有两个平行的谓语 must be 和 should help，它们后面分别有其宾语。其中 should help 后面的宾语是不定式 to show，而它



的宾语比较复杂，是两个并列的宾语从句：that you are one of them 和 that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view，中间用 or 连接。

【难句 2 解析】 If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties.

if 引导了一个条件从句，而后面的主句是由两个子句构成的并列句。在第一个子句 you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you 中又有一个定语从句 which are common to all of you 来修饰 the experiences and problems，而后面的子句的结构是一个 it is adj. for sb. to do sth. 的结构。

【难句 3 解析】 Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner.

本句是一个祈使句。谓语是 include，宾语是 remarks，后面有一个定语从句修饰它。

Part B

21. 【答案】 C

【解析】 上文提到了如何使工人的工作更有效率的问题。下文提到了工作的多样性的问题，那么空白处谈论的应该是工作多样性的问题。C 选项正好符合要求。

22. 【答案】 D

【解析】 下文提到了自由的问题。由此可以推知空白处在讲给工人自由将作为一种解决工人工作效率问题的手段。选项 D 正好符合上下文的意思。答案为 D。

23. 【答案】 A

【解析】 上文提道：另一个重要的方面就是一个工人对他所生产的产品所做的贡献是多少。下文也提到了关于工人对产品的贡献问题。可以推测空白处也应该填入与上下文相关的信息。只有 A 选项符合，并且将 A 选项填入空白处后，上下文的意思才连贯。答案为 A。

24. 【答案】 E

【解析】 本题选择的主要依据是：上文提到金钱在解决提高工人劳动生产率的问题中的作用问题。下文也说了金钱仅仅让他们能更好地享受他们的业余时间。所以中间的空白处也应该填入与金钱有关的内容，选项 E 符合要求。

25. 【答案】 B

【解析】 原文最后提到了解决工人劳动生产率的两个因素：金钱和缩短工人的劳动时间。前面提到了金钱的问题，但是没有提到缩短工人的劳动时间的问题。所以空白处应该填入的是与缩短工人劳动时间有关的内容。B 选项符合要求，为正确答案。



Unit four

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Each year, millions of people in Bangladesh drink ground water that has been polluted by naturally high levels of arsenic poison. Finding safe drinking water in that country can be a problem. However, International Development Enterprises has a low-cost answer. This non-governmental organization has developed technology to harvest rainwater.

People around the world have been harvesting rainwater for centuries. It is a safe, dependable source of drinking water. Unlike ground water, rainwater contains no minerals or salts and is free of chemical treatments. Best of all, it is free.

The rainwater harvesting system created by International Development Enterprises uses pipes to collect water from the tops of buildings. The pipes stretch from the tops of buildings to a two-meter tall storage tank made of metal. At the top of the tank is a so-called “first-flush” device made of wire screen. This barrier prevents dirt and leaves in the water from falling inside the tank.

A fitted cover sits over the “first-flush” device. It protects the water inside the tank from evaporating. The cover also prevents mosquito insects from laying eggs in the water.

Inside the tank is a low coat plastic bag that collects the water. The bag sits inside another plastic bag similar to those used to hold grains. The two bags are supported inside the metal tank. All total, the water storage system can hold up to three-thousand-five-hundred liters of water. International Development Enterprises says the inner bags may need to be replaced every two to three years. However, if the bags are not damaged by sunlight, they could last even longer.

International Development Enterprises says the water harvesting system should be built on a raised structure to prevent insects from eating into it at the bottom. The total cost to build this rainwater harvesting system is about forty dollars. However, International Development Enterprises expects the price to drop over time. The group says one tank can provide a family of five with enough rainwater to survive a five-month dry season.

1. People in Bangladesh can use ____ as a safe source of drinking water.
A. ground water B. rainwater C. drinking water D. fresh water
2. Which of the following contributes to the low-cost of using rainwater?
A. Rainwater is free of chemical treatments.
B. People have been harvesting rainwater for centuries.
C. The water harvesting system is built on a platform.



- D. Rainwater can be collected using pipes.
3. Which of the following actually prevents dirt and leaves from falling inside the tank?
A. a barrier B. a wire screen C. a first-flush D. a storage tank
4. The bags used to hold water are likely to be damaged by _____.
A. mosquito insects B. a fitted cover
C. a first-flush device D. sunlight
5. What should be done to prevent insects from eating into the water harvesting system at the bottom?
A. The two bags holding the water should be put inside the metal tank.
B. The inner bags need to be replaced every two years.
C. The water harvesting system should be built on a platform.
D. A cover should be used to prevent insects from eating it.

Text 2

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible, for example by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatment of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basis of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands. Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them.

Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill — the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feeling of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruit source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crossword are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some



may be especially strict in money matters, others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

6. The principle underlying all treatment of developmental difficulties in children _____.
 - A. is to send them to clinics
 - B. offers recapture of earlier experiences
 - C. is in the provision of clockwork toys and trains
 - D. is to capture them before they are sufficiently experienced
7. The child in the nursery _____.
 - A. quickly learns to wait for food
 - B. doesn't initially sleep and wake at regular intervals
 - C. always accepts the rhythm of the world around them
 - D. always feels the world around him is warm and friendly
8. The encouragement of children to achieve new skills _____.
 - A. can never be taken too far
 - B. should be left to school teachers
 - C. will always assist their development
 - D. should be balanced between two extremes
9. Jigsaw puzzles are _____.
 - A. too difficult for children
 - B. a kind of building-block toy
 - C. not very entertaining for adults
 - D. suitable exercises for parent-child cooperation
10. Parental controls and discipline _____.
 - A. serve a dual purpose
 - B. should be avoided as much as possible
 - C. reflect the values of the community
 - D. are designed to promote the child's happiness

Text 3

More than half of all Jews married in U.S. since 1990 have wed people who aren't Jewish. Nearly 480,000 American children under the age of ten have one Jewish and one non-Jewish parent. And, if a survey compiled by researchers at the University of California at Los Angeles is any indication, it's almost certain that most of these children will not identify themselves as "Jewish" when they get older.

That survey asked college freshmen, who are usually around age 18, about their own and their parents' religious identities. Ninety-three percent of those with two Jewish parents said they thought of themselves as Jewish. But when the father wasn't Jewish, the number dropped to 38





percent, and when the mother wasn't Jew, just 15 percent of the students said they were Jewish, too.

"I think what was surprising was just how low the Jewish identification was in these mixed marriage families." Linda Sax is a professor of education at UCLA. She directed the survey which was conducted over the course of more than a decade and wasn't actually about religious identity specifically. But Professor Sax says the answers to questions about religion were particularly striking, and deserve a more detailed study. She says it's obvious that interfaith marriage works against the development of Jewish identity among children, but says it's not clear at this point why that's the case. "This new study is necessary to get more in-depth about their feelings about their religion. That's something that the study that I completed was not able to do. We didn't have information on how they feel about their religion, whether they have any concern about their issues of identification, how comfortable they feel about their lifelong goals. I think the new study's going to cover some of that," she says.

Jay Rubin is executive director of Hillel, a national organization that works with Jewish college students. Mr. Rubin says Judaism is more than a religion, it's an experience. And with that in mind, Hillel has commissioned a study of Jewish attitudes towards Judaism. Researchers will concentrate primarily on young adults, and those with two Jewish parents, and those with just one, those who see themselves as Jewish and those who do not. Jay Rubin says Hillel will then use this study to formulate a strategy for making Judaism more relevant to the next generation of American Jews.

11. The best title of this passage is _____.
 - A. Jewish and Non-Jewish in American
 - B. Jewish Identity in America
 - C. Judaism-a Religion?
 - D. College Jewish Students
12. Among the freshmen at UCLA _____ thought themselves as Jewish.
 - A. most
 - B. 93% of those whose parents were both Jewish
 - C. 62% of those only whose father were Jewish
 - D. 15% of those only whose mother were Jewish
13. The phrase "interfaith marriage" in the Paragraph 3 refers to the _____.
 - A. marriage of people based on mutual belief
 - B. marriage of people for the common faith
 - C. marriage of people of different religious faiths
 - D. marriage of people who have faith in each other
14. Which of the following statements is NOT true about professor Sax's research?
 - A. The research indicates that most students with only one Jewish parent will not think themselves as Jewish.
 - B. The survey was carried out among Jewish Freshmen.





- C. The research survey didn't find out what and how these Jewish students think about their religion.
 - D. The research presents a new perspective for the future study.
15. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
- A. Mr. Rubin is the founder of Hillel.
 - B. Mr. Rubin thinks that Judaism is not a religion and it's an experience.
 - C. Hillel is an organization concerned with Jewish college students in the world.
 - D. Hillel has asked certain people to carry out a study about Jewish attitudes towards Judaism.

Text 4

The bride and groom, a guitar-wielding rock vixen and a muscle-rippling dragon-slayer, make an odd couple—so it is hardly surprising that nobody expected their marriage. But on December 2nd the video-game companies behind “Guitar Hero” and “World of Warcraft”, Activision and Vivendi Games respectively, announced plans for an elaborate merger. Vivendi, a French media group, will pool its games unit, plus \$1.7 billion in cash, with Activision; the combined entity will then offer to buy back shares from Activision shareholders, raising Vivendi's stake in the resulting firm to as much as 68%.

Activision's boss, Bobby Kotick, will remain at the helm of the new company, to be known as Activision Blizzard in recognition of Vivendi's main gaming asset: its subsidiary Blizzard Entertainment, the firm behind “World of Warcraft”, an online swords-and-sorcery game with 9.3m subscribers. The deal was unexpected, but makes excellent strategic sense, says Piers Harding-Rolls of Screen Digest, a consultancy. Activision has long coveted “World of Warcraft”, and Vivendi gets a bigger games division and Activision's talented management team to run it. As well as making sense for both parties, the \$18.9 billion deal—the biggest ever in the video-games industry—says a lot about the trends now shaping the business.

The first is a push into new markets, especially online multiplayer games, which are particularly popular in Asia, and “casual” games that appeal to people who do not regard themselves as gamers. “World of Warcraft” is the world's most popular online subscription-based game and is hugely lucrative. Blizzard will have revenues of \$1.1 billion this year and operating profits of \$520m. “World of Warcraft” is really “a social network with many entertainment components,” says Mr Kotick.

Similarly, he argues, “Guitar Hero” and other games that use new kinds of controller, rather than the usual buttons and joysticks, are broadening the appeal of gaming by emphasising its social aspects, since they are easy to pick up and can be played with friends. Social gaming, says Mr Kotick, is “the most powerful trend” building new audiences for the industry. He is clearly excited at the prospect of using Blizzard's expertise to launch an online version of “Guitar Hero” for Asian markets. Online music games such as “Audition Online”, which started in South Korea, are “massive in Asia,” says Mr Harding-Rolls.





A second trend is media groups' increasing interest in gaming. Vivendi owns Universal Music, one of the "big four" record labels. As the record industry's sales decline, it makes sense to move into gaming, a younger, faster-growing medium with plenty of cross-marketing opportunities. (Activision might raid Universal's back catalogue for material for its music games, for example, which might in turn boost music sales.) Other media groups are going the same way. Last year Viacom, an American media giant, acquired Harmonix, the company that originally created "Guitar Hero". It has been promoting its new game, "Rock Band", using its MTV music channel. Viacom has also created online virtual worlds that tie in with several of its television programmes, such as "Laguna Beach" and "Pimp My Ride". Disney bought Club Penguin, a virtual world for children, in August. And Time Warner is involved in gaming via its Warner Bros Home Entertainment division, which publishes its own titles and last month bought TT Games, the British firm behind the "Lego Star Wars" games.

16. The merger of these two companies are out of expectation because ____.
- A. they aim to design marriage games which sound really weird
 - B. it is difficult for big companies of two different nations to end up in successful cooperation
 - C. their games are by no means similar to each other in terms of their styles
 - D. it would be illegal for them to buy back the shares
17. Why Piers Harding-Rolls thinks this marriage has strategic sense?
- A. Activision has been longing to cooperate with "World of Warcraft"
 - B. Vivendi could get bigger portion and better management resources from Activision.
 - C. This deal is beneficial to both sides for they can combine their talents to make various games.
 - D. This deal make them become decisive factor of this industry's trend in the future.
18. The word "lucrative" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) most probably means ____.
- A. profitable
 - B. luxurious
 - C. entertaining
 - D. populous
19. The first trend shaping the industry is ____.
- A. pushing people online to develop their own games
 - B. building new audiences for the new network of games
 - C. promoting games with new kinds of controller.
 - D. expanding the reign of traditional games and creating new market
20. From the two trends we can infer that ____.
- A. this merger is a great success because it goes along with both trends
 - B. this deal can strengthen both parties to surpass the other media giants
 - C. this allied group is powerful enough to shape the industry's trends
 - D. it is indeed of strategic sense to have initiate and carry out the merger



Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Long before Man lived on the Earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now. 21) _____.

Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate picture of an animal that died millions of years ago. The kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it, and even of its climate.

22) _____. Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in rocks formed by water action and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.

23) _____. There were also crab — like creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.

24) _____. Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger, it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

25) _____.

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals, though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

[A] The shellfish have a long history in the rock and many different kinds are known.

[B] Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From them we can tell their size and shape, how they walked, the kind of food they ate.

[C] The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago, the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, or formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years, these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea,



and in the air.

[D] The best index fossils tend to be marine creatures. These animals evolved rapidly and spread over large areas of the world.

[E] The earliest animals whose remains have been found were all very simple kinds and lived in the sea. Later forms are more complex, and among these are the sea-lilies, relations of the starfishes, which had long arms and were attached by a long stalk to the sea bed, or to rocks.

[F] When an animal dies, the body, its bones, or shell, may often be carried away by streams into lakes or the sea and there get covered up by mud. If the animal lived in the sea its body would probably sink and be covered with mud. More and more mud would fall upon it until the bones or shell become embedded and preserved.

[G] Many of factors can influence how fossils are preserved in rocks. Remains of an organism may be replaced by minerals, dissolved by an acidic solution to leave only their impression, or simply reduced to a more stable form.

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 从文中第二段第二句可知，雨水是饮用水安全可靠的一个来源，因此 B 项为正确答案。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】 从文中第二段第三句可知，雨水和地下水不同，其不含矿物质或盐类，因此不需要化学处理，因此 A 项为正确答案。

3. 【答案】 B

【解析】 从文中第三段的最后两句可知，水箱上面有一个所谓的 first-flush 的装置，是用铁丝网做的。这一屏障能防止雨水中的灰尘和树叶掉落到水箱中，而题干中出现 actually “到底”一词，因此 B 项为正确答案。

4. 【答案】 D

【解析】 从文中第五段的最后一句可知，如果袋子没有受到阳光的破坏，其使用寿命可以更长，因此 D 项为正确答案。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题可参照文中的最后一段。从中可知，国际开发公司说，储水系统应该建立在一个凸起的建筑上，以防止昆虫侵害它的底部，因此 C 项为正确答案。



全文参考译文

每年上百万的孟加拉国人都要喝到砷含量很高的污染水，在这个国家找到安全的水成



了大问题。但是，国际开发公司对此给了个低成本的答复，该非政府组织研发了利用雨水的技术。

世界各地的人们利用雨水的历史已有几百年了，其是一种安全可靠的饮用水水源。不像地表水，雨水不含矿物质、盐，也没有经过化学处理。最好的一点是，雨水是免费的。

国际开发公司创造的雨水利用技术是在楼顶收集雨水，通过管道输送到两米高的一个金属储存罐里。罐顶是称为“第一次奔流”的设备，其是用线做成的网，可以挡住雨水中的污泥和树叶。

“第一次奔流”设备上面有个盖子，防止罐子里的雨水蒸发，也防止蚊子等昆虫往水里产卵。

罐子里面是个低盖塑料袋，用以接水。这个袋子外面还有一个塑料袋，像是装米的袋子。两个袋子在金属罐里相互作用。容量可达 3500 升。公司说，里面那层袋子需要两三年换一次。如果这些袋子没有被太阳晒坏，其可能用的时间就更长。

国际开发公司说，这个系统要建立在远离地面的地方以免虫子从底部侵入进去。建成这个系统只需四十美元，但是公司希望价格以后会降得更低。它说一个储水罐可以维持一家五口人度过旱季的五个月。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Finding safe drinking water in that country can be a problem.

这是动名词作主语的典型形式。如果改成不定式作主语，主语就要后置，用 it 作为先行词 “it can be a problem to find safe drinking water in that country.”，这里的 drinking 是现在分词做定语，不是动名词。

【难句 2 解析】 rainwater contains no minerals or salts

在前面有否定词时，后面列举的各项一般不用 and 而是用 or 连接。本句如果改成 rainwater contains no mineral and salts 就错了。

【难句 3 解析】 This barrier prevents dirt and leaves in the water from falling inside the tank.

句中 prevent somebody from doing something 是固定搭配，有时 prevent 和 from doing 之间有很多词语分割，不容易发现这里隐含的搭配关系。

Text 2

6. **【答案】** B

【解析】 从文中第一段的第一句和最后一句可知，解决少儿发展过程中出现问题的原则是让孩子重新感受、体验他们在早期发展中应该但却未能充分体验的东西，因此 B 项为正确答案。

7. **【答案】** B

【解析】 从文中第二段可知，在托儿所里婴儿们开始学习遵守纪律，哪怕是最小的孩子，也得一步一步地教他学会等待食物，学会有规律地作息，等等，因此 B 项为正确答案。

8. **【答案】** D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项正确，这可从文中的第三段推出。从文中可知，在孩子学习新技能时，家长若急于求成往往会适得其反，导致揠苗助长；但如果反过来，



家长对孩子不管不问也会让孩子失去学习的热情。on the other hand 暗示了两个极端。

9. 【答案】 D

【解析】 从文中第四段的最后两句可知，家长和孩子可以通过一起玩玩具、玩游戏来促进彼此之间的沟通与合作，如搭积木、拼图和猜字游戏，因此 D 项为正确答案。

10. 【答案】 A

【解析】 从文中最后一段的最后一句可知，总的来说，家长对孩子的监督既要体现家长的要求及社会的价值观，又要反映孩子的快乐和幸福，所以是实现双重目标，因此 A 项为正确答案。



全文参考译文

当儿童发展的某个阶段被省略，或体验不足，孩子就会退化并固守在这个阶段的体验。如果孩子愿意，好的家庭可以在发展阶段提供进一步的体验。例如，给孩子提供机会，让他跟定时的玩具车或火车戏耍。这个道理实际上是对“儿童发育不正常”的心理学治疗，也是儿童门诊的基础工作。

这个道理最开始用于儿童护理领域。最小的婴儿也需要逐个阶段地学会等待食物、定时睡觉或醒来，等等。如果孩子觉得周围的环境是温暖的、友好的，他会慢慢接受这个环境的节奏，改变自己去适应环境的需求。学会等待东西尤其是等待食物，这是成长中一个非常重要的因素，也必须在孩子懂得更多需求之前形成。

每个家长都急切地关注孩子获得每项新技能的情况——第一次咿呀学语、第一次蹒跚学步、第一次阅读和第一次写字。让孩子快速越过自然的学习速度，这个做法很有诱惑力，但容易给孩子留下失败感和焦急状态，这些都是危险的。这种情况在任何阶段都能发生：可以强迫婴儿很早就使用厕所，也可以鼓励小孩子去学着阅读他根本不懂的东西。但另一方面，如果孩子被过多地弃置一边，或没有学习机会，孩子就会对生活丧失本能的热情，也丧失了自己寻找新事物的欲望。

共同学习是培养孩子和父母良好关系的源泉。一起戏耍时，父母会更多地了解孩子，孩子也会从父母那里学到更多的东西。父母和孩子共同参与的游戏和使用的玩具是形成合作关系的重要手段。积木游戏、拼图游戏和纵横字谜等都是很好的例子。

对孩子的严厉、溺爱程度上各家长的差别很大。有的父母对钱方面管理得很严格，有的则严格要求晚上准时回家、准时吃饭或个人卫生等。总之，施加的不同管教代表了父母的不同需要和社会价值观，以及孩子不同的乐趣和健康。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands,

句中的 its 是指代前面的 the world，不是孩子本身。在英语里，it 一般是指物体、无生命的东西，但是它只有一种情况是指代生命的，就是指“婴儿”的时候。“The baby is crying, mother come and sing to it.” 不是 sing to him 或 sing to her。

【难句 2 解析】 he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands, Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in



upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them.

句中的 learning 不是前句子的分词状语, 而是后面句子的主语, 是动名词。

【难句3解析】 It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate

句中的 hurry 是及物动词, 是“催促”的意思。不及物动词 hurry up 比较常见, 所以有些学生对这样的动词作为及物动词用很不习惯。例如, walk 一般都是不及物动词, 是“散步”的意思, 但 walk dog 时就是及物动词了, 是“遛”狗的意思。类似的有“照耀”shine, 但是 shine shoes 时是及物动词, 是“擦亮”皮鞋的意思, 相当于古代汉语里的使动用法。本句的 hurry 也是使动用法。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本文讲述了美国有犹太血统的人是否认为自己是犹太人这一问题, 因此 B 项为正确答案。

12. 【答案】 B

【解析】 从文中第二段的第一句和第二句可知, 调查表明双亲都是犹太人的新生中有 93% 的人认为自己也是犹太人, 因此 B 项为正确答案。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 短语“interfaith marriage”与“mixed marriage”都含有“不同宗教信仰者间的婚姻”的意思, 因此 C 项为正确答案。

14. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 B 项错误, 这可以从文中第二段的第一句推出, 即调查是针对加州大学所有新生进行的, 而并非只调查犹太新生。

15. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 D 项正确, 这可以从文中最后一段的第三句推出, 即 Hillel 委托进行了一个调查, 研究犹太人对犹太教的态度。



全文参考译文

自 20 世纪 90 年代以来, 在结了婚的犹太人, 一大半人的配偶不是犹太人。将近四十八万个十岁以下的美国孩子有着犹太籍和非犹太籍的父母。按照洛杉矶的加利福尼亚大学所做调查的结果来看, 几乎可以肯定的是, 这样的孩子长大以后不认为自己是犹太人。

这个调查访问了大约十八岁的大学新生, 问他们自己的和父母的宗教身份。父母都是犹太人的新生中, 93% 的人认为自己是犹太人; 如果父亲不是犹太人, 比例就降到 38%; 如果母亲不是犹太人, 只有 15% 的新生认为自己是犹太人。

“我觉得令人惊奇的是, 在通婚家庭里, 犹太民族的身份认知竟然这么低。”琳达·萨克斯是洛杉矶州加利福尼亚大学的教育学教授, 她主持了这样的调查长达十几年, 这些调查也不是专门针对宗教身份认知的。但她说调查结果还是很让人吃惊的, 值得细究。她说, 很明显, 不同宗教信仰者之间的通婚, 在孩子那里淡化了犹太种族认知的发展。但她接着说, 在这点上还很难自圆其说。“这种新的研究需要更深入地挖掘他们对宗教身份的感受,



这正是我刚刚完成的调查中没有做到的。对于他们对自己的宗教感受、他们是否关心身份认知、对他们的人生目标有什么感受，我们都没有获得什么信息。我认为新的研究即将涉及这些方面。”她说。

吉·鲁宾是 Hillel 研究犹太大学生的一个国际组织的执行官。他说犹太教不仅仅是一种宗教，更是一种体验。以此为先见，针对“犹太学生对犹太教的态度”，Hillel 已经做了调查。研究将主要针对年轻人、纯犹太血统的学生、半犹太血统的学生、认为自己是犹太人的学生和不认为自己是犹太人的学生。吉·鲁宾说，Hillel 将利用这些研究来制定使得犹太教更贴近下一代美国犹太人的战略。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 That survey asked college freshmen, who are usually around age 18, about their own and their parents' religious identities.

句中的 who 引导的定语从句前后都用逗号跟主句分开，这是典型的非限定性定语从句的例子。非限定性定语从句的作用是对所修饰的成分做进一步说明，通常和主句间用逗号隔开，将从句拿掉后，其他部分仍可成立。which 引导的非限定性定语从句说明前面整个句子的情况或主句的某一部分；在引导非限定性定语从句时，that 有时相当于 in which、at which、for which 或 at which；有时 as 也可作为关系代词；在非限定性定语从句中，不能用 that，而是用 who、whom 代表人，用 which 代表事物。

【难句 2 解析】 I think what was surprising was just how low the Jewish identification was in these mixed marriage families.

本句的宾语从句中，主语从句 what was surprising 做主语，关系副词 how 后面引导的是表语从句，做 was 的表语。虽然里面出现了三个 was，但只要抓住主句的意思就不会被迷惑。

【难句 3 解析】 but says it's not clear at this point why that's the case.

句中是主语后置的情况。正常句序是“but says why that's the case is not clear at this point”，这样就会头重脚轻，而且容易迷惑读者，所以将主语后置，前面用 it 代替。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。文章开头就用形象的比喻说明这两家公司的结合很奇怪，挥舞着吉他的摇滚悍妇和一身肌肉的杀龙者是两家公司研发的不同的游戏风格代表，正是因为它们所研发产品的截然不同才令这次联合让人大吃一惊。因此，选项 C 为正确答案。选项 A 有一定的迷惑性，但是要注意到文中第一段的 marriage 不是“结婚”的意思，而是“合并、合作”的意思。选项 B 和 D 都与原文意思无关。

17. 【答案】 D

【解析】 推理题。Piers 认为这项交易的达成有重大的战略意义，那么应该是对未来有一定的意义。紧接着就说 Activision 已经觊觎“战舰世界”很久了，而且 Vivendi 公司也可以获得对本公司有利的帮助，而更重要的是它们从此以后将对本行业发展潮流有着决定作用。因此，比较而言，选项 D 最合适。



18. 【答案】 A

【解析】 猜词题。可根据上下文来判断该词的意思，上文提到“战舰世界”是世界上最流行的基于网上注册的游戏，而下文说的是“暴风雪”今年可以赢利的数额，那么可以大致推断该词是关于“战舰世界”盈利方面的，选项 A 最合适。选项 D populous 与 popular 意思不同，但从字面上看有一定迷惑性，因而考生需要加强对形似单词的区分能力。

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。第三段和第四段讲述了塑造该产业的第一个趋势，其中第三段第一句话就提到了这一点，就是推进新的领域，包括传统的游戏和新开发的游戏，尤其是多人游戏和休闲游戏。接下来提到的社交性游戏等都是为了说明这一点，因此，选项 D 是正确答案。选项 A 指出让玩家自己来开发游戏，这显然是超出很多人的能力的，因此是不现实的。选项 B 表示只是第一个趋势中的部分内容，其概述不如选项 D 更加全面。

20. 【答案】 D

【解析】 推理题。文章讲述了该产业的两个发展趋势，提及这两个趋势是由皮尔斯的一番话引起的，他认为这次联姻具有战略意义，189 亿美元的成交足可以决定该行业的新趋势。紧接着讲述这两个趋势其实就是事实上的证明，因此，选项 D 最符合题意。选项 A 首先表述错误，因为现在没有人能够预言这项合作是否成功。同时，选项 B 和 C 的表述过于夸大，不符合文章的客观语调。



全文参考译文

新娘是挥舞着吉他的摇滚悍妇，新郎是一身肌肉的杀龙者，这一对实在古怪，也怪不得没有人相信它们能结合在一起。但是 12 月 2 日，“吉他英雄”和“战舰世界”的两个视频游戏公司——Activision 和 Vivendi 公司宣布了它们精心策划的联姻。Vivendi 是一家法国媒体公司，它准备将自己的游戏单元及 17 亿美元现金注入到 Activision 公司。以后联合体再从 Activision 股东那里买回股份，将 Vivendi 在联合公司的股份提高到 68%。

新公司仍由 Activision 公司老总 Bobby Kotick 来掌舵，新公司名为“Activision 暴风雪”，取这个名字是为了酬谢 Vivendi 注入的主要的游戏资产——子公司“暴风雪娱乐”，该公司属于“战舰世界”，是一个拥有 930 万注册者的在线“剑与巫术”游戏。这笔生意出乎大家的意料，但却有非凡的战略意义，Screen Digest 的顾问 Piers Harding-Rolls 这么说。Activision 对“战舰世界”已经觊觎很久，而 Vivendi 公司也因此获得了更大的游戏份额，拥有 Activision 公司优秀的管理团队来为之运营。同样对双方有利的是，189 亿美元的交易是视频游戏产业中最大的，因此其决策将对未来该产业的发展趋势起着举足轻重的作用。

第一个趋势是推进新的市场，尤其在风靡于亚洲的在线多人游戏领域和“休闲游戏”，这种游戏对那些不把自己当玩游戏的人有吸引力。“战舰世界”是全球最流行的在线注册游戏，盈利巨大。“暴风雪”今年收入将达 11 亿美元，操作利润就有 5.2 亿美元。Kotick 先生评价说，“战舰世界”是真正的“拥有众多娱乐成分的交际性网络”。

同样地，他说，“吉他英雄”和其他游戏也没有用普通的按钮和操作杆，而是使用了新式控制器，通过重点强调其交际性的特点来增加游戏的吸引力，因为这些游戏很容易就可以上手，而且可以和朋友一起玩。Kotick 先生说，交际游戏是为这个产业创造新玩家的“最强大的趋势”。很明显，他谈到利用“暴风雪”的技术来向亚洲市场推行“吉他英雄”在线



版的前景时十分兴奋。Harding-Rolls 说，像最先开始于韩国的“在线试听”这样的在线音乐游戏“在亚洲占有相当大的份额”。

第二种趋势就是媒体集团在游戏方面兴趣不断增加。Vivendi 拥有“四大”唱片之一的“全球音乐”。由于唱片行业销售衰退，它就转向游戏，这是更为年轻且成长迅速的一种媒介，拥有很多跨市场型的机遇（比如 Activision 可能就要从“全球音乐”曲目中为自己的音乐游戏搜索一些素材，而这样反过来又促进了唱片的销售）。其他的媒体集团也大体一样。去年，美国媒体巨头 Viacom 收购了 Harmonix 公司——“吉他巨人”最初就是由该公司创造出来的。目前它利用自己的 MTV 音乐频道推展新游戏——“摇滚乐队”。Viacom 还创造了在线虚拟世界，这个游戏和几个电视频道如“Laguna Beach”、“Pimp My Ride”取得了联合。迪斯尼也于八月份购买了“企鹅俱乐部”，这是专门为孩子创造的虚拟世界。华纳时代通过其华纳兄弟家庭娱乐公司也涉足游戏业，该公司公布了自己的名称，并于上个月收购了 TT 游戏公司（该公司为“Lego 星际争霸”游戏旗下的英国公司）。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Activision's boss, Bobby Kotick, will remain at the helm of the new company, to be known as Activision Blizzard in recognition of Vivendi's main gaming asset: its subsidiary Blizzard Entertainment, the firm behind "World of Warcraft", an online swords-and-sorcery game with 9.3m subscribers.

这是一个简单句，具有复杂的表语。表语是由一个固定介词短语充当的，该介词的宾语比较复杂，带有复杂的修饰成分。to be known as...是作 the new company 的定语，冒号后面的成分是用来说明 main gaming asset 的，可以看作同位语；冒号后面的成分中，后面两个短语都是前面一个的同位语，用来对 Blizzard Entertainment 作进一步的解释。

【难句 2 解析】 Similarly, he argues, "Guitar Hero" and other games that use new kinds of controller, rather than the usual buttons and joysticks, are broadening the appeal of gaming by emphasising its social aspects, since they are easy to pick up and can be played with friends.

argues 后面是宾语从句，结构比较复杂，带有原因状语从句。宾语从句的主语有 that 引导的定语从句，by emphasising its social aspects 是方式状语修饰 are broadening...

Part B

21. 【答案】 B

【解析】 我们发现要填入的句子的上一句是一个让步状语从句“Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now.”，很显然，后面应该是一个表示转折意义的句子，七个选项中只有 B 选项是转折句，由一个标志性的转折词“Nevertheless”引出。B 选项是一个承上启下的句子，放在文中符合文章的一致性与连贯性，所以答案为 B。

22. 【答案】 F

【解析】 上一句是说“The kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it and even of its climate.”，从意



义连贯上来讲, 接下来应该要说的是动物遗体是如何被保留在岩石里的或者为什么化石能告诉我们许多关于最初陆地的自然状态。可以推断需填句子应该是说动物遗体是如何被保留在岩石里的, 所以正确选项为 F。

23. 【答案】 E

【解析】 前一段的尾句讲的是“Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.”, 需填句子中的“animals”是这句话中“mammals, birds, and insects”的上义词, 而需填句中的“...lived in the sea...sea-lilies...star-fishes...”也与后一句话中一个非常重要的信号词相连贯, 即“There were also crab-like creatures, ...”中的“also”一词与“crab — like creatures”相连贯, 所以正确选项为 E。

24. 【答案】 A

【解析】 前一段介绍了几种生活在大海里的动物, 需填句中的后一句话中的“Of these, ...”表明需填出的句子应该是一种海里的动物, 而且要有一个范围出现, 接着从下一句中“They have a shell...”中的“shell”一词可以推断出 A 选项符合我们的需要。

25. 【答案】 C

【解析】 前一段介绍了一种有趣而重要的动物——菊石。根据第七段中出现的一个年代“75 million years ago”, 以及第六段出现的一系列有先后顺序的年代“375 million years ago...300 years ago...for nearly 150 million years”可以推断 C 选项应该是最恰当的。

Unit five

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

The aroma of chocolate perfumes the air of the Rue d'Assas in Paris. Entering Christian Constant's state-of-the-art boutique, you find yourself in the kingdom of Paris's king of chocolate, where the humble cocoa bean is turned into mouth-watering chocolate Easter eggs.

Constant, who is a chef, admits that chocolate is his passion and main interest in life. He first developed a fascination with chocolate when he was working for Gaston Lenôtre, a famous French pastry chef.

Every year he has a theme for decorating Easter eggs: this year his decorations are inspired by “Art Nouveau”. Tonight he has a dinner for 130 to organize and he has to prepare a three-foot-high Art Nouveau-style Easter egg by noon tomorrow. This, for Constant, is a normal schedule.

Constant believes that his chocolate creations are as much of a work of art as other sculptures. It is, therefore, understandable that the restaurant, which he opened last month, is



situated in the National Monuments Museum in Paris. During the day the restaurant is a tearoom and offers chocolate in every imaginable form. Customers can choose from a selection of sweet chocolate desserts or try the more exotic spicy chocolates. Constant is also a professional “nose”, working closely with the French Institute of Taste. He is capable of identifying 450 different tastes and flavors. Constant explains that the mouth, which can only taste four things — salt, sweet, acid and bitter — is “stupid” in comparison to the nose. He believes that the nose is everything.

In his book *The Taste of Chocolate*, he explains how in 1502 Christopher Columbus came across an island and went ashore. He was greeted by an Indian chief bearing gifts, among which were huge sacks of beans which Columbus thought was local currency. To his surprise, they prepared a drink for him. But Columbus, who disliked the odd bitter taste, continued on his travels, ignorant of the fact that he had just tasted cocoa. Like Columbus, Constant travels the cocoa countries where he checks quality and works with local experts. Quality can vary depending on the region, year, and method of preparation. According to Constant, Venezuela and Trinidad have the best cocoa beans, which they export all over the world either as beans or as cocoa Constant, who is a hard worker, only sleeps three hours a night. He talks long into the night with members of a club he has formed. The club is called “The Chocolate Munchers”. Their main official activity is to get together for monthly dinners where they eat a very tiny dinner and tons of chocolate desserts.

“I am an addict,” Constant admits, “and I don’t want to be cured!”

1. Which of the following is the most inclusive title for the passage?
 - A. Chocolate-The Passion of a Lifetime.
 - B. The Chocolate Munchers Club.
 - C. Chocolate-A New Art Form.
 - D. The Last Word in Good Taste.
2. What does Constant do now?
 - A. He works for a French pastry chef.
 - B. He owns his own restaurant and tearoom.
 - C. He is a sculptor for a museum in Paris.
 - D. He is a chef in the Institute of Taste.
3. Constant’s newly-opened business _____.
 - A. provides chocolates with various flavors
 - B. exhibits all of his chocolate sculptures
 - C. often needs to prepare a big Easter dinner
 - D. serves as a national monument in Paris
4. The underlined part “Constant is also a ...’nose’” means _____.
 - A. he believes he has the best nose in the world
 - B. his nose can taste salt, sweet, acid and bitter
 - C. his nose can identify various tastes and flavors
 - D. he is capable of smelling flavors from a long distance
5. According to Constant, _____.



- A. ancient Indians used cocoa beans as local currency
- B. Columbus checked, the quality of cocoa beans in different places
- C. chocolate addiction makes people sleep less
- D. the quality of cocoa beans varies from region to region

Text 2

French are elegant people. They are artists in everyday life, having a very good taste in everything. They don't like American tourists wearing jeans to go into their luxurious and exquisite five-star restaurants. So one of the restaurants put a notice outside its front door. It read "No trousers; please! "

A gourmet coffee was sold in Tokyo as an antidote to stress. Its name supposedly meant to people that it would soothe the troubled breast. Yet when it was printed in English, it turned out to be "Ease Your Bosoms."

Swedes started a promotion stunt to promote the sales of their vacuum cleaner named Electro. Their original ad slogan was translated as "Nothing sucks Like Electro."

The General Motors' selling of Chevrolet was very bad in South America. And the reason? The translation of this brand sounds like "no va", which means "It doesn't go" in Spanish.

When Pepsi-cola invaded the huge Chinese and German markets, the efforts initially fizzled. The product's slogan, "Come alive with the Pepsi generation", was rendered into German as "come out of the grave with Pepsi." Coca-Cola also discovered something had gone wrong in Taiwan. The Chinese characters chosen for the world-famous product sound like "Bite the Wax Tadpole."

A beer company's slogan "Turn it loose" became, in Spanish, equivalent to "suffer from diarrhea."

A company translated its sticky tape slogan into Japanese and came up with a sticky problem. The slogan "Sticks like crazy" became literally "it sticks foolishly" in Japanese.

A tonic produced in China is made of royal jelly and is supposed to be very effective for some chronic diseases. Yet it was translated as "oral liquid", which means "saliva" in English. In the brochure, it was described in this way: "it tastes like medicine", when the language in the original meant to use it as a food therapy.

Even the wrong nonverbal cue can bring havoc to a product. A baby food company initially packaged their African products just the same as in the U. S. — with a cute baby picture on the jar. They didn't realize that because so many Africans cannot read, nearly all packaged products sold in African carry pictures of what is inside. Pureed baby! How horrible!

In an Asian city, where traffic is really very bad, to secure people's safety, the municipal government has built underground passageways. Pedestrians are asked to use them whenever they need to cross the main street. A sign was posted once on the roadside, pointing to the entrance to an underground passageway, intending to notify English-speaking passengers, "Go underground".



We chuckled at such clumsy translations. Is there anything wrong in the language? We must be aware that few words and idioms can be literally translated. It's best to hire the best for translation. Don't take it for granted that as long as one speaks a little English, he is autonomously able to do the translation. It takes a while to learn to be a good translator.

6. "No trousers, please!" sounds funny on the front door of a five-star restaurant, because it could mean "____" in English.

- A. Take off your trousers, then come in, please
 - B. We don't sell any trousers here
 - C. We don't have any pairs of trousers here
 - D. Anyone who does not wear trousers is not welcome
7. From the passage, you may guess that Chevrolet is most probably____.
- A. shoes of some kind that South Americans like
 - B. the brand name of a kind of vehicle
 - C. a pet animal which runs fast
 - D. a word in Spanish which has a very bad meaning

8. Any product with a cute baby picture on the jar will most probably____in Africa, according to the author.

- A. sell well
 - B. receive favorable attention
 - C. cause great interest
 - D. bring an end to the product
9. The Chinese characters chosen for Coca-Cola____in Taiwan first.
- A. were well received
 - B. had a wrong name
 - C. sounded terrible in the language
 - D. were all terrible words
10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Clumsy translations can sometimes produce the desired effect.
 - B. We should not take it for granted that anything can be translated.
 - C. Few words and idioms can be literally translated.
 - D. Clumsy translation could mean more than just a laughing matter.

Text 3

Vitamins are a group of substances found in food. The body needs them for life and health. So naturally, many people are concerned with the question: Am I getting enough vitamins, and am I getting the right kind?

Even though very small amounts of each vitamin are enough for the needs of the body, the worry people have about vitamins has some basis. And this has something to do with their diet — the food they take in. A person eating a good variety of foods gets all the vitamins now known to be needed (with the possible exception of vitamin D).

The problem is that there are many people who don't choose foods wisely, don't get enough variety, and don't eat the basic foods they need to get their vitamins. So the answer to this question is: No extra vitamins are needed, providing you eat proper foods. In fact, many of the



vitamins cannot be stored in the body, so when extra vitamins taken in, the body simply gets rid of them. It is even harmful to put too much of certain vitamins into the body. This has been found to be true of vitamin A and D, when large amounts are taken in.

What foods supply what vitamins? Here is a quick general idea. Vitamin A, for the health of the eyes, skin, teeth, and bones, is found in green vegetables, fruits, eggs, liver and butter. Vitamin B1 which helps the nervous and digestive system and prevents certain diseases, is found in cereals, pork and liver. Vitamin B2 is found in milk, eggs, green vegetables and meats. Vitamin C, which helps bones and teeth, is found in tomatoes, certain fruits and vegetables. These are only a few of the most important vitamins the body needs.

11. Vitamin A is needed by ____ and can be found in ____.
A. bones/pork
B. nervous system/milk
C. eyes/green vegetables
D. teeth/meats
12. Vitamin C helps ____ while vitamin B1 is very important to ____.
A. teeth/digestive system
B. skin/bones
C. bones/liver
D. eyes/meats
13. Vitamins are a group of substances found in ____.
A. body
B. food
C. pork
D. digestive system
14. The body needs ____ for life and health.
A. extra vitamins
B. a good variety of vitamins
C. large amounts of certain vitamins
D. small amounts of each vitamin
15. If you take in more vitamins than you actually need, ____.
A. they are harmful to your body
B. you get all the vitamins now known to be needed
C. they help our bodies more properly
D. your body simply gets rid of them

Text 4

The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the decision. Rather, in their day-by-day tactical maneuvers, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed intuition to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process of thinking.

Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness.

Isenberg's recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers' intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. Second, managers rely on



intuition to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. A third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an “Aha!” experience. Fourth, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns.

One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that thinking is inseparable from acting. Since managers often know what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert.

Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

16. According to the text, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to ____.

- A. speed up of the creation of a solution to a problem
- B. identify a problem
- C. bring together disparate facts
- D. stipulate clear goals

17. The text suggests which of the following about the writers on management mentioned in line 1, paragraph 2?

- A. They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis.
- B. They have not based their analyses on a sufficiently large sample of actual managers.
- C. They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.
- D. They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions.

18. It can be inferred from the text that which of the following would most probably be one major difference in behavior between Manager X, who uses intuition to reach decisions, and Manager Y, who uses only formal decision analysis?

- A. Manager X analyzes first and then acts; Manager Y does not.



- B. Manager X checks possible solutions to a problem by systematic analysis; Manager Y does not.
- C. Manager X takes action in order to arrive at the solution to a problem; Manager Y does not.
- D. Manager Y draws on years of hands-on experience in creating a solution to a problem; Manager X does not.
19. The text provides support for which of the following statements?
- A. Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis.
- B. Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions.
- C. Managers' intuition works contrary to their rational and analytical skills.
- D. Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently.
20. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the text?
- A. An assertion is made and a specific supporting example is given.
- B. A conventional model is dismissed and an alternative introduced.
- C. The results of recent research are introduced and summarized.
- D. Two opposing points of view are presented and evaluated.

Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

The attitude that intolerance is an evil is especially strong in Britain, where tolerance has been elevated into the Great National Virtue. 21)_____. Listen to any public debate or radio phone in about immigration and you will hear people reiterating this view. Only the British, they say, would have allowed so many black and brown people into their country, would have treated them so well, given them jobs, put them on the National Health Service, and so on.

22)_____. Their conclusion, of course, gives the game away, for the tolerance they are talking about does not in fact exist but is invented as a justification for present intolerance.

23)_____. Tolerance, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, is "the disposition to be patient with or indulgent to the opinions and practices of others" and "freedom from bigotry or undue severity in judging the conduct of others". Can we honestly claim to be more lavishly bestowed with these attributes than people of other nations? I do not think so.

24)_____. But this does not mean they are particularly indulgent to other people's behaviour. Do anything out of the ordinary — give a party, for example — and your neighbours will soon begin to bare their teeth. Try starting a business or opening a restaurant in a predominantly residential area, and all hell breaks loose.





The British tend to be very critical of continental drivers, whom they accuse of uncontrolled aggressiveness. But while British drivers may be rather more reliable about sticking to the rules of the road, they are dangerously intolerant of other drivers who, in their view, are doing things they shouldn't be doing.

25) _____. In fact, I am much more frightened of British drivers than I am of French or Italian ones, for you can at least be reasonably confident with the latter that, unlike the British, they are not prepared to die — and take you with them — in order to prove a point.

[A] I myself may sometimes be incompetent or a bit too pushy as a driver but I have often been a victim of verbal abuse and terrifying revenge manoeuvres quite out of proportion to any offence that I may have committed.

[B] We believe ourselves to be unique among nations in our generosity of spirit and our readiness to put up with all kinds of people.

[C] What is called tolerance may often be just unassertiveness or timidity, for it is true that most English people do not relish public rows or confrontations and will go to some lengths to avoid them.

[D] I will exclude from my reproof the animal sentimentalists and those who consistently reject cruelty in any form.

[E] It is a thoroughly hypocritical posture which makes one wonder whether British claims to being especially tolerant have any validity at all.

[F] British attitudes to bad habits like smoking and drinking also tend to be intolerant and are getting more so.

[G] And this, they conclude, is why no more of them should be allowed in.

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即本文都是围绕“Constant, who is a chef, admits that chocolate is his passion and main interest in life.”来描述的。B、C 两项是两个具体的事例，用来说明 Constant 对巧克力的热爱。

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“It is, therefore, understandable that the restaurant, which he opened last month, is situated in the National Monuments Museum in Paris. During the day the restaurant is a tearoom and offers chocolate in every imaginable form.”推知，即目前 Constant 拥有自己的餐厅和茶室。

3. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“During the day the



restaurant is a tearoom and offers chocolate in every imaginable form. Customers can choose from a selection of sweet chocolate desserts or try the more exotic spicy chocolates.”推知，即 Constant 新开业的餐厅在白天可以提供各种风味的巧克力。

4. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 Constant is also a professional “nose”, working closely with the French Institute of Taste. He is capable of identifying 450 different tastes and flavors. Constant explains that the mouth, which can only taste four things — salt, sweet, acid and bitter — is “stupid” in comparison to the nose. He believes that the nose is everything. 推知，即 Constant 的鼻子可以识别不同的气味和味道，而嘴只能品出四种味道。

5. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Constant travels the cocoa countries where he checks quality and works with local experts. Quality can vary depending on the region, year, and method of preparation.”推知，即可可豆的品质因地区、时间和配制方法的不同而有所区别。A 项不对，根据文中的“He was greeted by an Indian chief bearing gifts, among which were huge sacks of beans which Columbus thought was local currency. To his surprise, they prepared a drink for him.”可知，Columbus 以为可可豆是当地的货币，但其实其是为他准备的一种饮料。



全文参考译文

巧克力的味道香染巴黎大街的空气。进入克里斯汀·康斯坦特像艺术王国一样的小店，你会发现自己进入了巴黎的巧克力王国，在这里那些不起眼的可可豆变成了令人垂涎的巧克力，也就是复活节上的蛋。

康斯坦特是个厨师，他承认巧克力是他一生中的激情和爱好。当他为盖斯通，一个著名的法国面糕厨师工作时，他就用巧克力做成了美味。

每年在为复活节之蛋锦上添花的时候他都设有一个主题。今年的点缀灵感来自“最新艺术”。今晚他要组织一百三十人来聚餐，所以在明天中午之前要做一个三尺高的“最新艺术”风格的复活节之蛋。这对康斯坦特来说是必然的做法。

康斯坦特相信他的巧克力创意精品跟其他类型的雕塑一样都是艺术品。因此，他上个月开张的餐厅就设在巴黎的国家纪念品博物馆里，这就不能难理解了。期间他的餐厅就是个茶馆，那里提供的巧克力千姿百态。消费者可以从各种甜味巧克力里进行选择，或品尝异国风味的巧克力。康斯坦特还是个专业的“狗鼻子”，跟法国风味研究所有着亲密合作。他能区分出四百五十种不同的气味和味道。康斯坦特解释说，嘴只能品尝出四种味道：酸、甜、苦、咸，跟鼻子一比就太“愚蠢”了，他认为鼻子是最棒的。

在他的著作《巧克力的味道》中，他讲述了 1502 年哥伦布怎样穿过大陆走向海滨。一个带着礼物的印第安首领接见了哥伦布，礼物中有大袋的豆子，哥伦布以为是当地的货币。令他惊奇的是他们把豆煮成饮料给他喝。哥伦布不喜欢那种奇怪的苦味，继续探险去了，但他不知道自己已经品尝了可可粉。像哥伦布一样，康斯坦特走遍了生产可可的各个国家并跟当地的可可专家合作。可可的质量因不同的产地、成长时间和加工工艺而有所不同。



依康斯坦特说，委内瑞拉和特立尼达生产的可可最好，以可可豆或可可粉的形式出口世界各地。

康斯坦特是个工作狂，晚上只睡三个小时。他跟自己俱乐部的会员们谈到深夜。这个俱乐部是他自己创办的，名字叫“巧克力胡吃海塞者”。俱乐部的主要活动是每周聚在一起会餐，会餐时吃的饭很少，但是作为餐后甜果，吃的巧克力多达好几吨。

“我成瘾了，”康斯坦特说，“但是我不想放弃这种瘾。”



长难例句分析

【难句1 解析】 He is capable of identifying 450 different tastes and flavors.

句中的 tastes and flavors，前者是品尝出来的味道，后者是闻出来的气味。

【难句2 解析】 He was greeted by an Indian chief bearing gifts, among which were huge sacks of beans which Columbus thought was local currency

句中 among which 引导的定语从句修饰 gifts，关系代词 which 在句中要担当一定的句子成分，大多时候不能省略。本句中的关系代词是介宾结构的宾语，更不能省略。

本句的关系代词构成的介宾结构前置，使得整个从句倒装。正常语序是“huge sacks of beans were among the gifts”。

定语从句中仍然有个定语从句修饰 beans。这里的 Columbus thought 是插入语，删掉后整个句子的结构就很清晰了。如果不熟悉插入语，就会对两个动词无缘无故碰在一起很不理解，像本句的 thought was，觉得中间应该加个 to。

【难句3 解析】 But Columbus, who disliked the odd bitter taste, continued on his travels, ignorant of the fact that he had just tasted cocoa

句中的非限定性定语从句前后都有逗号跟主句隔开。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的内容推知，即法国人的本意是不喜欢美国旅行者穿牛仔裤进入他们的五星级豪华酒店，是希望他们穿得优雅、正式些。但“No trousers, please!”却可以理解成 A 项。

7. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“The General Motors’ selling of Chevrolet was very bad in South America. And the reason? The translation of this brand sounds like ‘no va’, which means ‘It doesn’t go’ in Spanish.”推知，即通用汽车公司的雪佛兰牌汽车在南非的销售情况非常差，原因是这种汽车牌子的翻译听起来像“no va”，在西班牙语中的意思是“走不动”。

8. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Even the wrong nonverbal cue can bring havoc to a product. A baby food company initially packaged their African products just the same as in the U.S. — with a cute baby picture on the jar. They didn’t



realize that because so many Africans cannot read, nearly all packed products sold in African carry pictures of what is inside.”推知，即多数非洲人不识字，几乎所有在非洲出售的有外包装的产品里面销售的就是图片上的产品。

9. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 The Chinese characters chosen for the world-famous product sound like “Bite the Wax Tadpole.” 推知。

10. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知。拙劣的翻译不仅是一个好笑的事，而且它所造成的影响也极大。这从文中前面几段可以看出。



全文参考译文

法国人很高雅。他们在生活中处处讲究艺术，对任何事情都有品位。他们不像美国人那样穿着牛仔裤就走进了豪华高雅的五星级饭店，因此有家饭店在前门上贴了个告示，写着：“衣冠不整者谢绝入内。”

在东京，有种美味咖啡用于缓解压力。它的名字本意是告诉人们该咖啡可以缓解胸闷，但打印成英语的时候变成了“放松你的乳房”。

瑞典人采用特技手段进行吸尘器产品的促销活动。这种吸尘器的名字叫依莱特拉。他们最开始的广告词被翻译成“没有谁能像依莱特拉那样能吸食”。

雪佛莱公司的普通轿车在南美卖得很差。因为这个品牌翻译成拉丁语时发音很像“no va”，意思是“走不动”。

百事可乐和可口可乐进军中国和德国市场时最开始很失败。产品的广告词“跟百事可乐一起变得有活力”翻译成德语时变成了“跟百事可乐一起从坟墓里活出来”。可口可乐也发现在中国台湾市场中出了问题。为这个世界知名产品选择出来的汉字，发音听起来很像“嚼蜡蝌蚪”。

一个啤酒公司的口号“打开瓶盖”用西班牙语的意思相当于“苦于痢疾”。

一家公司把自己的黏性胶带口号翻译成日语时遇到了“黏性的”摆脱不掉的麻烦。口号“黏得痴迷”的日语意思成了“纠缠不清”。

中国生产的一种滋补品是用一种皇家果冻做出的，原意是对一些慢性病有疗效。但是把口服液翻译成英语的“口中的液体”，即是唾液。在小册子中，该滋补品被用英语描述成“尝起来像药一样”，汉语意思本意是“可用来食疗”。

就是那些非文字性的错误提示也会给产品带来灾难。一家婴儿食品公司最开始往非洲销售食品时，包装跟在美国的一样，瓶子表面有个可爱娃娃的照片。他们没有意识到很多非洲人不识字，认为在非洲销售的带包装的东西，照片上是什么包装袋里就是什么。吃婴儿！多可怕！

在一个亚洲城市，交通很糟糕的一个地方，为了保证人们的安全，市政府建造了地下通道。行人穿过主要大街时要走地下通道。路边有个信号指示着地下通道的入口，英语的意思是提醒讲英语的人“到地下阴间去吧”。

对这样的翻译我们忍俊不已。是语言本身的错误吗？我们必须知道词语或俗语是极少能依照字面意思翻译出来的，最好使用最贴切的译法。不要以为能讲几句英语就能当翻译。



做一个好翻译是需要一段时间学习的。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 In an Asian city, where traffic is really very bad, to secure people's safety, the municipal government has built underground passageways.

句中的 to secure people's safety 是目的状语，把全句隔开。

【难句 2 解析】 A sign was posted once on the roadside, pointing to the entrance to an underground passageway, intending to notify English-speaking passengers, "Go underground".

句中的第一个现在分词引导的句子做定语修饰主语 sign，第二个现在分词引导一个目的状语修饰全句。

【难句 3 解析】 We must be aware that few words and idioms can be literally translated.

句中的 few 跟 little 一样是表示否定的，即“几乎没有”的意思。而 a few 和 a little 则是肯定的意思，即“虽然不多，但有”。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Vitamin A, for the health of the eyes, skin, teeth, and bones, is found in green vegetables, fruits, eggs, liver and butter.”推知，即维生素 A 对眼睛、皮肤、牙齿和骨骼的健康有益，它存在于绿色蔬菜、水果、蛋、肝脏和黄油中。

12. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Vitamin C, which helps bones and teeth, is found in tomatoes, certain fruits and vegetables.”推知，即维生素 C 对骨骼和牙齿有益，因此 B、C 两项不对。再根据文中的“Vitamin B1 which helps the nervous and digestive system and prevents certain diseases, is found in cereals, pork and liver.”推知，D 项也不对。

13. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Vitamins are a group of substances found in food.”推知，即维生素是在食物中被发现的一组物质。

14. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Even though very small amounts of each vitamin are enough for the needs of the body...”推知，即每种维生素只需要很少的量就足够满足人体的需要了。

15. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“In fact, many of the vitamins cannot be stored in the body, so when extra vitamins taken in, the body simply gets rid of them.”推知，即当多余的维生素被摄入体内时，人体就会把它们排除掉。



全文参考译文

维生素是在食物中发现的一系列物质, 身体靠它们维持生机和健康, 因此很自然地许多人关心这个问题: 我摄取的维生素量足够吗? 种类正确吗?

虽然很少量的维生素就能满足身体需要, 但人们对维生素的担心还是有道理的, 这跟他们的饮食有关。吃的食物种类繁多, 这样的人能摄取几乎全部种类的维生素(维生素 D 可能除外)。

问题是很多人没有好好选择食物, 食物种类不足, 没有吃能够提供维生素的最基本的食物, 所以对此问题的回答是: 如果你饮食合适, 不需要额外的维生素。实际上很多维生素不能储存在身体内, 所以多余的维生素摄入体内后也会被排掉。某种维生素吃多了反而有害。人们已经发现维生素 A 和维生素 D 就是这种情况。

什么样的食品能提供什么种类的维生素? 下面是通常使用的结论: 维生素 A 有益于眼睛、皮肤、牙齿和骨头, 绿色蔬菜、水果、蛋类、肝脏和黄油能够提供。维生素 B1 有益于神经系统和消化系统, 能抵御某些疾病, 在谷类食物、猪肉和肝脏里含量丰富。维生素 B2 来自蛋类、奶类和某些水果蔬菜。维生素 C 有助于牙齿和骨头, 在土豆、某些水果蔬菜里含有。这些都是身体需要的比较重要的维生素。

长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The problem is that there are many people who don't choose foods wisely, don't get enough variety, and don't eat the basic foods they need to get their vitamins.

表语里面有个列举式的定语从句, 列举的两项之间最好用 and 连接。

【难句 2 解析】 In fact, many of the vitamins cannot be stored in the body, so when extra vitamins taken in, the body simply gets rid of them.

本句中 so 引导的递进从句中还含有一个时间状语从句。

【难句 3 解析】 This has been found to be true of vitamin A and D, when large amounts are taken in.

被动语态的主句含有一个时间状语从句。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 D

【解析】 这是一道归纳推导题。本题题干中的 senior managers 暗示本题的答案信息在第三段, 因为第三段首句包含题干中的 senior managers。通过仔细阅读和理解本段中所谈到的五点, 我们可推导出本题的正确答案是选项 D。选项 A、B、C 所涉及的内容分别在本段的第五点、第一点和第三点提到。

17. 【答案】 D

【解析】 这是一道句间关系题。题干已将本题的答案信息圈定在第二段。本段中的第二句是本题答案信息的最主要来源, 通过阅读和理解此句, 我们可推导出本题的正确选项是 D。



18. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是一道审题定位题。题干中的 who uses intuition to reach decisions 暗示本题的答案信息在第四段，因为第四段首句含有和题干中 who uses intuition to reach decisions 大致相同的 the intuitive style of executive management。通过仔细阅读和理解第四段的每一句话，我们可发现第四段的第一句话都在强调 act（行动），可见本题的正确答案应该是强调行动的选项 C。本题的答案信息来源是第四段的第二句话。

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是一道审题定位题。题干中并没有明确指出本题答案信息在原文的准确位置。在这种情况下，考生往往迷失解题思路。这时考生一定要牢记全文中心主旨，并且抓住各段的核心句。本文的中心主旨句在第一段的尾句。如果考生能够抓住第一段的尾句，并结合第三段的第四、五句，就可以推导出本题的正确答案应该是选项 D。

20. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是一道段落结构题。第一句话中的 do not 和第二句句首的 rather 是破解本题的关键。抓住这两个关键就可以推导出本题的正确答案应该是选项 B。



全文参考译文

大部分成功的高层管理人员并不拘泥于传统的推理模式，即首先确定目标，然后估定问题，摆出各种可能性，估计成功率，再做决定，最后才付诸行动去实施。相反，在这些人的日常决策过程中，他们靠一种定义模糊的直觉应付大量相关问题，这些问题使他们必须在一堆含糊不清、自相矛盾、奇特无比或者令人惊异的事物中做抉择，而且在考虑过程中就要有相应的行动。

管理学作品的写作者早就注意到了实践当中一些管理者对直觉依赖很强。不过总的来说，这些写作者未曾表达出什么叫做直觉。有些人将其视作理性的对立面，还有人认为它是反复无常的（做法、性格）的一个借口。

Isenberg 最近对高层管理人员认知过程的研究揭示了管理者的直觉并不是上述的任何一种情况。高层管理者是在五个不同的方面使用直觉。首先，他们直觉地感到有问题存在。第二，依靠直觉，管理者们能很快表现出有教养的行为方式。这种直觉并不是任意、非理性的，而是在多年实践中磨炼和亲身体验并培养的技能的基础上形成的。第三，直觉把一些零散的数据和实际情况组合为一个完整画面，这经常表现为一声“啊哈”式的体验。第四，有些管理者也应用直觉来检验更理性化分析的结果。大部分高层管理人员熟知传统的决策分析模式和工具，那些使用这些正式的系统化方法做出决定的人经常会对一种情况保持警惕，那就是有时此方法得出的结论和他们对正确行为的感受不符合。最后，管理者可通过直觉绕开深奥的分析而快速产生一个可能的解决办法。这么使用时，直觉几乎是一个瞬间的思维过程，这一模式为管理者所熟悉。

这些管理者使用直觉方式的一个特点是思考和行动不能分开。由于（在这种方式中）管理者在分析和解释问题之前就已经明白应该怎么做，他们经常是先行动，后解释。在思考—行动的循环中，分析是必不可少的。在这其中管理者们不是靠分析他们面对的形势来思考其公司、组织的情况，而是行动和分析高度一致地进行。

由于管理者们经常面对许多不确定的情况，他们鼓励采取各种行动来对问题作一番深



入了解。他们凭此对问题做出更深的体会。这种思考行为循环的一个特点：行动是确定问题的一部分，而不只是解决问题的步骤。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition.

本句中 that 引导了一个宾语从句。

【难句 2 解析】 Since managers often know what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later.

在英语里，表示原因的句子中，“因为”和“所以”不都同时出现，例如 because, since 和 so。前句有“因为”，后句就没有“所以”；前句没有“因为”时后句就有“所以”。

Part B

21. **【答案】 B**

【解析】 这句话的意思是说“我们认为宽宏大量的态度和愿意容忍各种人的行为的想法在各国之中是独一无二的”，可见，这句话是用来承接第一句的，进一步说明宽容已上升为英国的一种伟大的国家美德。

22. **【答案】 G**

【解析】 文章的第二段开头就指出，那个结论，使英国人的宽容之说露出了马脚 (give the game away)，那么，在那之前，应该说明他们的结论到底是什么。

23. **【答案】 E**

【解析】 这句话的意思是“这是一种彻头彻尾的虚伪姿态，这种姿态使人们怀疑英国人所声称的特别能容忍的说法是否能站得住脚”，这也是用来承接前一句的，因为前面已经说明“他们所说的宽容并不是实际存在的，而是编造出来为观念的偏狭做辩护的”。

24. **【答案】 C**

【解析】 这句话的意思是“究竟什么是宽容，有时也是不确定的，因为事实上大部分的英国人并不愿意在公众中争吵和对抗，并且会尽量避免它们”。这里应注意下一句中的转折词“But...”，可见，它是将这句话进行了否定，并列举了几个例子。“这并不意味着他们能够容忍人们的行为”这样就正好呼应上了。

25. **【答案】 A**

【解析】 这句话的意思是“(作为一个驾驶人)，有时我自己可能不太够格或者有点莽撞，但我经常遭到辱骂和可怕的报复，这对我可能犯过的过失而言，未免太过分了”，从文章的最后一段我们看出，全段都在讲述英国人对司机的严厉与偏狭，而这里插入这样一个例子，正好说明了问题。



Unit six

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

I was introduced to the concept of literacy animator in Oladumi Arigbede's (1994) article on high illiteracy rates among women and school dropout rates among girls. According to Arigbede, literacy animators view their role as assisting in the self-liberating development of people in the world who are struggling for a more meaningful life. Animators are a family of deeply concerned and committed people whose gut-level rejection of mass human pauperization compels them to intervene on the side of the marginalized. Their motivation is not derived from a love of literacy as merely another technical life skill, and they accept that literacy is never culturally or ideologically neutral.

Arigbede writes from her experiences as an animator working with women and men in Nigeria. She believes that literacy animators have to make a clear choice about whose culture and whose ideology will be fostered among those with whom they work. Do literacy educators in the United States consider whether the instruction they pursue conflicts with their students' traditional cultures or community, or fosters illiteracies in learners' first or home languages or dialects and in their orality?

Some approaches to literacy instruction represent an ideology of individualism, control, and competition. Consider, for example, the difference in values conveyed and represented when students engage in choral reading versus the practice of having one student read out loud to the group. To identify as a literacy animator is to choose the ideology of "sharing, solidarity, love, equity, co-operation with and respect of both nature and other human beings". Literacy pedagogy that matches the animator ideology works on maintaining the languages and cultures of millions of minority children who at present are being forced to accept the language and culture of the dominant group. It might lead to assessment that examines the performance outcomes of a community of literacy learners and the social significance of their uses of literacy, as opposed to measuring what an individual can do as a reader and writer on a standardized test. Shor (1993) describes literacy animators as problem-posing, community-based, dialogic educators. Do our teacher-education textbooks on reading and language arts promote the idea that teachers should explore problems from a community-based dialogic perspective?

1. A literacy animator is one who_____.

A. struggles for a more meaningful life



- B. frees people from poverty and illiteracy
 - C. is committed to marginalize the illiterate
 - D. is concerned with what is behind illiteracy
2. The author suggests that literacy educators in the US in a way_____.
- A. promote students' home languages
 - B. force students to accept their culture
 - C. teach nothing but reading and writing
 - D. consider literacy as of non-neutral nature
3. Arigbede worked with Nigerians probably to_____.
- A. teach American customs and ideology
 - B. make a choice of culture to be fostered
 - C. reject the values of the dominant class
 - D. help maintain Nigerian language and culture
4. According to the author, "choral reading" may represent_____.
- A. individualism B. collectivism C. competition D. immersion
5. Animator ideology emphasizes more on_____.
- A. the social function of literacy B. students' performance in tests
 - C. the dominant group's language D. the attainment of life skills

Text 2

According to one survey of 12,000 people, about 30 percent of those making New Year's resolutions say they don't even keep them into February. And only about 1 in 5 actually stays on track for six months or more, reports ediets. com, a consumer diet and fitness Web site.

But don't let those odds make you reach for the nearest bag of potato chips. Experts say you can keep those resolutions long term, even if you're struggling now.

"The motivation comes from within, and so when you find that you're declining in your healthy eating program, and then just ask yourself, 'Is this going to get me the results that I want?'", says Leslie Stewart, a registered dietitian and licensed nutritionist.

"And if you're doing something every day to eat healthy, then that's going to pay off in the long run."

Stewart advises to use what she calls the 90-10 eating rule.

"If you're eating healthy 90 percent of the time, then 10 percent of the time, you can cut yourself some slack and eat pleurably."

She says she believes that "healthy eating is evolution instead of resolution".

The same principle can be applied to a lagging exercise resolution, too.

Staying motivated is key to long-term success, and reviewing original goals can help strengthen a weakening workout program.

Adding variety to a fitness regime also can prevent you from hanging up those exercise shoes. After a few weeks of well-intentioned workouts, boredom may be creeping you're your



routine.

Setting goals too high is another common mistake. If you're not running a marathon at the end of the month, don't worry, say Mayo Clinic experts. A too intense workout — and the resulting pain and stiffness — is discouraging and may force most to abandon a program. Starting slowly is key.

But if your goals already have fallen by the wayside, Uria says to start up again immediately.

"A little setback is OK; get back on the horse and ride...drive toward that goal," he says.

6. According to the author, only about 20% people keeping their resolutions does not necessarily mean that ____.

- A. the figure is rather depressing and unexpected as well
 - B. those who have made their resolution should give up their effort
 - C. whoever keep their resolutions should start eating potato chips
 - D. long-term resolutions are not important for those facing troubles
7. What is the idea behind the 90-10 eating rule according to the passage?
- A. You should keep eating healthy 90% of the time.
 - B. You should feel free to eat 10% of the time.
 - C. You should learn to eat healthy gradually.
 - D. Sudden change will be more efficient and effective
8. Which of the following you should avoid to keep yourself interested in exercise?
- A. Hanging up your exercise shoes if you feel tired.
 - B. Keeping boredom away from your daily activity.
 - C. Making a schedule with too high goals in it.
 - D. Running a marathon at the beginning of the month.
9. How many suggestions at least have been introduced concerning the exercise resolution?
- A. Four
 - B. Five
 - C. Six
 - D. Seven
10. What is critically important in making long-term resolutions successful?
- A. You should be struggling with yourself all the time.
 - B. You should constantly evaluate the results you want.
 - C. You should try to keep yourself motivated.
 - D. You should try your best to diversify your fitness practice.

Text 3

Walter Milancuk's public-school horror story began early, when his son Derrick spent kindergarten in an overcrowded roomful of students who regularly fought in class and cursed the teacher. Milancuk wanted to transfer Derrick, but his salary as a forklift driver couldn't cover private-school tuition. Yet Milancuk found a way out, thanks to Cleveland's pioneering school-voucher program, which granted him close to \$1,500 in state funds to help enroll Derrick



at St. Stanislaus, a nearby Catholic school. Now Derrick wears a crisp uniform. His reading has improved. And the weekly Mass and Bible study have moved Derrick to say his daily prayers without prompting. Says his dad, “The school is really building his faith.”

That may prove to be more of a curse than a blessing. Last week a federal judge struck down Cleveland’s voucher program, ruling that it violates the constitutional separation of church and state. Citing Jefferson and Madison, Judge Solomon Oliver Jr. wrote that because four-fifths of the private schools participating in the voucher program are religious, the program robs parents of “genuine choice” between sectarian and secular schools, thus “advancing religion through government-supported religious indoctrination.” The decision is the fourth in recent months to bar the use of vouchers in parochial schools, and voucher opponents—mainly teachers’ unions and liberal interest groups—see it as a major victory.

Voucher backers—an unusual coalition of inner-city parents and conservative groups—retort that the judge misread both the Cleveland program and the First Amendment. They point out that Cleveland parents who don’t like parochial schools can send their kids to the city’s regular public schools, or to public charter schools and magnet schools. Clint Bolick, a lawyer for the Institute for Justice, which defended the voucher program, says, “No one can compel a child into the program or into a religious school.”

Despite its recent setbacks, the voucher movement is gaining ground in state legislatures and some state courts. This fall Florida started the first statewide voucher program. And the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the use of vouchers in parochial schools in Milwaukee. In the presidential campaign, G.O.P. candidates John McCain and George W. Bush are trumpeting voucher proposals. While Vice President Al Gore launched an ad that calls vouchers a “big mistake,” his Democratic opponent Bill Bradley supports them, at least as “experiments.”

Though the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to hear several school-choice cases, legal experts suspect the more clear-cut Cleveland case might prod it into action. In the meantime, Judge Oliver is allowing Derrick Milancuk and nearly 4,000 other students in the Cleveland voucher program to remain in their schools while his ruling is on appeal.

11. What does the author intend to illustrate with Derrick’s change of performance in different schools?

- A. the role voucher program plays in helping children get better education
- B. the change a parochial school can bring to a child
- C. the poor education quality of public schools
- D. the importance of enrolling kids of poor performance in private schools

12. What can we infer from the second paragraph?

- A. Parents do not have a choice when they send their children to religious schools.
- B. The judge’s ruling is helpful in building better public schools.
- C. Teaching religious stuff in schools is a violation of the Constitution.
- D. Teachers of public schools do not welcome the idea of voucher program.

13. What does “advance religion through government-supported religious indoctrination”





(Line 5, Paragraph 2) mean?

- A. promote religious ideas in public schools with government support
 - B. collect government resources to support religious activities
 - C. help religious schools use public fund to spread religious ideas
 - D. allow religion to interfere with government work
14. The 4th paragraph suggests that ____.
- A. Judge Oliver's ruling has caused political debate between the Republicans and the Democrats.
 - B. George W. Bush is in favor of voucher program.
 - C. Voucher program does more good than harm.
 - D. Democrats have a low opinion of voucher program.
15. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- A. The author thinks that voucher program is more of a curse than a blessing.
 - B. The U.S Supreme Court will not support voucher program.
 - C. Parents will have no choice but send their children to religious schools if they join in the voucher program.
 - D. Voucher program is still a controversial issue in legal and political areas.

Text 4

In July, almost unnoticed by the national press, a deadly bird virus arrived on a pheasant farm in Surrey. Experts from the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) identified Newcastle disease, a virus usually mortal to turkeys and geese but not humans, in a flock of 9,000 pheasant chicks imported from France ahead of the shooting season.

Within hours of the diagnosis, veterinary experts had swung into action, throwing up a 3km exclusion zone around the farm near Cobham and culling 10,000 birds. The carcasses were burned and premises cleaned to stop the virus escaping. It was four weeks before Defra's Veterinary Exotic Diseases Division felt it was safe for poultry move virus, has reached Turkey, similar emergency plans are being readied by officials from Defra and other agencies. The scenario they are preparing for is that the H5N1 virus, which so far has led to the culling of billions of chickens in south-east Asia and 60 human deaths, will soon arrive on these shores.

What happens next depends on where the outbreak occurs, whether it can be contained and — most important of all — whether it mutates to become infectious between people. So far, only poultry workers or those directly exposed to chicken faeces or blood are thought to be at risk, though direct human-to-human transmission cannot be ruled out. "Every time anew person gets infected with the virus there is a small chance that person will trigger a pandemic," said Neil Ferguson, a scientist at Imperial College, who has been running simulations on what might happen were H5N1 to reach Britain. "It's a very small chance, probably 1 in a 1,000, 1 in 10,000 or less."

Should diseased birds reach Britain, the first step for veterinary officials would be to contain





the outbreak as they did with Newcastle disease. An amber alert would be sounded and samples sent to the Veterinary Laboratory Agency (VLA) in Weybridge, Surrey. If Ian Brown, the head of avian virology there, confirms the cause of death as H5N1, the alert level will be raised to red and a whole series of emergency procedures, from quarantine, restriction of poultry movements to culling, will swing into action. Other agencies, such as the Department of Health, the Health Protection Agency and the Ministry of Defence, would be brought into the loop. In the event that the outbreak cannot be contained, Defra may have to consider mass culling programmes and the possibility of vaccination.

At this point, with the risk of the virus spreading to human populations, the Department of Health would appoint a UK national influenza pandemic committee to coordinate the response of hospital trusts and local authorities. The Civil Contingency Secretariat (CCS) of the Cabinet will also be alerted and Cobra, the emergency committee which coordinates Whitehall's response to terrorism, readied for a possible breakdown in civil order.

The Department of Health's pandemic preparedness plan published in March envisages as many as 54,000 Britons dying in the first few months of a flu pandemic. But in June, CCS officials warned that that could be an underestimate. The more likely figure, they said, was 700,000 — projection the Department of Health is expected to take on board when it updates its pandemic plan later this month.

In the most serious case, officials estimate there would be as many deaths in the 12 weeks of an epidemic as there usually are in a year. At the peak of the pandemic, 19,000 people would require hospital beds, prompting councils to requisition schools to accommodate the sick.

To treat the dying, the government would begin drawing down its stockpiles of Tamiflu (药名), an anti-viral drug that treats flu. But with only 14m courses, enough for a quarter of the population, likely to be available, sooner or later rationing would have to be imposed, with health professionals and essential civil servants the first in line. The government would also come under pressure to release stores of its precious flu vaccine. At present there are contingency plans for just two to three million doses. But there is no guarantee that vaccines which protect against annual human flu strains will also work against H5N1.

The consequences hardly bear thinking about. Earlier this year, in a dress rehearsal in the East Midlands codenamed, Operation Arctic Circle, officials quickly concluded that mass mortuaries would be needed to bury the dead. But no one knows whether, in the event of a pandemic, any of these measures will prove effective. John Avizienius, senior scientific officer at the RSPCA and a member of Defra's avian influenza stakeholder group, said: "All you can do is plan for the worst case scenario."

The fear is that wild geese moving from western China to Siberia may have spread the virus to several species of ducks and gulls that briefly visit British shores on their annual migration north. These ducks, many of which may not show signs of illness, may be passing on the virus to poultry on British farms.

In the hope that they are not, Defra and the Wildfowl and Wetland announced last week that



they would be conducting tests on 11 000 wild birds - three times the normal level. "The risk of avian influenza spreading from eastern Russia to the UK via migrating birds is still low," said Defra's chief vet, Debby Reynolds. "However, we have said all along that we must remain on the look out."

16. What does the "scenario" in Paragraph 2 mean to Turkey?
 - A. Turkey will be exposed to the nationwide aggression of the deadly virus as the most severely attacked country on these shores.
 - B. Turkey must kill billions of chicken and other kinds of poultry.
 - C. Turkey has to be responsible for the arrival of H5N1 on these shores.
 - D. All the veterinary experts in Turkey will soon swing into action.
17. What is, according to Neil Ferguson, the possible risk of bird flu if one gets infected?
 - A. Anyone's infection will trigger pandemic though it is probably one in ten thousand.
 - B. Each time a person gets infected with the virus will cause an enormous pandemic bird-flu.
 - C. The person infected with the virus will do great harm to people around him.
 - D. It is impossible that the virus infection of a certain persons will cause a national bird virus spreading.
18. The change of alert colors from amber to red implies that _____.
 - A. all poultry workers must leave their working places as soon as possible
 - B. the officials in the Department of Health must call for much more of international assistance
 - C. the most serious situation of bird-flu has appeared
 - D. the change of the color functions greatly as the weather reports do
19. What are the steps taken by the Department of Health of UK with the risk of the virus spreading to human population?
 - A. The Department of Health required Civil Contingency Secretariat to publish documents for the pandemic preparedness.
 - B. The Department of Health required the UK national committee to co-work with hospital trusts and local authorities.
 - C. The Department of Health required Civil Contingency Secretariat to make a pandemic plan as soon as possible.
 - D. The Department of Health requires every hospital to store Tamiflu, the precious flu vaccine.
20. British government's fear of the wild geese from western China to Siberia is due to _____.
 - A. the domestic ducks and gulls infected by the imported geese to Britain
 - B. the poultry on British farms has been infected by the immigrated wide geese
 - C. the migration of the wild geese every winter
 - D. British shores infected by the geese virus



Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

The Revolutionary War, which began officially on April 19, 1775, dragged on for more than six bitter years. It was a conflict fought by the colonials for the righteous cause of securing freedom from intolerable British intervention in American affairs.

21) _____. When legal restrictions were implemented by both the British and the colonists in 1775, nearly all American overseas commerce abruptly ceased. By mid 1775, the colonies faced acute shortages in such military essentials as powder, flints, muskets, and knives. Even salt, shoes, woolens, and linens were in short supply. Late in 1775, Congress authorized limited trade with the West Indies, mainly to procure arms and ammunitions, and trade with other non British areas was on an unrestricted basis by the spring of 1776.

22) _____. Yet the colonies engaged in international trade despite the blockade. Formal treaties of commerce with France in 1778 and with Holland and Spain shortly thereafter stimulated the flows of overseas trade. Between 1778 and early 1782, American wartime commerce was at its zenith. During those years, France, Holland, Spain, and their possessions all actively traded with the colonies. Even so, the flow of goods in and out of the colonies remained well below prewar levels. Smuggling, privateering, and legal trade with overseas partners only partially offset the drastic trade reductions with Britain. Even the coastal trades were curtailed by a lack of vessels, by blockades, and by wartime freight rates. British occupied ports, such as New York, generated some import activity but little or nothing in the way of exports.

23) _____. In Philadelphia, for instance, nearly 4,000 women were employed to spin materials in their homes for the newly established textile plants. A sharp increase also occurred in the number of artisan workshops with a similar stimulus in the production of beer, whiskey, and other domestic alcoholic beverages. 24) _____. Only the least commercialized rural areas remained little affected by the serpentine path of war and the sporadic flows of wartime commerce.

Overall, the war imposed a distinct economic hardship on the new nation. Most goods rose in cost and were more difficult to obtain. High prices and severe commercial difficulties encouraged some; investors to turn from commerce to manufacturing. Then, once the trade lanes reopened with the coming of peace, even those who profited from the war were stung by the tide of imports that swept it to American ports and sharply lowered prices. 25) _____.

[A] The rechanneling of American resources into import competing industries was especially strong along the coast and in the major port cities.

[B] As exports and imports fell, import substitution abounded, and the colonial economy became considerably more self sufficient.



[C] Although many Americans escaped the direct ordeals of war, few Americans were untouched by it — at least indirectly.

[D] Nevertheless, the British maintained a fairly effective naval blockade of American ports, especially during the first two years of the war.

[E] Internally, the most pressing problems were financial.

[F] More important was the fact that Congress had no independent income and had to rely for funds on catch as catch can contributions from the states, made roughly in proportion to their individual populations.

[G] Maritime commerce was always an important factor in the war effort, and trade linkages were vital to the supply of arms and ammunitions.

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的第二句“... literacy animators view their role as assisting in the self-liberating development of people ...”推知，即 literacy animators 认为他们的职责是帮助人们自我释放。A 选项的意思是“帮助的对象，追求的事情”；C 选项中 is committed to 的意思为“致力于，献身于”，C 选项的意思为“他们致力于把文盲边缘化”，这与文章的意思相反；D 选项的意思在文章中没有提及。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的最后一句话推知。本句的结构是：literacy educators（主语）+ consider（谓语）+ whether（从句引导词）+ the instruction（从句主语）+ conflicts（从句谓语）...，or fosters（从句谓语）illiteracies in learners' first or home languages or dialects and in their orality，可见 fosters 的主语是 instruction（教育、指导），另外，fosters sb in sth 的意思为“促进某人在什么方面的发展”，在这里的意思为“教育是否有利于文盲的本族语或方言的发展”。

3. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的内容推知，即第二段提到 Arigbede 描述了她在 Nigerian 作为读写教育者与当地的人一起工作的经历。她认为读写教育者在进行教育的时候，必须选择一种与教育相适应的文化和意识形态。读写教育者的美国式意识形态是否会和学生的传统文化相矛盾，是否能促进学生的本族语言的发展。由此可以推出 Arigbede 在教 Nigerians 的时候，可能是在帮助他们保持自己的语言文化。A、C 选项的意思明显与文章的意思相反，B 选项的意思为“选择一种需要发展的文化”，虽然意思与文章相符，但是与本题题意不合。

4. 【答案】 B



【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第三段的内容推知。作者说有些读写的教学方法体现的是个人主义、控制和竞争意味。然后还举例说让学生一起朗读和让一个学生大声地朗读体现的是不同的教学理念。由此可以推出“choral reading”肯定体现的不是 individualism 和 competition，因为大家一起朗读正好体现了集体主义。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“It might lead to assessment that examines the performance outcomes of a community of literacy learners and the social significance of their uses of literacy, as opposed to...”推知，这里的 it 指的就是 animator ideology，这种教学理念强调的是在一个社团里学习者的读写学习效果，以及他们会使用读写的社会意义，而不是强调考试。



全文参考译文

我在阿吉戈贝德的文章中接触到了扫盲者这个概念，这个文章发表于 1994 年。该文章描述了女人中的高文盲率和女孩中的高辍学率。以阿吉戈贝德的观点来说，扫盲者把帮助世界各地那些为更有意义生活而奋斗人们的自我解放作为己任。这些扫盲者非常热心也很敬业，他们真切地拒绝集体赤贫化，因此积极参与对边缘化人们的辅助工作。他们的动力不是简单地来自对文化教育的热爱，因为文化教育不是一种技术生活手段。他们认为识字水平在文化和意识形态领域中从来不是中性的。

阿吉戈贝德以她在尼日利亚以扫盲者身份跟男女一起工作的经历为起点来进行写作。她确信，扫盲者必须在如下方面做出选择：在跟自己工作的人们中间培养什么样的文化和意识形态。美国的文盲教育家们是否想到过，他们实行的教育是否跟学生的传统文化或社区相冲突；是否在学习者的第一语言或母语或方言里，以及其口语世界里进行了文化积淀？

有些文化教育手段包含个体主义、控制和竞争意味。举个例子，让学生参加合唱班和让学生面对一个群体大声朗诵，其传达和代表的价值是不同的。成为一名合格的扫盲者就是选择了分享、团结、爱、平等，以及与自然和其他人类合作等思想意识。适合扫盲者思想意识的文化教学法，会维持几百万少数孩子的语言和文化，而目前这些孩子被迫接受统治者群体的语言和文化。这样可以评估一个扫盲地区的总体成效和使用文字的社会意义，就像在一个标准化的考试中测量个人成效和意义一样。在该测试中，肖（1993 年）将扫盲者描述为问题启发式、基于共性和对话式的教育者。那么，关于阅读和语言艺术的教育教材促使教师应从一种基于共性的对话或视角来探讨问题这一理念的形成吗？



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Animators are a family of deeply concerned and committed people whose gut-level rejection of mass human pauperization compels them to intervene on the side of the marginalized.

句中的主体结构是“animators are family whose rejection compels them.”，其余的都是修饰成分。

【难句 2 解析】 Do literacy educators in the United States consider whether the instruction they pursue conflicts with their students' traditional cultures or community, or fosters illiteracies



in learners' first or home languages or dialects and in their orality?

句中的主体结构是“educators consider that whether the instruction conflicts or fosters.”，其余的都是修饰成分。

第一个 or 连接的是 cultures 和 community，第二个 or 连接的是 conflicts 和 fosters，第三个 or 连接的是 first 和 home，第四个 or 连接的是 language 和 dialects，这四个 or 的地位不同。

【难句3解析】 Literacy pedagogy that matches the animator ideology works on maintaining the languages and cultures of millions of minority children who at present are being forced to accept the language and culture of the dominant group.

句中的主句是 pedagogy works on，后面是动名词作宾语。动名词里还有个复杂的定语从句修饰 minority children。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即本文为那些想成功地坚持长期的减肥方案却又苦于无法实现的人提出了几种建议。

7. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第六段和第七段的“*She says she believes that ‘healthy eating is evolution instead of resolution.’*”推知，即作者的意思是说健康的饮食习惯是逐渐养成的。evolution 本来的意思是“进化”，在这里是指“逐步发展”的意思。A、B 选项是“90-10 eating rule”的字面意思，不是隐含意义，D 选项与文章的意思正好相反。

8. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第十一段的开头推知，即 C 选项与题目所问的“为了保持你对运动的兴趣，你应该避免出现以下哪种情况”相符。A、D 选项都是作者为了说明问题举出的例子，不具有概括性，首先排除。B 选项说应该使你的日常活动变得有意思，题目应该避免出现什么情况，所以 B 选项不对。

9. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第八段作者提出的建议推知，即“① The same principle can be applied to a lagging exercise resolution, too. ② Staying motivated is key to long-term success, and reviewing original goals can help strengthen a weakening workout program. ③ Adding variety to a fitness regime also can prevent you from hanging up those exercise shoes. ④ Setting goals too high is another common mistake”。这与题目所问的“作者针对运动健美方案至少提出了几项建议”相符。

10. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第九段的开头推知，即保持减肥的热情是成功地坚持减肥方案的关键性因素。题目中的 critically important 就是“极其重要”的意思。D 选项是保持减肥热情的一种有效的方法之一，概况得不全面，所以不选。



全文参考译文

据一家关于消费者饮食和健美的网站报道,它对 12 000 人进行了调查访问,结果表明:大约 30%的人在新年期间下决心节食,但没有坚持到二月份就结束了。只有 1%~5%的人实际上坚持了半年或半年以上。

但不要因为这些小计划就不再打开薯条袋吃零食。专家说,执行这些计划需要放眼于未来,虽然从现在起就需要努力。

“吃饭的欲望是身体的本能需求,因此当你发现你的健康饮食情况恶化时,就问问自己:‘这样下去能达到我想要的目标吗?’”莱斯利说。莱斯利是一个注册美食家和专业营养学家。

“如果你每天都为健康饮食做一些努力,将会一辈子受益。”

莱斯利建议采用她的 90-10 饮食法。

“如果抽出 90%的时间吃健康性的节制食物,剩余的 10%随便,你就会既减了肥又吃得好了。”

她说她相信“健康的进食法是进化而不是决心”。

同样的原则也适用于拖拖拉拉的健身计划。

毅力是坚持到最后胜利成功的关键。审视原始目标可以有助于强化一个被弱化的计划。

把健身的养生法弄得丰富多彩,可以防止你把那些健身器材束之高阁。精心设置的单调计划实施一周之后,厌倦就会渐渐袭来。

目标定得太高是一个常见的错误。如果你不是要在月末参加一个马拉松比赛,就不用那么着急。一个门诊专家说,一个强度很大的计划——导致痛苦和僵硬的后果——会让人丧气,使得大部分人放弃目标。慢慢起步才是关键。

但如果目标已经被搁置,尤瑞亚说还可以马上启动起来。

“有点停顿是可以的,回去重新上马,开始原来的里程。”她说。

长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 And only about 1 in 5 actually stays on track for six months or more.

本句中的 1 和 5 不是指单独的人,而是省略了上文的 percents, 因此是 1%~5%。

【难句 2 解析】 healthy eating is evolution instead of resolution.

这里运用了英语的谐音法。evolution 和 resolution 具有相类似的发音但是意思不同,在这里当成反义来进行对比。

【难句 3 解析】 But if your goals already have fallen by the wayside, Uria says to start up again immediately.

句中的 Uria says 是个插入语。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】 属推理判断题。文中先说 Derrick 在公立学校的糟糕表现,再说他在教区学校所取得的进步。作者用“Yet Milancuk found a way out, thanks to Cleveland's pioneering school-voucher program”来说明 Derrick 的前后变化归功于教育券计划的实施,并为下文讨



论教育券计划做好了铺垫。

12. 【答案】 D

【解析】推理判断题。从第二段最后一行“voucher opponents—mainly teachers’ unions and liberal interest groups—see it as a major victory”可以看出教师们对教育券计划持反对态度。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】属猜词题。文中第二段提到法官裁定克利夫兰教育券计划违背了宪法关于政教分离的原则，也就是说政府资金不应该用于资助讲授宗教内容的宗教学校。由此可见，如果允许在宗教学校中使用教育券，就会导致公共资金被用于宗教传播活动。

14. 【答案】 B

【解析】属事实细节题。文中第四段第四行提到“George W. Bush are trumpeting voucher proposals.”其中 trumpet 意思为“鼓吹，宣传”。

15. 【答案】 D

【解析】属推理判断题。从全文列举的材料来看，有裁定教育券计划违宪的例子（第二段），也有说明许多州立法机关和法院支持教育券计划的例子（第四段）；有支持者的意见，也有反对者的意见，但并没有最终的定论。由此可见，教育券计划仍然备受争议。



全文参考译文

沃特·米兰卡克在公立学校的不快经历早在儿子德里克上幼儿园的时候就开始了。当时德里克所在的幼儿园人满为患，学生们上课经常打架，骂老师。米兰卡克想让德里克转学，但他做叉车司机的收入支付不了私立学校的学费。好在米兰卡克终于找到了一个办法，这还要归功于克利夫兰首创的学校教育券计划。这一计划拨给他将近 1500 美元的州基金，帮助他让德里克在附近的圣·斯坦尼斯洛斯天主教学校注册上学。现在德里克穿着崭新的校服，他的阅读能力已经有所提高。每周做弥撒和学习圣经也使德里克受到熏陶，现在他不用人催就会每天做祷告。他爸爸说：“这所学校真的在培养他的信念。”

可是，这与其说是件好事，不如说是件坏事。上周一位联邦法官裁定该计划违背了宪法关于政教分离的原则，这给克利夫兰的教育券计划带来了沉重打击。所罗门·奥利弗法官引用杰斐逊和麦迪逊的话写道：因为参与教育券计划的学校中有五分之四是宗教学校，这一计划实际上剥夺了家长在世俗学校和宗教学校之间做出“真正选择”的机会，继而“通过政府支持的宗教教育扩大宗教影响”。这一裁决是最近几个月来第四起禁止在教区学校使用教育券的裁决，而反对教育券的人——主要是教师工会和自由主义利益团体——则把它视为一场重大胜利。

支持教育券的人——由内城区的家长和保守团体形成的一支不同寻常的联合阵线——反驳认为这位法官既不理解克利夫兰计划，也没有领会“宪法第一修正案”的真正含义。他们指出，那些不喜欢交换学校的克利夫兰家长可以把他们的孩子送到城里的正规公立学校，或者特许公立学校和英才学校（magnet school）。司法学院的律师克林特·伯里克曾为教育券计划辩护，他说：“没有人能迫使一个孩子参与一个项目，或者进入一所宗教学校。”

虽然最近遭遇了挫折，但教育券运动正在各州立法机构和一些州法院赢得支持。今年秋季，佛罗里达开始了第一项全州教育券计划。威斯康星最高法院也赞同密尔沃基教区学校使用教育券。在总统选举中，共和党候选人约翰·麦凯恩和乔治·W. 布什都积极支持



教育券计划。虽然副总统艾尔·戈尔在一则广告中宣称教育券是“一个严重错误”，其民主党内的对手比尔·布莱德里却对它们持支持态度，至少把它们当作“实验”。

尽管美国最高法院拒绝审理这几起择校案件，法律专家怀疑案情清楚的克利夫兰教育券案也许会促使高院行动起来。与此同时，奥利弗法官同意在他的裁决被上诉期间让德里克·米兰卡克和近4000名参与克利夫兰教育券计划的其他学生继续留在他们所在的学校里。



长难例句分析

【难句1 解析】 Citing Jefferson and Madison, Judge Solomon Oliver Jr. wrote that because four-fifths of the private schools participating in the voucher program are religious, the program robs parents of “genuine choice” between sectarian and secular schools, thus “advancing religion through government-supported religious indoctrination.”

这个句子是个复杂句，citing 是现在分词作方式状语，在 wrote 后面由 that 引导的宾语从句又是一个复杂结构，包含了 because 引导的原因状语从句，还有 advancing 这个现在分词引导的结果状语。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案，意为“当病毒大肆攻击这些海岸线的时候，土耳其全国都会面临危险”。这可从文中的“The scenario ...will soon arrive on these shores.”推知，即 scenario 是一种尚未出现的现象。在文章第九段的最后一句也出现了 scenario 这个词。

17. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的““Every time a new person gets infected with the virus there is a small chance that person will trigger a pandemic,” said Neil Ferguson...”推知，即 Neil Ferguson 认为，即使有人感染了这种病毒，也不会使此疾病大规模流行。四个选项中，A、B、C 选项均表达了会大规模流行的意思。

18. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“the alert level will be raised to red and a whole series of emergency procedures,...Other agencies, such as the Department of Health, the Health Protection Agency and the Ministry of Defense, would be brought into the loop.”推知，即红色警报的等级非常高，国家的卫生部、卫生防御部甚至国防部都要联合起来进行疫情防御工作。其他选项的意思文章中没有提及。

19. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“...with the risk of the virus spreading to human populations, the Department of Health would appoint a UK national influenza pandemic committee to coordinate the response of hospital trusts and local authorities.”推知，即 appoint、coordinate 与 B 选项中的 required、co-work 的意思分别相对应。其他选项的意思均与文章意思不符。

20. 【答案】 C





【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“The fear is that wild geese moving from western China to Siberia may have spread the virus to several species of ducks and gulls that briefly visit British shores on their annual migration north.”推知，即英国政府担心向北迁徙的天鹅会把病毒从中国西部和叙利亚带到英国来，而且文章报道，从此路过的 duck 只是有可能会把病毒传染给英国农场的生物，而 A、B、D 选项都是说已经传染了，所以不对。



全文参考译文

在七月份，国家媒体都没有注意到，一种致命的鸟类病毒降临到了 Surrey 的野鸡场。环境食品农业部的专家确认它为新城疫病毒，它对火鸡和鹅是致命的，但对人类还不是。它发生在狩猎季节之前从法国进口的九千只野鸡仔身上。

在诊断的几个小时内，兽医专家们付诸行动了，在农场周围划定了三千米长的隔离带，选择了一万只鸟，余下的用火烧掉，农舍被清理出来以防止病毒蔓延。四周后，来到这里的兽医专家们觉得家禽安全了，于是就去了土耳其，那里也有类似的情况发生。同时，他们也带来了一个噩耗：H5N1 病毒，在东南亚地区杀死了几十亿只小鸡和六十个成人的一种病毒，其即将到来到海滨。

以后的进展取决于这种病毒在什么地方爆发，是否会感染——并且最重要的是——是否会变异而在人群中传染。因此，人们认为只有牧业工作者或者那些直接接触小鸡粪便和血液的人有被感染的危险，虽然人和人之间如果直接感染则会无法控制。“每一次有新的人被病毒感染，则会增加一次他可能引发全国性蔓延的概率。”佛格森，帝国大学的一位科学家说，他正在模拟如果 H5N1 病毒到达英国会发生什么情况。“这个概率很小，可能是千分之一、万分之一，甚至更小。”

一旦染病的鸟来到英国，兽医方面的官员所做的第一步则是像对待新城疫病毒那样控制住始发地点，拉响黄色警报，将样品送到兽医实验室办事处。如果伊兰那里的鸟类病理学家确认了死因是 H5N1，则拉响红色警报并采取一系列的应急措施，从鸟类检疫、限制运动到选择、埋葬等。其他部门，例如，卫生部、卫生保护部门和防卫部都参与进来。如果爆发地点不能控制，可能要考虑对鸟类进行集体屠杀的方式和接种疫苗的可能性。

为此，因为有病毒传染到人群中去的危险，卫生部门会任命一个英国国家流感委员会来协调各家医院和当地权威机构的反应。全国进入戒备状态，各种组织联手对付可能的恐慌及内乱。

在三月份出版的卫生部预防全国性传染性报告中，报道了全国性禽流感的第一个月期间有 54000 的英国人濒临死亡。但在五月份，CCS 的官员说这是个保守的数字，应该是 70 万人左右。

在最严重的情况下，官员估计十二周内的死亡人数相当于以往一年内的死于流感的人数。在全国性流感的高发时期，有 19000 人住院，国会要求下令腾出学校来容纳病人。

为拯救濒临死亡的病人，政府打开了 Tamiflu 的药库，这种药是专门抗病毒的。但是这些药只能给四分之一的病人服用十四个疗程，所以看来早晚要实施定额配给制，而且要先给那些一线上的健康专家和服务人员服用。政府迫于压力也纷纷打开流感疫苗药库。现在的紧急计划只能允许有二百到三百万剂量的药物。但现在还不能保证曾经能抵抗每年一次



的流行感冒的疫苗现在也能应对 H5N1。

后果不堪设想。今年的早些时候，在中东地区编码为“北极圈行动”的一次预演中，官员很快断言需要更多的停尸房来埋藏尸体。但没人知道，在全国性禽流感的情况下，这样的措施是否还有效。约翰是 RSPCA 的高级科学官员和 Defra 的禽流感研究小组的成员，他说：“你所能做到的就是为最坏的情况做打算。”

令人害怕的是，从中国西部飞往西伯利亚的野鹅可能把病毒传染给几种鸭子和海鸥身上，这些鸭子和海鸥在每年往北的迁徙中要暂时造访英格兰的海滨。这些鸭子，有的可能还没有患病的症状，但可能把病菌传染给英国农场的家禽。

为了避免这种情况的发生，Defra、the Wildfowl 和 Wetland 上周宣布他们要对一万一千只野鸟进行测试，这个数量是正常测试数量的三倍。“禽流感由候鸟从俄罗斯东部传染到英国的概率很低，”德贝，Defra 的首席兽医说，“但是我们必须保持警觉。”



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Experts from the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) identified Newcastle disease, a virus usually mortal to turkeys and geese but not humans, in a flock of 9,000 pheasant chicks imported from France ahead of the shooting season.

句中的 a virus usually mortal to turkeys and geese but not humans 是 Newcastle disease 的同位语，把全句的宾语和后面的状语分割开来。

【难句 2 解析】 Should diseased birds reach Britain, the first step for veterinary officials would be to contain the outbreak as they did with Newcastle disease.

句首是倒装形式表示条件状语。后面的 as 修饰全句，表示比较。

【难句 3 解析】 The fear is that wild geese moving from western China to Siberia may have spread the virus to several species of ducks and gulls that briefly visit British shores on their annual migration north.

句中的表语很长，一直到句末。表语里还有个定语从句 that briefly visit British shores on their annual migration north 修饰 ducks and gulls。

Part B

21. **【答案】** G

【解析】 海上商业活动历来是战事中的重要环节，而保持贸易联系对于武器弹药的供应至关重要。第一段介绍了美国的独立战争及意义。第二段说明独立战争的深刻根源。后面提到海外贸易的中止；火药、手雷、枪支及刀具等基本军需品的严重短缺。可知第一句应是对这两项的总体概述，所以应选 G。

22. **【答案】** D

【解析】 然而，英国对美国港口实施了相当有效的海上封锁，尤其在独立战争的最初两年，由下文“尽管封锁严密，但各殖民地仍然开展着对外贸易”可知选 D。

23. **【答案】** B

【解析】 由于贸易活动的减少，进口替代品的生产兴旺起来，殖民地的经济因而更加



自给自足。下文“例如，在费城，新建的纺织厂雇用了近四千名妇女在家里纺织布料。工匠作坊也大量涌现，刺激了啤酒、威士忌及其他国产酒类的酿造”所举的例子都是为说明殖民地的经济因而更加自给自足。

24. 【答案】 A

【解析】 美国生产资源的流动与进口货的对抗这一趋势在沿海地区及港口大城市尤为强劲。免受战争炮火硝烟与战时贸易封锁影响的只有那些远离商业活动的乡村地区，前面的“沿海地区及港口大城市”与后文的“乡村地区”形成对比。

25. 【答案】 C

【解析】 虽然许多美国人逃脱了战争的直接厄运，但没有谁躲过战争的间接冲击。前文讲“总的来说，战争带给这个新兴国家的是显而易见的经济困苦。大多数商品的价格上涨，且供应紧张。昂贵的价格与贸易的极度艰难促使一些投资者从商业转向制造业。之后，随着战争的结束，贸易通道重新开放，即使那些在战争中赚了一笔的人都为潮水般地涌入美国港口并引起行情骤降的进口商品而痛心疾首”。选项 E 为干扰项。

Unit seven

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

The energy crisis, which is being felt around the world, has dramatized how the careless use of the earth's resources has brought the whole world to the brink of disaster. The over-development of motor transport, with its increase of more cars, more highways, more pollution, more suburbs, more commuting, has contributed to the near destruction of our cities. The disaster has arrived in the form of the energy crisis.

Our present situation is unlike war, revolution or depression. Worldwide resources exploitation and energy use have brought us to a state where long range planning is essential. What we need is not a continuation of our present serious state, which endangers the future of our country, our children, and our earth, but a movement forward to a new norm in order to work rapidly and effectively on planetary problems.

This country has been falling back under the continuing exposures of loss of morality and the revelation that lawbreaking has reached into the highest places in the land. There is a strong demand for moral revival and for some devotion that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the devotion of all. In the past it has been only in a way in defense of their own country and their own ideals that any people have been able to devote themselves wholeheartedly.

This is the first time that we have been asked to defend ourselves and what we hold dear in



cooperation with all the other inhabitants of this planet, who share with us the same endangered air and the same endangered oceans. There is a common need to reassess our present course, to change that course and to devise new methods through which the world can survive. This is a priceless opportunity.

To grasp it we need a widespread understanding of nature if the crisis confronting us — and the world — is a crisis that is no passing inconvenience, no by product of the ambitions of the oil producing countries, no environmentalists' mere fears, no by product of any present system of government. What we face is the outcome of the invention of the last four hundred years. What we need is a transformed life style. This new life style can flow directly from science and technology, but its acceptance depends on a sincere devotion to finding a higher quality of life for the world's children and future generation.

1. Which condition does the author feel has nearly destroyed our cities?
 - A. Lack of financial planning.
 - B. The breakup of the family.
 - C. Natural disasters in many regions.
 - D. The excessive growth of motors.
2. The author in the second paragraph states what we need in our present situation is _____.
 - A. a continuation of our present serious state
 - B. worldwide resources exploitation and energy use
 - C. a movement forward to a new norm to planet research work
 - D. a state where long range planning is essential to us
3. According to the author, what is one example of our loss of morality?
 - A. Disregard for law.
 - B. Lack of devotion.
 - C. Lack of cooperation.
 - D. Exploitation of resources.
4. By comparing past problems with present ones, the author draws attention to the _____.
 - A. significance of this crisis
 - B. inadequacy of governments
 - C. similarity of the past to the present
 - D. hopelessness of the situation
5. According to the last paragraph, what contribution does the author feel people must now make?
 - A. Search for new energy sources.
 - B. Outlaw motor transportation.
 - C. Accept a new life style.
 - D. Adopt a new form of government.

Text 2

Futurists have identified two changes that seem to be central to contemporary social life. First, the United States is being restructured from an industrial to an information society. Second, modern societies are increasingly shifting from a national to a global economy. Futurists have applied a good many metaphors to these changes, including Daniel Bell's "postindustrial society", Alvin Toffler's "the third wave" and John Naisbitt's "megatrends". Common to these metaphors is the notion that American society is shifting from the production of goods to the production of services and from society based on the coordination of people and machines to a society organized around knowledge. These changes, it is contended, will afford a myriad of choices. The



world will increasingly be one of many flavors, not just vanilla（香草）or chocolate.

Many observers of contemporary American life believe that we are witnessing a historical change and the first major impact of the shift from an energy economy to an information economy. For 300 years technology has been cast in a mechanical model, one based on the combustion processes that go on inside a star like the sun. The steam engine opened the mechanical age, and it reached its peak with the discovery of nuclear fission and nuclear fusion, which replicated the energy producing processes of a star. We now seem to be moving toward a biological model based on information and involving the intensive use of materials. Although biological processes need physical energy and materials, they tend to substitute information for both. Biological processes “miniaturize” size, energy, and materials by “exploding” information. The human brain is some ten times the size and weight of the brain of a lemur, but it handles a billion times more information. As a result, high tech industries are information intensive rather than energy or material intensive.

Sociologists have played and will continue to play an important role in assessing and interpreting these developments and other aspects of change.

6. It can be inferred that underlying the two changes is the change of
 - A. the instrument of production
 - B. the size of the society
 - C. the social structure
 - D. the economic market
7. With what does the mechanical age reach its highest point?
 - A. The steam engine.
 - B. Nuclear power production.
 - C. The combustion process.
 - D. The energy producing process of the sun.
8. With the coming of the information age, the society is becoming_____.
 - A. more intolerable
 - B. larger
 - C. more varied
 - D. a more pleasant place
9. What characterizes the information society?
 - A. The amount of knowledge to be learned.
 - B. Physical energy and materials.
 - C. Rapid change and its social effects.
 - D. Small size and high capacity.
10. What is the attitude of the author towards the function of sociologists in the great changes?
 - A. Critical
 - B. Positive
 - C. Negative
 - D. Indifferent

Text 3

In the past oysters were raised in much the same way as dirt farmers raised tomatoes — by transplanting them. First, farmers selected the oyster bed, cleared the bottom of old shells and other remains, and then scattered clean shells about. Next they “planted” fertilized oyster eggs, which within two or three weeks hatched into larvae. The larvae drifted until they attached themselves to the clean shells on the bottom. There they remained and in time grew into baby



oysters called seed or spat (贝卵). The spat grew larger by drawing in seawater from which they derived microscopic particles of food. Before long, farmers gathered the baby oysters, transplanted them in other waters to speed up their growth, and then transplanted them once more into another body of water to fatten them up.

Until recently the supply of wild oysters and those crudely farmed were more than enough to satisfy people's needs. But today the delicious seafood is no longer available in abundance. The problem has become so serious that some oyster beds have vanished entirely.

Fortunately, as far back as the early 1900's marine biologists realized that if new measures were not taken, oysters would become extinct or at best a luxury food. So they set up well-equipped hatcheries and went to work. But they did not have the proper equipment or the skill to handle the eggs. They did not know when, what, and how to feed the larvae. And they knew little about the predators that attacked and ate baby oysters by the millions. They failed, but they doggedly (努力) kept at it. Finally, in the 1940's a significant breakthrough was made.

The marine biologists discovered that by raising the temperature of the water, they could induce oysters to lay eggs not only in the summer but also in the fall, winter, and spring. Later they developed a technique for feeding the larvae and rearing them to spat. Going still further, they succeeded in breeding new strains that were resistant to diseases, grew faster and larger, and flourished in water of different salinities (盐分) and temperatures. In addition, the cultivated oysters tasted better!

11. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. The Threatened Extinction of Marine Life
 - B. The Cultivation of Oysters
 - C. The Discoveries Made by Marine Biologists
 - D. The Varieties of Wild Oysters
12. At what stage of oysters did farmers begin to speed up their growth and fatten them up in the past?
 - A. Shell
 - B. Egg
 - C. Larvae
 - D. Spat
13. According to the passage, which of the following words best describes the efforts of the marine biologists working with oysters?
 - A. Persistent
 - B. Intermittent
 - C. Traditional
 - D. Fruitless
14. In the passage, the author mentions that the new strains of oyster are _____.
 - A. cheaper
 - B. shaped differently
 - C. better textured
 - D. healthier
15. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
 - A. Step by step description of the evolution of marine biology.
 - B. Discussion of chronological events concerning oyster production.
 - C. Random presentation of facts about oysters.
 - D. Description of oyster production at different geographic locations.



Text 4

Writing to learn makes it possible to show learning in writing. Much of the writing you will do in college and at work will ask you to demonstrate what you have learned. The success of that demonstration will depend on, among other things, revising your writing to show your knowledge to best advantage. When you have begun to see what you want to say (frequently this becomes clear at the very end of a first draft), it is time to start thinking about how to present your ideas to others. It is time to start thinking about revising.

Revising can be described as the most important (and frequently most neglected) part of writing. Novelists Doris Lessing has said that many novels miss greatness because authors are unwilling or unable to revise them. James Michener explains the importance of revision in this way: I have never thought of myself as a good writer. Anyone who wants reassurance of that should read one of my first drafts. But I'm one of the world's great revisers.

Revising takes many forms. It means thinking about the audience for your writing. Who will read your work and why? It also means developing an overall plan for the writing that will make your ideas clear. Often the organization of a first draft will reflect your process of discovery, but that may not be the best way to present your ideas to someone else.

Revising also gives attention to the style of language, to the structure of a paragraph, and to the shape of sentences and other forms that show learning to its best advantage in order to understand your point and change a word or a phrase to make your meaning clearer.

Writing to learn and writing to show learning are never, of course, entirely separate processes. Writers frequently consider issues of demonstrating learning while writing to learn, and writing to show learning often leads to new understanding. In drafting, for example, you may start thinking about what an audience will need to know in order to understand your point and change a word or a phrase to make your meaning clearer. But understanding the differences between writing to learn and writing to show learning is central to seeing writing as a process.

16. The author thinks that revising starts when ____.
- A. you want to show what you know
 - B. you think about your audience
 - C. you have discovered your idea
 - D. you have developed an overall writing plan
17. The chief purpose in revising your writing is for you to ____.
- A. learn in the course of writing
 - B. show your learning to its best advantage
 - C. add new ideas to your writing
 - D. use an appropriate style of language
18. According to the passage, it is a fact that ____.
- A. in revising, one should only correct some spelling mistakes
 - B. a good writer does not need to revise his writing much



- C. the organization of a first draft is sure to be the best way to convey author's ideas
D. according to James Michaner he is a good reviser before he is a great writer
19. What Doris Lessing said helps to support the idea that ____.
- A. he is one of the world's great revisers
B. he is not a good writer
C. revising is very important
D. many writers are unwilling to revise their works
20. Which of the following statements can be the best title of the passage?
- A. The importance of revising B. The importance of writing
C. How to compose good writing D. How to revise your writing

Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

From the seventeenth century empire of Sweden, the story of a galleon that sank at the start of her maiden voyage in 1628 must be one of the strangest tales of the sea. For nearly three and a half centuries she lay at the bottom of Stockholm harbour until her discovery in 1956.

21)_____.

22)_____. Triple gun decks mounted sixty four bronze cannon. She was intended to play a leading role in the growing might of Sweden.

As she was prepared for her maiden voyage on August 10, 1628, Stockholm was in a ferment. From the Skeppsbron and surrounding islands the people watched this thing of beauty begin to spread her sails and catch the wind. They had laboured for three years to produce this floating work of art; she was more richly carved and ornamented than any previous ship. The high stern castle was a riot of carved gods, demons, knights, kings, warriors, mermaids, cherubs; and zoomorphic animal shapes ablaze with red and gold and blue, symbols of courage, power, and cruelty, were portrayed to stir the imaginations of the superstitious sailors of the day.

23)_____. 24)_____.

As the wind freshened there came a sudden squall and the ship made a strange movement, listing to port. The Ordnance Officer ordered all the port cannon to be heaved to starboard to counteract the list, but the steepening angle of the decks increased. Then the sound of rumbling thunder reached the watchers on the shore, as cargo, ballast, ammunition and 400 people went sliding and crashing down to the port side of the steeply listing ship. 25)_____. In that first glorious hour, the mighty Vasa, which was intended to rule the Baltic, sank with all flags flying — in the harbour of her birth.

[A] All gun ports were open and the muzzles peeped wickedly from them.



[B] Vasa sailed majestically out of the bay.

[C] This was the Vasa, royal flagship of the great imperial fleet.

[D] King Gustavus Adolphus, “The Northern Hurricane”, then at the height of his military success in the Thirty Years’ War, had dictated her measurements and armament.

[E] The lower gun ports were now below water and the inrush sealed the ship’s fate.

[F] As soon as her discovery, the world became shocked.

[G] Then the cannons of the anchored warships thundered a salute to which the Vasa fired in reply. As she emerged from her drifting cloud of gun smoke with the water churned to foam beneath her bow, her flags flying, pennants waving, sails filling in the breeze, and the red and gold of her superstructure ablaze with colour, she presented a more majestic spectacle than Stockholmers had ever seen before.

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“The over-development of motor transport, with its increase of more cars, more highways, more pollution, more suburbs, more commuting, has contributed to the near destruction of our cities.”推知。

2. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的内容推知，即能源危机是我们目前需要面对的状况，为了解决这种状况，“where long range planning is essential”正确。

3. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “There is a strong demand for moral revival and for some devotion that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the devotion of all. In the past it has been only in a way in defense of their own country and their own ideals that any people have been able to devote themselves wholeheartedly.” 推知，即 “Lack of devotion” 正确。

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即通过对过去和现在问题的比较，作者是想让人们认识到能源危机的重要性。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中最后一段的内容推知，即作者认为人们现在必须做的事是接受一种新的生活方式。



全文参考译文

世界各地都能感觉到的能源危机把人类对地球资源的滥用如何将整个世界带到了危险的边缘这个事实活生生地展现在我们的面前。汽车运输业的过度发展伴随着更多的汽车、更多的高速公路、更多的污染、更多的郊区、更多的通勤的增长，几乎毁掉了我们的城市。这种灾难以能源危机的形式出现了。

我们目前的处境不像是战争、革命或经济萧条。世界范围的资源开发和能源消费使得我们必须进行长期规划。我们需要的不是现在这个严峻状态的延续，这个状态已经把我们的未来、我们的孩子和我们的地球置于险地。我们需要的是一场运动，它为能够快速、有效地解决地球问题而树立了一个新的规范。

这个国家已经持续面对道德缺失、最高程度的违法，我们强烈要求道德复兴和足够多的个人参与，从而来带动所有人参与。在过去，只有在全民抗战或全力捍卫自己信仰的情形下才能做到。

这是第一次需要我们捍卫自己、需要跟地球上的所有其他人一起合作的情况，因为地球上的其他人跟我们一样面临着濒临危机的空气和海洋。我们都需要重新评估我们现在的做法，改变那些做法，创造出使整个世界能够存活下去的办法。这是个千载难逢的机会。

为了抓住整个机会，如果我们——或说整个世界——面临的危机不是无法避免的不便，不是石油生产国野心的副产品，不是环境主义者的危言耸听，不是政府现存制度的副产品，那么，我们需要对大自然的本性进行更宽泛的理解。我们面对的困境是上 400 年发明创造的副产品。这种新的生活方式由科学技术直接塑造而成，但是对这种生活方式的接受取决于是否真诚地想为世界上的孩子们和未来的子孙后代们创造出高质量的生活。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The energy crisis, which is being felt around the world, has dramatized how the careless use of the earth's resources has brought the whole world to the brink of disaster.

本句有个非限定性定语从句，前后用逗号跟主句隔开。宾语从句较长，从 how 一直到最后。宾语从句里是宾语补足语的情况。to the brink of disaster 是 whole world 的补语。

【难句 2 解析】 There is a strong demand for moral revival and for some devotion that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the devotion of all.

由 that 引导的定语从句比较长，里面又有表示程度的状语。

【难句 3 解析】 To grasp it we need a widespread understanding of nature if the crisis confronting us — and the world — is a crisis that is no passing inconvenience, no by product of the ambitions of the oil producing countries, no environmentalists' mere fears, no by product of any present system of government.

由 if 引导的条件状语比较长，直到句末。状语的主句结构是 the crisis is a crisis that，这里的定语从句是系表结构的并列句。



Text 2

6. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的内容推知，即美国社会正在发生着两个方面的变化，一是它正在由一个工业社会向信息社会转变；二是由区域经济模式正在向全球经济模式转变。未来学家们用“后工业社会”、“第三次浪潮”、“大趋势”等来描述这种转变。从以上这些描述可以推出，美国社会正在由产品的生产向第三产业的生产转化，由基于人与机器的社会向以知识产业为中心的社会发展，所以在这两个大转变的底层是生产方式的转变。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即美国社会正在由能源经济模式向信息经济模式转变。三百年来，技术一直围绕着机械方面的模式发展。再根据“The steam engine opened the mechanical age, and it reached its peak with the discovery of nuclear fission and nuclear fusion.”可知，这一机械时代开始于蒸汽机的发明，至核聚变和核裂变的发现达到其顶峰。

8. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“These changes, it is contended, will afford a myriad of choices. The world will increasingly be one of many flavors, not just vanilla(香草) or chocolate.”推知，即这些变化将带来一系列的选择机会，这个世界将逐渐变成一个多“风味”的世界，而不仅仅是香草或巧克力味。从这个比喻可知，这些变化为个人和社会提供了新的生活或制度模式和发展机会。

9. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的内容推知，即社会似乎正在向生物学模式转变，这一模式的基础是信息，涉及材料的集中利用。生物过程虽然也需要实际的能源与材料，但它倾向于用信息来代替二者。生物过程利用“爆炸”信息的方法缩小体积、能源及材料。例如，人的大脑体积及重量约是狐猴的十倍，但它所能处理的信息却是后者的十亿倍。所以，高技术工业的典型特征是信息的高度利用，而不是能源与材料的高度利用，因此“小体积大容量”正确。

10. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即对于社会学家在这些巨大转变中所起到的作用，作者所持的态度是肯定的。



全文参考译文

未来学家们发现了两个主要变化，这两大变化似乎是当代社会的生活核心。首先，美国由一个工业社会重组为一个信息社会。其次，现代社会的经济日益加速地由国内走向国际化。未来学家们对这些变化已经打了很多比喻，像丹尼尔·贝尔的“后工业化社会”、阿尔文·托夫勒的“第三次浪潮”和约翰·奈斯比特的“大趋势”。跟这些比喻相似的是一个概念：美国社会正在从生产物质财富转向提供服务、从人和机器结合来进行生产转向围绕



知识进行组织。这些变化，他们争辩说其将提供很多选择，这个世界也将日益变得百花齐放，而不仅仅是几枝独秀了。

当代美国社会生活的很多观察家们相信我们正在目击一场历史变革，以及由能源型经济到信息型经济的转变给我们带来的第一个主要影响。三百年来，技术发展只有机械化模式，这个模式基于像太阳一类星星内部燃烧的过程。蒸汽机开辟了机械化的新时代，到发现核裂变和核聚变时发展到了顶峰，因为两者再现了恒星生产能量的过程。我们现在似乎正在走向生化模式，这个模式建立在信息，以及对物质材料深度运用的基础上。虽然生化过程需要物质能量和实物，但它倾向于用信息代替二者。生化过程通过“勘探”信息的方式把体积、能量和物质最小化。人脑比狐猴的大脑大、重十倍，但管理的信息却是后者的十亿多倍。结果就是，高技术产业是信息密集型而不是能量密集型或物质密集型。

对于解释和评价这些发展和各种变化的其他方面，社会学家们已经承担了重要的角色，而且将来还要继续承担下去。



长难例句分析

【难句1 解析】 Common to these metaphors is the notion that American society is shifting from the production of goods to the production of services and from society based on the coordination of people and machines to a society organized around knowledge.

本句是倒装句。正常句序是“the notion is common to these metaphors”。句中的 that 又是 notion 的同位语从句。同位语从句中的主要结构是“shifting from... to... and from... to...”。分词状语把这个简单的句子结构割裂得很厉害。

【难句2 解析】 and it reached its peak with the discovery of nuclear fission and nuclear fusion, which replicated the energy producing processes of a star.

句中的 which 引导的是定语从句修饰 nuclear fission and nuclear fusion。

【难句3 解析】 The human brain is some ten times the size and weight of the brain of a lemur, but it handles a billion times more information.

省略了相同成分的比较句型。最后一句补足成分后应该是“but it handles a billion times more information than that of a lemur”。

Text 3

11. **【答案】** B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即本文围绕着如何养殖牡蛎而展开叙述。

12. **【答案】** D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“*There they remained and in time grew into baby oysters called seed or spat (贝卵). The spat grew larger by drawing in seawater from which they derived microscopic particles of food. Before long, farmers gathered the baby oysters, transplanted them in other waters to speed up their growth, and then transplanted them once more into another body of water to fatten them up.*”推知，即它们会待在那儿并逐渐长成小牡蛎，我们称之为种子或贝苗。贝苗吸进海水中的微小生物作为食物从



而越长越大。不久之后，农夫将这些小牡蛎收集起来，把它们移种进其他的水域加快其生长，然后再次将它们移种进另外水域以使其肥壮起来。

13. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即海洋生物学家经过多次失败后，但仍顽强地坚持了下来。终于，在 20 世纪 40 年代，一个重要的突破性进展产生了。

14. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “they succeeded in breeding new strains that were resistant to diseases, grew faster and larger, and flourished in water of different salinities (盐分) and temperatures.” 推知，即他们进一步成功地培养出了新的品种，可以抵抗疾病，长得更快、更大并且在不同的盐度和温度的水中都能茁壮生长。

15. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即本文是按照年代顺序来叙述培育牡蛎的过程。



全文参考译文

在过去，人们养牡蛎就像脏兮兮的农民种土豆一样——移植。首先，农民选好适种植牡蛎的河床，清理贝壳底部的淤泥和其他东西，把贝壳撒在上面。然后他们把受精的牡蛎卵种在贝壳里，两三周后就孵化成幼虫。幼虫飘来飘去，直到自己黏在干净贝壳的底部。接着幼虫在那里成长为小牡蛎，也称为种子或贝卵。它们喝海水，从海水里吸取微生物作为食物。不久，农民来收集这些小牡蛎，移植到另一个水域里让它们快速长大。最后再移植到另一片水域里让它们长胖。

直到最近，野生牡蛎或散养的牡蛎才能满足人们的需要。但今天美味的水产不再那么充足了，形势很严峻，因此有些可用来养牡蛎的河床已经完全消失了。

很幸运的是，早在 20 世纪，水产生物学家就意识到：如果不采取新的措施，牡蛎就会灭绝或成为奢侈品，所以他们建起了设备完善的孵化所进行研究。但他们没有合适的设备和技巧去控制牡蛎卵，也不知道什么时候、用什么方法和什么东西来喂养幼虫。他们也对攻击并吃掉数以百万计小牡蛎的捕食者知之甚少。他们失败了，但他们努力坚持下去，最后在 20 世纪的 40 年代有了实质性的突破。

水产生物学家们发现，如果提高水温，牡蛎不仅在夏天产卵，在春天、冬天和秋天也会产卵。后来又开发了一个喂养小虫、使之变成幼虫的技术。进一步，他们又成功地开发出了新的能抗疾病、长得又大又快、在不同盐分和温度的水里都能生长旺盛的新品种。此外，养殖出的牡蛎的味道更加鲜美！



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 as far back as the early 1900's marine biologists realized that if new measures were not taken, oysters would become extinct or at best a luxury food.

本句中的宾语从句里还有一个条件状语从句。

【难句 2 解析】 And they knew little about the predators that attacked and ate baby oysters



by the millions.

句中的 little 表示否定意味。

【难句 3 解析】 they succeeded in breeding new strains that were resistant to diseases, grew faster and larger, and flourished in water of different salinities (盐分) and temperatures.

动名词做宾语。宾语后面还有一个很长的定语从句，从句里是列举，第三个 and 表示列举的最后两项。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“When you have begun to see what you want to say (frequently this becomes clear at the very end of a first draft), it is time to start thinking about how to present your ideas to others. It is time to start thinking about revising.”推知，即写出初稿后，要表达的内容及思想通常会跃然纸上。尔后，作者就应该考虑修改稿件、考虑如何将自己的观点更有效地、更清楚地传达给读者。

17. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的内容推知，即写文章的目的是传达自己的思想、展现自己的知识，但能否做到这一点，将自己的知识充分地展现出来(show your knowledge to best advantage)，首先取决于你是否善于修改文章。修改文章，作者应该站在读者的立场上重新审视自己所写的东西，它的主要目的是提高写作的效益。

18. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“James Michaner explains the importance of revision in this way: I have never thought of myself as a good writer. Anyone who wants reassurance of that should read one of my first drafts. But I’m one of the world’s great revisers.”推知。

19. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的内容推知，即修改文章是写作过程中最重要（也是经常为人所忽视）的一个环节，紧接着，本文举了两位名人的看法来说明这一点。

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即本文旨在阐明修改文章的重要性，而不是修改文章或写文章的步骤与方法。

全文参考译文

学会写作，可以展现在写作方面的成就。在大学和工作中的写作要求展现你所学的知识，那种展现的成功取决于修改你的文章来充分展现你的知识。当你发现你所看见的就是你所要说的（就在第一稿结束时，这点常常变得清晰），于是就要考虑怎样把你的想法展现给别人了，这就是开始考虑进行修改的时候了。



修改被认为是写作的最重要部分（常常也最被人容易忽略）。小说家莱辛说许多小说因作者不愿或不能修改而逊色。麦卡纳这样解释修改的重要性：我从不认为自己是好作家，想确认这一点的人可以读一读我的第一稿，但我是世界上伟大的修改家。

修改有很多形式。它意味着要考虑文章的受众，谁会读你的作品呢？为什么？它意味着对能清晰表达你思想的文章做个全面计划。第一稿往往反映了你的发现过程，但该方法不能让你向别人最好地展现你的思想。

修改也要注意语言风格、段落结构、句型和其他的能最好地展现学问的形式，以更好地理解你的观点；或改变一个词语或词组来更清晰地表达你的意思。

学会写作和学会展示学问当然不是完全分离的过程。自从学习写作的时候，作者经常考虑怎样去展示学问，学着去展示学问也常常让人另有所悟。例如，在写草稿的时候，你可能在开始思考读者需要什么样的文化水平才能理解你的意思，因此改动一个词语或一个词组能够让你的意思更加清晰，但是能明白学会写作和学着展示学问之间的区别是把写作视为一个过程的核心。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 The success of that demonstration will depend on, among other things, revising your writing to show your knowledge to best advantage.

句中的 revising 和 writing 都是动名词，但第一个是全句的宾语，第二个是动名词宾语的宾语。

【难句2解析】 Revising also gives attention to the style of language, to the structure of a paragraph, and to the shape of sentences and other forms that show learning to its best advantage in order to understand your point and change a word or a phrase to make your meaning clearer.

句中的 to the、to the 和 and to the 表明了列举。后面的 and 是连接 understand 和 change 的。

Part B

21. 【答案】 C

【解析】 文章开篇介绍一艘瑞典皇家大船 1628 年在处女航中沉船，直到 1956 年才被人们发现。选项 C 才能把事件交代清楚。干扰项是 F。因为下段也没有再提到船的名字，所以第一段要交代出主要“人物”。

22. 【答案】 D

【解析】 第二段交代事情的缘由，1498—1632 年之间，瑞典新教势力与波兰天主教势力之间的战争及王室之间联姻带来的积怨使战争时断时续。古斯塔夫斯（Gustavus）二世接替王位后（1594—1632 年），瑞典雄踞上风，准备再一次出海远征，Vasa（瓦萨）战舰就是为出征建造的。

23. 【答案】 G

【解析】 前两段介绍背景，第三段由背景转入 1628 年 8 月 10 日战船起航前的雄姿。第四段和第五段很紧凑地叙述了起航那一刻的热闹场面及它突然倾斜下沉的悲剧。



24. 【答案】 A

【解析】 muzzles peeped wickedly 中，用 wickedly 这个词预示着这次航行的厄运。与上一句中的 in a majestic spectacle 及 the red and gold of her superstructure 形成一种强烈的反差，干扰项为选项 B。

25. 【答案】 E

【解析】 最后一段写了沉船时的情形，描写船身向左倾斜，无论用什么方法也没能止住这种倾斜，船最终下沉没顶，从此躺在波罗的海海底三百余年之久，因而选项 E 为正确选项。

Unit eight

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Once upon a time—when the U.S. dollar was king—American students blithely flocked overseas to nibble on affordable scones and croissants between classes. How times have changed. As the dollar dips to all-time lows, college students are feeling the pinch. Especially in the United Kingdom and countries that use the euro—which currently is at 68 cents to the dollar—the cost of living has skyrocketed. “Years ago we could say studying abroad was the same price as staying on campus,” says Daeya Malboeuf, an associate director at Syracuse University. “There’s no way we can say that anymore.”

Yet this unfavorable economic environment hasn’t stopped students from scrambling overseas. According to the Institute of International Education, study-abroad programs have grown 144 percent in the past decade and continue to increase around 8 percent each year. Considering the rising costs, “it’s surprising how little the students haven’t been deterred,” says Natalie Bartush, who handles the study-abroad program at the University of Texas.

Where the real change appears to be happening as a result of rising prices is in the length and location of students’ foreign study choices. The number of participants in short-term summer programs has swelled, as has the interest in courses at more exotic locales. For Middlebury College students, for example, a year in Florence costs around \$37,000; at Santiago, Chile, it’s \$27,000. Such price differences have contributed to modest or flat growth at traditionally popular programs in western Europe and Australia, whereas schools in Chile, Argentina, South Africa, and China (particularly Hong Kong) are aggressively expanding to meet rising demand.

Program directors are quick to point out that the shift is not just about money. “You can’t understand the United States today without understanding what’s going on outside our borders,



and that's not just Europe anymore," says Rebecca Hovey, dean of the study-abroad program at the School for International Training. Interest in nontraditional locales spiked even before the dollar began dropping, and foreign countries are marketing themselves to American students. A surge of support from education nonprofits and the State Department also has fueled the trend.

Study-abroad costs also vary wildly based on the way colleges structure their programs. Schools that effectively swap students with a foreign college are less affected by the falling dollar, but American schools that operate their own student centers often end up paying more for rent, utilities, and faculty salaries as the U.S. currency falters. The dollar's slide also means that trying to set student fees in advance is a tiresome guessing game for college officials. Most of these educators' energy, however, is spent scrounging up extra financial aid for needy travelers. Students already getting help can usually transfer their aid to tuition and fees abroad, but basics like housing and food are often at the mercy of the fluctuating dollar. Airfare, which can exceed \$1,000 round trip, is not generally included in school fees, and whirlwind trips across continents are rarely cheap.

The emphasis on student financial responsibility is especially evident at private schools like Syracuse, which charges the same pricey tuition abroad as at home. Even at more affordable public universities and private colleges like Middlebury—which charges U.S. students the often cheaper tuition of the international host schools—counselors are quick to peddle the virtue of thrift, a lesson no longer lost between those on safety and culture shock.

1. The fact that American students blithely flocked overseas to nibble on affordable scones and croissants implies that ____.

- A. studying abroad cost almost the same as staying in U.S. for higher education
- B. American students were encouraged to study overseas to enrich their experience
- C. the cost of living at abroad was moderate for American students
- D. the U.S. dollar was the strongest currency in the world

2. The changes of study-abroad caused by the dollar's depreciation are the following ones except ____.

- A. students' enthusiasm of studying abroad in short period does not disappear but vice versa
- B. students become hesitant when considering long-term overseas programs
- C. programmes in western Europe and Australia suffer declining popularity
- D. students who chose to study at certain continents are at a rapid growth

3. Rebecca Hovey's statement implies that ____.

- A. the United States are now more readily influenced by the other countries than before
- B. shift in the mainland may also be caused by factors outside of America
- C. Europe can no longer influence the United States as before
- D. the United States are extending its influence beyond its borders

4. Who are probably most affected by the dollar's dip?

- A. The international exchange students.



- B. The students who have got scholarships.
 - C. The students at costly private schools.
 - D. The students at public universities.
5. The best title for this passage is ____.
- A. Impact of the Dollar's Devaluation
 - B. American Students at Abroad
 - C. Study-abroad Costs for American Students
 - D. Shift of American Students' Foreign Study

Text 2

Systems of divination in Rome and Athens differed no less than religions, and the differences lay in the same direction. Roman divination was confined to “a simple question, always the same, and relating strictly to the present or to the immediate future. The question might be formulated thus: ‘Do the gods favor, or not favor the thing that the consultant is about to do, or which is about to be done under his auspices?’ The question admits only of the alternatives ‘yes’ or ‘no’ and recognizes only positive or negative signs ... As for the methods of divination prescribed by the augural ritual, they were as simple and few in number as possible. Observation of birds was the basis of it; and it would have remained the only source of auspices had not the prestige of the fulgural art of the Etruscans influenced the Romans to ‘observe the sky’ and even to attribute a higher significance to the mysterious phenomena of lightning. Official divination knew neither oracles, nor lots, nor the inspection of entrails. If it refused to become involved in the discussion and appraisal of fortuitous signs, taking account of them only as they occurred in the taking of auspices. With all the more reason it refrained from interpreting prodigies”.

What the Romans could not find at home, they sought abroad in Greece and Etruria, where a freer imagination was creating new forms of divination. In the importance attached to the plain association of acts and ideas we must seek the explanation of one of the most extraordinary rules of Roman divination, the rule giving a counterfeit augury the same efficacy as a sign that had actually been observed. “He (the augur) could ...rest content with the first sign, if it was favorable, or let unfavorable signs pass and wait for better ones. Then again, he could have the assistant augur ‘renounce’, that is, ‘announce’, that the expected birds were flying or singing in the manner desired—a practice, in fact, more trustworthy and which later became the regular procedure. This announcement, the *renunciation*, made according to a sacramental formula, created an ‘original auspice’ equivalent, for the purposes of the individual hearing it, to a real auspice.”

The Romans dealt with substance according to their convenience, at the same time paying strict regard to forms, or better, to certain associations of ideas and acts. The Athenians modified both substance and forms, The Spartans were loathed to change either. Before the Battle of Marathon the Athenians appealed to Sparta for assistance. “The Spartan authorities readily promised their aid, but unfortunately it was now the ninth day of the moon; an ancient law or



custom forbade them to march, in this month at least, during the last quarter before the full moon; but after the full they engaged to march without delay. Five days' delay at this critical moment might prove the utter ruin of the endangered city; yet the reason assigned seems to have been no pretence on the part of the Spartans. It was mere blind tenacity of ancient habit, which we shall find to abate, thought never to disappear, as we advance in their history."

The Athenians would have changed both substance and form. The Romans changed substance, respecting form. In order to make a declaration of war a member of the college of Heralds (Feciales) had to hurl a spear into the territory of the enemy. But how to perform the rite and declare war on Pyrrhus when that king's states were so far away from Rome? Nothing simpler! The Romans had captured a soldier of Pyrrhus. They had him buy a plot of ground in the Flaminian Circus; the herald hurled his spear upon that property. So the feeling in the Roman people that there was a close connection between a hurled spear and a just war was duly respected.

Ancient Roman law presents the same traits that are observable in religion and divination; and that tends to strengthen our impression that it must be a question of an intrinsic characteristic of the Roman mind asserting itself in the various branches of human activity. Furthermore, in Roman law, as in Roman religion and divination, there are qualitative difference that come out in any comparison with Athens. Says Von Jhering, "The written word of the word pronounced under circumstances of solemnity-the formula-strikes primitive peoples as something mysterious, and faith itself ascribes supernatural powers to it. Nowhere has faith in the word been stronger than in ancient Rome. Respect for the word permeates all relationships in public and private life and in religion, custom, and law. For the ancient Roman the word is a power-it bends and it loosens. If it cannot move mountains, it can at least transfer a crop of grain from one man's field to a neighbor's. It can call forth divinities (*devocare*) and induce them to abandon a besieged city (*evocatio deorum*)".

6. For the author, the peculiarity of the way Roman divination was conducted relies mainly on_____.

- A. its ominous nature
- B. the inanity of the procedure
- C. its plainness
- D. its elaborate form

7. Which of the following adjectives best describes the rules concerning Roman divination?

- A. Amazing
- B. Dubious
- C. Inaugural
- D. Reliable

8. Which of the following best describes the main reason why the Spartans refused assistance to the Athenians?

- A. Mendacity
- B. Audacity
- C. Pusillanimity
- D. Superstitiousness

9. What does the author intend to illustrate by using the example involving the war on Pyrrhus?

- A. The Romans wanted to follow practices prescribed by social expectations.
- B. The Romans preferred efficacy to social conventions.
- C. The Romans intended to capture the true essence of Roman identity.



D. Both B & C.

10. For the author, which of the following does not apply to the main societal beliefs and characteristics of Ancient Rome?

- A. Correlation between the power of words and religion.
- B. Juxtaposition of power of words and religion.
- C. Connection between the power of words and religion.
- D. Appropriation of the power of words by religion.

Text 3

The most surprising aspect of the modern man's good conscience is that he asserts and justifies it in terms of the most varied and even contradictory metaphysical theories and social philosophies. The idealist Hegel and the materialist Marx agree in their fundamental confidence in human virtue, disagreeing only in their conception of the period and the social circumstances in which and the method by which his essential goodness is, or is to be, realized. The romantic naturalist Rousseau agrees with the rationalistic naturalists of the French Enlightenment, though in the one case the seat of virtue is found in natural impulse unspoiled by rational disciplines and in the other case it is reason which guarantees virtue. Among the rationalistic naturalists again there is agreement upon this point whether they are hedonistic or Stoic in their conceptions and whether they believe that reason discovers and leads to a natural harmony of egoistic impulses or that it discovers and affirms a natural harmony of social impulses.

The whole Christian drama of salvation is rejected ostensibly because of the incredible character of the myths of *Creation, Fall, Atonement*, etc., in which it is expressed. But the typical modern is actually more certain of the complete irrelevance of these doctrines than of their incredibility. He is naturally not inclined to take dubious religious myths seriously, since he finds no relation between the ethos which informs them and his own sense of security and complacency. The sense of guilt expressed in them is to him a mere vestigial remnant of primitive fears of higher powers, of which he is happily emancipated. The sense of sin is, in the phrase of a particularly vapid modern social scientist, "a psychopathic aspect of adolescent mentality".

The universality of this easy conscience among moderns is the more surprising since it continues to express itself almost as unqualifiedly in a period of social decay as in the eighteenth-and nineteenth-century heyday of a bourgeois culture. The modern man is involved in social chaos and political anarchy. The Marxist escape from this chaos has developed in Russia into a regime of unparalleled proportions. Contemporary history is filled with manifestations of man's hysterias and furies; with evidences of his demonic capacity and inclination to break the harmonies of nature and defy the prudent canons of rational restraint. Yet no cumulation of contradictory evidence seems to disturb modern man's good opinion of himself. He considers.

Himself the victim of corrupting institutions which he is about to destroy or reconstruct, or of the confusions of ignorance which an adequate education is about to overcome. Yet he



continues to regard himself as essentially harmless and virtuous. The question therefore arises how modern man arrived at, and by what means he maintains, an estimate of his virtue in such pathetic contradiction with the obvious facts of his history.

11. According to the author, what is explicit in Hegelian assumptions concerning virtue?
 - A. Virtue is contradictory to metaphysical theories.
 - B. Virtue tends toward a favorable interpretation.
 - C. Virtue is seen as hedonistic and Stoic by modern man.
 - D. Virtue is realized by opposing social constructs.
12. Why was the idea of Christian salvation rejected in the Age of Reason?
 - A. Because of the decline in the power of Church.
 - B. Because of the power struggle found in doctrines.
 - C. Because Enlightenment thought is based on ethos.
 - D. Because it is expressed in metaphysical terms.
13. What is a modern opinion on guilt in relation to myth?
 - A. A drama seeming from man's good virtue.
 - B. An Atonement for which one seeks higher powers.
 - C. The apprehension stemming from ancient mentality.
 - D. The emancipation of the psychopath.
14. How does modern man rationalize his social existence?
 - A. By detachment from responsibility for the chaos around him.
 - B. With honest objectivity and broad vision.
 - C. With exacting measures to accept the challenges.
 - D. By complex scientific methods.
15. What is the thesis concerning the dilemma of social conscience?
 - A. Corruption parallels modern development.
 - B. Modern history will move to a fair state and virtue will follow.
 - C. How to qualify virtue within the context of social decline and bourgeois culture.
 - D. Contradictions of virtue and ethos will fade in time.

Text 4

The range and variety of government action that is, at least in principle, reconcilable with a free system is considerable. The old formulae of laissez faire or non-intervention do not provide us with an adequate criterion for distinguishing between what is and what is not admissible in a free system. There is ample scope for experimentation and improvement within that permanent legal framework which makes it possible for a free society to operate most efficiently. We can probably at no point be certain that we have already found the best arrangements or institutions that will make the market economy work as beneficially as it could. It is true that after the essential conditions of a free system have been established, all further institutional improvements are bound to be slow and gradual. But the continuous growth of wealth and technological



knowledge which such a system makes possible will constantly suggest new ways in which government might render services to its citizens and bring such possibilities within the range of the practicable.

Why, then, has there been such persistent pressure to do away with those limitations upon government that were erected for the protection of individual liberty? And if there is not much scope for improvement within the rule of law, why have the reformers striven so constantly to weaken and undermine it? The answer is that during the last few generations certain new aims of policy have emerged which cannot be achieved within the limits of the rule of law. A government which cannot use coercion except in the enforcement of general rules has no power to achieve particular aims that require means other than those explicitly entrusted to its care and, in particular, cannot determine the material position in order to achieve such aims; it would have to pursue a policy which is best described—since the word “planning” is so ambiguous—by the French word *dirigisme*, that is a policy which determines for what specific purposes particular means are to be used.

This, however, is precisely what a government bound by the rule of law cannot do. If the government is to determine how particular people ought to be situated, it must be in a position to determine also the direction of individual efforts. We need not repeat here the reasons why, if government treats different people equally, the results will be unequal, or why, if it allows people to make what use they like of the capacities and means at their disposal, the consequences for the individuals will be unpredictable. The restrictions which the rule of law imposes upon government thus preclude all those measures which would be necessary to insure that individuals will be rewarded according to another’s conception of merit or desert than according to the value that their services have for their fellows—or, what amounts to the same thing, it precludes the pursuit of distributive, as opposed to communicative, justice. Distributive justice requires an allocation of all resources by a central authority; it requires that people be told what to do and what ends to serve. Where distributive justice is the goal, the decisions as to what the different individuals must be made to do cannot be derived from general rules but must be made in the light of the particular aims and knowledge of the planning authority. As we have seen before, when the opinion of the community decides what different people shall receive, the same authority must also decide what they shall do.

This conflict between the ideal of freedom and the desire to “correct” the distribution of incomes so as to make it more “just” is usually not clearly recognized. But those who pursue distributive justice will in practice find themselves obstructed at every move by the rule of law. They must, by the very nature of their aim, favor discriminatory and discretionary action. But, as they are usually not aware that their aim and the rule of law are in principle incompatible, they begin by circumventing or disregarding in individual cases a principle which they often would wish to see preserved in general. But the ultimate result of their efforts will necessarily be, not a modification of the existing order, but its complete abandonment and its replacement by an altogether different system—the command economy.



16. Which of the following idioms best summarizes the intended meaning of the French word “dirigisme” as opposed to “planning” in order to describe a policy?
- A. Knowing is believing.
 - B. The end justifies the means.
 - C. Don’t count your chickens before they hatch.
 - D. Believe in the hereafter.
17. We may infer from the first paragraph that ____.
- A. the amount of freedom to be enjoyed by the citizens of a given country is inversely proportional to the degree of sustained economic prosperity
 - B. the amount of freedom to be enjoyed by the citizens of a given country is dependent upon the degree of sustained economic prosperity
 - C. the impact of institutional effectiveness on economic development is being underrated
 - D. a free society in which governmental agencies and organizations have achieved the highest level of development and efficiency is yet to be invented
18. According to the author, which of the following contradictions is true?
- A. Although the government provides equal treatment for all, it cannot guarantee social justice.
 - B. Although people live under the rule of law, they do not benefit from equal treatment.
 - C. Although the government’s action is governed by general rules, it can still exert autocratic coercion on its unruly population.
 - D. Although the government offers favorable socio-economic conditions, most people’s basic needs still remain unsatisfied.
19. Which of the adjectives below best completes the following sentence? The words “correct” and “just” are used between brackets to underline the fact that any attempt to promote distributive justice would be ____ and doomed to failure.
- A. naive
 - B. blameworthy
 - C. unblemished
 - D. conducive
20. For the author, any attempt to promote a higher level of social harmony and equity through coercive governmental action would inevitably result in ____.
- A. unfair planned economy
 - B. economic instability and social chaos
 - C. inefficiency and social imbalance
 - D. B & C only

Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Seventy five years ago all British women were finally given what all British men had been granted 10 years earlier — the right to vote. First off the blocks to mark the occasion has been,



oddly, the Sun (that same organ, ironically, mostly ‘celebrates’ women’s emancipation with a naked interest in their bulging breasts and shapely bums).

That no one else has yet seemed to notice the fact that the winning side in the equality war doesn’t want to waste precious time crowing. 21)_____. Like the military. A report last week slammed the Army for sexism, complaining that women are called ‘girls’ — quite different, the authors said, from referring to the troops as ‘our boys’.

22)_____. Girls’, by contrast, is derogatory and demeaning. This was only to be expected, the authors pointed out, from an institution that enjoys ‘partial’ exemption from equal opportunities legislation — and thus can exclude its ‘girls’ from some direct combat positions. How chauvinist can you get?

But hold on: do women really want to turn Dad’s Army into Mum’s Army, a posse of latter day Amazons braving the front line, cheek by jowl with their male counterparts? We don’t want to stand beside the boys and fire rifles into the whites of Iraqi eyes. Nor are we gasping for a chance to be blasted to smithereens by a cluster bomb. I may not be crazy about being called ‘girl’.

23)_____. Yet this kind of job equality — if Jack can do it, Jill sure as hell can do it better — has long been cherished by social planners, feminist or not. For decades, men only enclaves gave women their battle cry: let me in there! The exclusion zone in those days ranged from smart clubs, manual work, the Church of England and the armed forces.

Now it has shrunk to a few fields in clubland; the golfers’ paradise — the Royal and Ancient Club of St Andrews; the Roman Catholic priesthood; and front line combat.

The head of the Stock Exchange is a woman; female plumbers are growing in numbers (including that Oxford graduate, Nicola Gillison, who made headlines recently because she ditched her consultancy job for a mole wrench), and one in 12 of the Army is female. As for women lorry drivers, that should be no surprise. Women drivers have such a sterling record that insurance companies now offer cheaper premiums in return for the promise that no man will come anywhere near the four wheels of their car.

24)_____. As the foreigner chewed his dumplings at some dire Intourist restaurant in the Soviet Union, his (or her) surprised gaze might alight upon the workers outside in their drab overalls. Who were those stocky muscular figures clambering up the scaffolding with buckets of primrose yellow paint to freshen up the crumbling facades of the surrounding buildings? Women. Who was heaving the garbage containers into the dilapidated rubbish truck? Women. Who was shovelling up the piles of dirt and grit left in the melted snow by the side of the road? Women.

And what of the Israeli army, which believes women as well as men should face enemy fire? That idea has proved a disaster — with men behaving suicidally to protect the women, casualties mounting, and the government now considering legislation to keep women away from the front. It’s been a dire tale in the American military too, with physical strength tests rigged to accommodate women soldiers who with the best will in the world cannot throw a hand grenade



to a safe distance.

There's nothing wrong with a handful of super tough modern day GI Janes being hooked on Jane's Guide to Extra Lethal Infantry Weapons, or wasting their weekends playing war games; the modern military needs women to boost its flagging recruits, and if supply now matches demands, I am sure we can all rest more easily in the shadow of the Axis of Evil.

25)_____.

[A] Social engineering that fixes men and women in the same post, at all costs, makes no sense.

[B] Given such progress, only rabid equalitarian would argue that they cannot rest until women have the right to be windbagged by some old geezer reading Horse and Hound by the fire; or risk death or a war wound through their rightful place on the front line.

[C] but that doesn't mean I want to be mowed down with the 'boys' in the killing fields.

[D] They want to get on with dealing the most humiliating defeat upon the remaining enemy: foes such as those employers who pay women less than comparable men; the corporations with an all male hierarchy at the top; and of course the men who tiresomely persist in sexist words or behaviour.

[E] 'Boys', it seems, is a good, encouraging, matey kind of word.

[F] But a woman does not need to be in the firing line to feel as good as a man. That is an equality too far.

[G] The army is slammed for sexism, but do we want a 'Mum's Army'?

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 C

【解析】 推理题。根据第一段，题干中谈到的是美元坚挺时候的情况。而现在美元贬值了，学生就感受到了生活成本提高的压力。因此，那时的情况和目前的是个对比，而用吃烤饼和羊角面包很便宜的事例反映了当时整体的情况，暗示当时的生活成本比较低。选项 A 描述的是现在的情况，而不是题干中描述的过去的时代。此外，选项 B 和 D 与本题无关，而且选项 D 本身的表述就是错误的。因此正确答案为选项 C。

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。文章第三段提到，生活成本的增加（也就是美元的贬值）引起的真正的变化是在国外留学的时间和留学地方选择的变化，留学时间趋于短期，留学国家趋于那些和自己文化相差很大的国家，而欧洲和澳大利亚的留学项目没有明显增长。可见，选项 A、C、D 都是由美元贬值引起的变化。选项 B 在文章第二段提到，这说的是虽然美元贬值了，但在这个方面没有引起变化，因此正确答案为选项 B。

3. 【答案】 B



【解析】推理题。Rebecca Hover 说的话是：“现在如果你不知道我们美国之外的地方的情况，就不能说你了解美国。美国之外的地方现在也不仅仅指欧洲了。”根据第四段上下文的意思，本段主要讲述发生的变化不仅仅是因为美元贬值的原因，另外的原因就是其他国家也发生了一定的变化。结合这个意思，可以推导出，这个陈述主要就是为了说明其他国家的变化也会引起美国发生变化，选项 B 最符合题意。

4. 【答案】 C

【解析】推理题。第五段提到，那些与外国学院交换学生的学校受美元贬值影响不大，但对自己经营学生中心的美国学校影响大。第六段提到在向锡拉库扎这样的私立学校，特别强调学生自己负担费用；而公立学校和普通私立学校也倡导节约。由此对比可见，在昂贵的私立学校学生受的影响可能最大。

5. 【答案】 D

【解析】主旨题。这篇文章主要讲述了美元贬值后，美国学生海外留学的一些变化及其原因。选项 D 最符合这一主题。



全文参考译文

当美元还是老大的时候，美国学生都高高兴兴地成群跑到海外上学，课间可以品尝价格合适的烤饼和羊角面包。可是时代变化得真快啊。美元突然跌到空前的低点，学生们都感到了压力。特别是在英国和使用欧元的国家里（目前欧元对美元的汇率为 68 欧分兑 1 美元），生活的成本陡然增加。“几年前，可以说我们在国外学习和在国内大学学习花费差不多，”锡拉库扎大学的副院长 Daeya Malboeuf 这样说，“但我们现在可不能这么说了。”

但即使在这么不好的经济环境下，学生们还是争先恐后到海外去。国际教育学院认为，在过去十年内，海外学习项目增长了 144%，而且还以每年 4% 的速度在继续增长。考虑到上升的成本问题，德克萨斯大学海外教育项目负责人 Natalie Bartush 说，“奇怪的是有很少学生因此而不去上学的。”

因为价格升高真正出现的变化是学生对于国外学习的时间长短和学习地点的选择。参加短期暑假学习项目的学生数量急剧增加，此外他们更有兴趣到那些和自己文化相异颇大的地方学习。比如，Middlebury 学院的学生在佛罗伦萨一年的消费要 3 万 7 千美元；而在圣地亚哥和智利只要 2 万 7 千美元。价格的悬殊使得在西欧和澳大利亚较受欢迎的传统项目增长平平，而智利、阿根廷、南非和中国（尤其是香港）的学校却因需求急剧增加，也飞速扩大。

项目主任指出这种变化不仅仅是因为费用。“现在如果你不知道美国之外其他地方的情况，就不能说你了解美国。美国之外的地方现在也不仅仅指欧洲了。”国家教育学校海外教育项目主任 Rebecca Hovey 说道。在美元贬值前学生们对非传统地区的兴趣就已经开始增加了，而外国学校也在向美国学生宣传自己。而教育非盈利和美国国务院增加的扶持也推动了这种趋势。

海外教育费用也因学校组织项目方式的不同方式而有很大差异。而那些与外国大学进行学生交换的学校因美元贬值受到的影响也较小。但是自己经营学生中心的美国学校却因为美元的波动，在房租、设备、人员工资方面支付更多费用。而美元的贬值也意味着提前设定学费对于大学行政人员来说是个麻烦的估算工作。但是，大多数教育者的精力却花在



给那些贫困的旅客寻找额外的经济援助上面。已经获得援助的学生可以支付在国外学习的学费，但是其他的必需花费，如租房、伙食费就会受到美元波动的影响。超过 1000 美元的往返机票也一般不包括在学校费用中，而跨洲航班很少有便宜的。

在像锡拉库扎这样的私立学校，学生需要自己负担经济费用的现象更是突出，这些私立学校对国内国外学生都收取同样昂贵的学费。公立大学或是像 Middlebury 这样的私立学校一般向美国学生收取的学费要比国际寄宿学校收取得少，相对比较便宜。但现在法律顾问也在提倡节约，这是安全与文化冲击之间不再会失去的一个教训。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Such price differences have contributed to modest or flat growth at traditionally popular programs in western Europe and Australia, whereas schools in Chile, Argentina, South Africa, and China (particularly Hong Kong) are aggressively expanding to meet rising demand.

这是一个并列句。前面的分句中，at traditionally popular programs in...是状语。

【难句 2 解析】 Schools that effectively swap students with a foreign college are less affected by the falling dollar, but American schools that operate their own student centers often end up paying more for rent, utilities, and faculty salaries as the U.S. currency falters.

这是一个并列句。在前面的分句中，schools 后面是以 that 引导的定语从句；在后面的分句中，schools 后面也有 that 引导的定语从句；as 引导的时间状语从句是后面分句的状语。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的内容推知，即罗马的占卜只限于一个简单的问题，总是同样的并且只限于现在或与即刻发生的事有关。接下来又举出实例，包括一些简单的问题、占卜的简单仪式。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的内容推知。

8. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中 “The Spartan authorities...in their history” 推知，即斯巴达人只有在满月之后才能行军，这是他们古代的法律或风俗，其实也说明是迷信令他们如此的。

9. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中倒数第二段的内容推知。

10. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知。



全文参考译文

罗马与雅典的占卜体系之间所存在的差别并不比宗教少,这些差别存在于同一个方向。罗马占卜局限于“简单问题,经常性的相同,严格的与当今的或是即刻的未来相关联。该问题可能是这样形成的:‘替天行道,或不去钟爱咨询者即将准备执行的动作,或在他的灵光普照下准备做好这些事?’这个问题仅仅允许‘是’或‘否’的回答,并且相信仅仅存在正面或是负面的事情……对于在占卜仪式上提供的占卜方法,在数目上它们会尽量简单与少量化。观鸟行为正是基于此,如果不是伊特拉斯坎人影响罗马人‘观天’的雷电艺术,甚至对神秘的雷电现象加以更高意义的阐述,观鸟也许仅仅作为唯一一种预知吉凶的占卜方式。正式的占卜并不表现为先知或是抽签形式,更不是观察内脏。如果其拒绝出现在讨论与好运征兆测评当中,则会仅仅在好运预测出现时考虑这些因素。带着这些原因,其压抑了对于奇事的解释”。

对于罗马人在本国没有找到的事物,他们来到国外的希腊与伊特鲁利亚继续寻找,在那里出现更加自由的想象力,创造新型的占卜。在强调将行为与主意进行简单联系的同时,我们必须继续罗马占卜这种最超凡绝伦的规则,这条规则赋予作为一种已被观察出来的象征的虚假预言以相同的效能。“如果占卜结果是吉,他(算命师)可以把内容落在第一个象征之上,或者将凶的征兆忽略不计,等着出现更好的。然后又一次地,他可以通过他的助理算命师‘否决’,即‘宣布’,边飞边叫的鸟的行为表示渴望一次练习,事实上,更具信度,并且后来成为一种常规的程序。这类宣言,称为弃权,通过神圣的公式制定而成,并创造了一种同等的‘原始吉兆’,旨在让一些个人听到,形成真实的吉兆。”

罗马人根据他们的便利因素处理事物,与此同时严格考虑形式因素或是更好的观念与行为的某种联系。雅典人改变了本质与形式,而斯巴达人宣誓要将这两者统统改变。在马拉松战役之前,雅典人向斯巴达人求助。“斯巴达官方已经答应派兵增援,但是不幸的是,此时是当月的第九天,古代法律或传统禁止他们在此时派兵出战,至少在当月的最后 1/4 个满月不可以应战,但满月过后,他们开始毫无耽搁地出征。在此危机时刻耽搁 5 天的时间可能会使危在旦夕的城市完全陷入瘫痪,但是,延期的原因对斯巴达人来说也许并不等于欺骗。这仅仅是古代传统的盲目性造成的痛苦,在历史演进过程中,这种痛苦使我们努力寻求解脱以减轻它的折磨。”

雅典人本可以将本质与形式都加以改变。罗马人改变了本质,尊重了形式。为了宣战,Heralds (Feciales) 学院的一名成员必须将长矛掷向敌人的领地。但是,当国王的城域离罗马如此之远,如何执行仪式并且向皮拉斯宣战呢?再简单不过了!罗马人已经捕获了一个皮拉斯士兵,他们利用他在 Flaminian Circus 买下一块土地,通报者在这块地域上扬起一支长矛。因此,在罗马人心中,一支扬起的长矛与一场正义战争的紧密联系都可以得到尊重。

古罗马法律中的一些相似的特征在一些宗教与占卜活动中也是显而易见的,这倾向于加深我们的印象,即一个有关罗马思想内部特征的问题,这种思想坚信人类活动众多分支。另外,在罗马法律当中,正如在罗马宗教与占卜当中与雅典人比较,出现了一些质的不同。Von Jhering 表示,“在神圣的环境中的书面文字——即公式,它以神秘的面纱攻击着原始人类,并以超自然能力使人们顶礼膜拜。无论何地,词语中流露出的信念比古罗马的都要强大。对词语的尊重渗透出公共与私人的生活,以及宗教、习俗和法律中的所有关系。对于



古代罗马，词语是一种力量，它可以被加以弯曲，也可以松软无力。如果它无法移山，它至少可以将一家地里的一颗谷移动至他邻居家的地里。它可以呼唤神明（*devocare*），然后让其沦陷为一座封锁的城市（*evocatio deorum*）”。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Systems of divination in Rome and Athens differed no less than religions, and the differences lay in the same direction.

该句的难点在于 *differ* 的用法，以及 *difference* 的用法。前者做动词揭示可能存在的差别，后者直接指代该差别并引出共性。

【难句 2 解析】 Official divination knew neither oracles, nor lots, nor the inspection of entrails.

该句的难点在于 *neither...nor...* 的用法。另外 *know* 在句中是充当表语的动词，理解过程中应当合理把握。

【难句 3 解析】 What the Romans could not find at home, they sought abroad in Greece and Etruria, where a freer imagination was creating new forms of divination.

该句的难点在于 *what* 引导的宾语从句的用法。另外 *where* 在句中引导的定语从句，理解过程中应当合理把握。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “Among the rationalistic naturalists again there is ...” 推知。

12. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的内容推知。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “The romantic naturalist Rousseau agrees with the seat of virtue is ...which guarantees virtue” 及第二段的内容推知。

14. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中倒数第二段的内容推知。

15. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的最后一段内容推知。



全文参考译文

现代人的美德最惊人的一面是在最迥异的甚至矛盾的形而上学理论与社会哲学当中，对美德进行充分肯定并加以辩护。理想主义者黑格尔，以及唯物主义者马克思在人类美德方面存在他们的共识，仅仅在有关时期的理解，以及存在于社会环境中或在其中即将实现的本质美德及手段中存在分歧。浪漫主义自然学家卢梭赞同法国启蒙运动中的理性自然主



义学家，尽管在一个案例中，美德的立场在自然冲动中得到发挥，没有被理性的规则所役使，而在其他案例中，其便成为保证美德的原因了。在理性自然主义者当中，无论在意识形态上属于享乐主义还是斯多葛学派，或是相信真理一旦被发现，即会将人们引领至自我冲动的自然和谐或是探寻与确认的社会冲动的自然和谐，但是，他们都在美德的观点上达成共识。

整个基督教救赎剧由于讲述救赎的《创造》、《秋天》、《赎罪》等寓言的特征被表面性地拒绝了。但是，与可信度相比，典型的现代实质上更加确信这些教义的完全非相关性。它从本质上并不倾向于对怪异的宗教寓言持严肃的态度，因为它在民族精神方面找不到相关性，这种民族精神可以指导他们的行为，赋予它本身所需的安全感及互补意识。他们当中的负罪感对其来说仅仅是对于更高权力的残存的原始恐惧，并且对于这种恐惧的解脱对他来说是一种快乐。负罪感，这是一个特别索然无味的现代社会科学家的术语，“青年心理的神经质心态”。

存在于现代人之中的简单意识的普遍性更是惊人，因为其在 18 与 19 世纪中产阶级文化盛行的社会腐朽阶段继续毫无质量可言地表达着自己，现代人卷入了社会与政治的混乱。逃离了混乱的马克思主义者在俄国得到发展，并发展成为一种不均等的政权。当代历史充斥着人类歇斯底里式的宣言与愤慨，带着疯狂般的才能迹象，以及打破自然和谐的倾向，藐视理性压抑的狂野攻击。但是，似乎没有任何矛盾现象的积累可以打破现代人对于自己的好印象。

它将自我视为腐朽机构的受害者，它即将对其施以破坏或重组或是无知的混乱，适宜的教育将予以征服。但是，它继续将自我视为本质上的无害，以及高尚的品德。因此，这个问题出现在现代人怎样到来，以及通过什么手段继续保留，带着它显而易见的历史事实，以可悲的矛盾形式评价它的品德。

长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The whole Christian drama of salvation is rejected ostensibly because of the incredible character of the myths of Creation, Fall, Atonement, etc., in which it is expressed.

句中的难点在于被动时态，以及因果从句在句中的有机结合。另外，句末 which 的用法也需要特别注意，当它作定语时，句意不易把握。

【难句 2 解析】 The universality of this easy conscience among moderns is the more surprising since it continues to express itself almost as unqualifiedly in a period of social decay as in the eighteenth-and nineteenth-century heyday of a bourgeois culture.

句中的难点在于长句无断句，需要理解介词，以及连接代词的用法，如 since、almost、in a period of、as 等。

【难句 3 解析】 Contemporary history is filled with manifestations of man's hysterias and furies; with evidences of his demonic capacity and inclination to break the harmonies of nature and defy the prudent canons of rational restraint.

句中的难点在于主语后面的被动句态，以及由 with 引导的状语从句。另外，该状语从句当中 of 作为引导定语从句的用法也是不容忽视的。



Text 4

16. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的最后一句推知，即为了正当目的可以不择手段是最好的总结。

17. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的内容推知，即在一个自由的社会里，政府机构和组织已经获得高度发展，并且效能也被创造出来。

18. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的倒数第二行推知，即尽管政府为所有人提供平等的待遇，但无法保证社会的公平。

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“*This conflict between the ideal of freedom and the desire to ...find themselves obstructed at every move by the rule of law.*”推知，即任何对促进公平分配的尝试都会是徒劳的并注定失败的。

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的“A government which cannot use coercion except in the ...means are to be used.”推知。



全文参考译文

政府行为的范围与种类，至少在原则上，与自由体系有着可以调和的矛盾。自由主义的古旧规则没有给我们提供一种适宜的标准，从而对自由体系中可以接受与不可接受的事物加以区分。在永久性的合法框架中进行实验与改进的空间是十分充沛的，这就为自由社会最有效的运行提供了可能。我们或许从来都不可能断定我们已经寻求到最佳的分配或组织，从而使市场经济以最大可能的利润顺利运行。没错，在建立好自由体系的纯粹状态以后，没有更多的机构改进均受到束缚而变得缓慢与渐进。但此类体系所实现的财富与技术知识的继续增长将会持续推出新方法，在这些方法中，政府或许可能延误对于公民的服务，并在可行的实施范围内提供可能。

为什么？那么是否存在此种持续的压力，从而促使政府可以不受任何羁绊地维护个人自由的权力呢？并且如果在法律规则当中没有什么改进的空间，那么为什么改革者如此频繁地付出努力对其加以削弱与破坏呢？答案是在最后几代人当中，有关政策的某种特定的新型目标已经涌现出来，但其无法在法律规则的限制范围内得以实现。一个政府，除非执行普通法律过程中无权实现特定的目标，该目标要求详尽委托给其托管范围的其他手段，特别是无法决定材料位置，从而实现这些目标，否则无法使用逼供手段，其不得不追求一种政策，该政策得到了精辟地阐述，因为“规划”字眼如此的模棱两可，在法语当中是 *dirigisme*，即一种决定特定目的特殊手段的政策。

尽管如此，这明确表现为一个被法律规则约束的政府无法实现的目标。如果政府要决定特定人的处境应当如何，同时其必须存在于一种可以决定个人努力方向的功能。我们需要在此处重复原因，如果政府以同等的手段对待不同的人，结局将会是不平等的，或是为



什么如果其允许人们利用他们弃权时的能力与手段达到个人期望的目的，对于个人的结局将会是无法预测的。因此法律规则对于政府的限制预先排除了所有措施，这些措施将有必要保证个人获得奖励。根据其他人对于价值或虚无的理解，他们为伙伴所提供的服务或组成同等事物，其预先排除了对于相对交流性质的分发式公正的追求。分发式公正要求由中央政权委任所有资源的分配，其要求它所承担的使命是什么，以及要达到的目标如何。分布式公正所要实现的目标在于，尽管对于不同个体被要求必须要做的事的决策无法从基本规则中引申出来，但必须按照规划官方的特定目标与知识形成基本的普通规则。正如我们先前预见的那样，社区的意见将决定不同的人得到不同的接待，同样的，官方必须决定他们将要进行的动作。

介于自由的理想与渴望之间的矛盾来“纠正”对于将要发生的事的分配，从而为了使之更显“公正”，这通常没有得到明确的公认。但是，对于分配类公正的追求将在实际中发现他们自己在法律规则下举步维艰。他们必须从其目标的本质性上分析，钟爱歧视性与辨识性的举动。但是，因为他们通常无法意识到其目标与法律规则，这在原则上是不相协调的，他们起初可以绕过或无视个案，即一种他们经常想要以普遍保存的方式见到的原则。但是，他们所付出的努力、所得到的最终的结果，并不是对现有的秩序进行改造的，却是由全然不同的系统进行的彻底放弃及替换，即命令型经济。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 The range and variety of government action that is, at least in principle, reconcilable with a free system is considerable.

句中的难点在于句中两逗号之间的内容起特别揭示作用的状态语，以及双 is 用法，重要的是不会影响读者理解整个句意。

【难句2解析】 It is true that after the essential conditions of a free system have been established, all further institutional improvements are bound to be slow and gradual.

该句的难点在于 it...that...从句引导的句意，after 作为时间作用的承接关系。

【难句3解析】 Why, then, has there been such persistent pressure to do away with those limitations upon government that were erected for the protection of individual liberty?

句中的难点为 do away with 的用法，以及 that 引导的宾语从句。另外 upon 介词在句中的句意也需要特别了解。

Part B

21. 【答案】 D

【解析】 从文章开头，我们可以看到本文主要讨论了现代性别歧视的问题，空白处前一句话表明这场平等之战的赢家并不想浪费宝贵的时间去欢呼，这就暗示了这场战争还未完结，顺着这个逻辑思路，不难看到选项 D 是符合上下文的。

22. 【答案】 E

【解析】 从下文“Girls, by contrast, is derogatory and demeaning.”得知上文是与这句“by contrast”的。所以对对应来说大致的意思就应该为“既然‘姑娘们’这个称呼是贬义的，有



辱人格的，那么‘小伙子们’就是鼓舞人心的，表示友好的称呼”，所以应选 E 项。

23. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本段开头用一个否定表示作者并不认为所谓的平等就是与那些“小伙子们”并肩战斗，浴血战场。而且在字里行间也一直贯穿着这个意思，所以最后一句也不会偏离这个语境，选项 C 用在这里衔接很自然。

24. 【答案】 A

【解析】 此处空白是段首句，而上一段作者列举了种种女性勇往直前的工作领域，其后又用讽刺的笔调描画了苏联所谓男女平等的社会工作中滑稽可笑的情境。由此而见，作者并不赞成女性盲目地追求形式上的平等。而选项 A 的意思为“千方百计让男女干同样工作的社会工程毫无意义”，即起到了承前的作用，又开启了下文。

25. 【答案】 F

【解析】 此处为本文结束语，前一段作者认为女性作为兵源的补充是合情合理的。最后一段作为全篇总结，既要与上一段呼应又要回扣题目“我不会为平等而送死。”抓住“战争”、“平等”两个关键词，我们不难锁定选项 F 为正确答案。

Unit nine

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

In the preceding chapter, economic welfare was taken broadly to consist of that group of satisfactions and dissatisfactions which can be brought into relation with a money measure. We have now to observe that this relation is not a direct one, but is mediated through desires and aversions. That is to say, the money that a person is prepared to offer for a thing measures directly, not the satisfaction he will get from the thing, but the intensity of his desire for it. This distinction, obvious when stated, has been somewhat obscured for English-speaking students by the employment of the term utility — which naturally carries an association with satisfaction—to represent intensity of desire. Thus, when one thing is desired by a person more keenly, than another, it is said to possess a greater utility to that person. Several writers have endeavored to get rid of the confusion which this use of words generates by substituting “utility,” in the above sense for some other term, such as “desirability”. The term “desiredness” seems, however, to be preferable, because, since it cannot be taken to have any ethical implication, it is less ambiguous. I shall myself employ that term.

Generally speaking, everybody prefers present pleasures or satisfactions of given magnitude to future pleasures or satisfactions of equal magnitude, even when the latter are perfectly certain to occur. But this preference for present pleasures does not — the idea is self-contradictory —



imply that a present pleasure of given magnitude is any *greater* than a future pleasure of the same magnitude. It implies only that our telescopic faculty is defective, and that we, therefore, see future pleasures, as it were, on a diminished scale. That this is the right explanation is proved by the fact that exactly the same diminution is experienced when, apart from our tendency to forget ungratifying incidents, we contemplate the past.

Our analysis also suggests that economic welfare could be increased by some rightly chosen degree of differentiation in favor of saving. Nobody, of course, holds that the State should force its citizens to act as though so much objective wealth now and in the future were of exactly equal importance. In view of the uncertainty of productive developments, to say nothing of the mortality of nations and eventually of the human race itself, this would not, even in the extremest theory, be sound policy. But there is wide agreement that the State should protect the interests of the future in some degree against the effects of our irrational discounting and of our preference for ourselves over our descendants. The whole movement for “conservation” in the United States is based on this conviction.

It is the clear duty of Government, which is the trustee for unborn generations as well as for its present citizens, to watch over, and, if need be, by legislative enactment, to defend, the exhaustible natural resources of the country from rash and reckless spoliation.

Plainly, if we assume adequate competence on the part of governments, there is a valid case for some artificial encouragement to investment, particularly to investments the return from which will only begin to appear after the lapse of many years. It must, however, be remembered that, so long as people are left free to decide for themselves how much work they will do, interference, by fiscal or any other means, with the way they employ the resources that their work yields to them may react to diminish the aggregate amount of this work and so of those resources.

1. What does, according to the author, economic welfare consist of?
 - A. a general sense of contentment with any individual being part of a group.
 - B. a basic duality or dichotomy between the amount of pleasures that one individual can experience and discontentment.
 - C. the act of measuring the amount of gratifications and dissatisfactions with a measure of value.
 - D. the relentless idea that people have to forfeit in expiation for their pleasures.
2. In the opening paragraph, why does the author prefer to use the term “desiredness”?
 - A. Because it seems more catchy and refers to a specific semantic field.
 - B. Because nobody else has ever used the word before, it therefore exemplifies the author’s original and unique ideas.
 - C. Because it helps native English speakers to grasp the conceptual idea expressed in this passage.
 - D. Because it clears any misunderstanding relating to the distinction made in the first paragraph.
3. In the second paragraph, why is the word “greater” in italics?



- A. Because the pleasure a person can experience in the present will always be regarded as the most important.
 - B. Because the author is insisting on the falsity and inner opposition of the statement.
 - C. Because the extent or impact of the satisfaction felt by an individual is paramount.
 - D. Because the author is using the superlative as a general term of approval.
4. In the third paragraph, which of the following is closer to the truth?
- A. The author rejects the idea the aid distributed by the government should benefit the less fortunate individuals.
 - B. Any given government is answerable for preserving and protecting the economic interests of new generations.
 - C. Mankind is intrinsically doomed and will be extinct in the near future regardless of the actions taken by any government.
 - D. People have opposing views over state intervention in the field of socio-economic policy.
5. In the fourth paragraph, the author makes it clear that ____.
- A. the government which is in charge of powers such as the making of laws must conduct the current affairs of the country but also think ahead and prepare the nation of tomorrow
 - B. the nationals of any country are accountable for social choices they make
 - C. the source of supply and wealth of any country can and will be consumed entirely if proper steps are not taken
 - D. The people of any given country have a natural tendency to use unreservedly and unwisely their own resources

Text 2

There is a question, however, that must be answered before this synthesis is attempted, namely, which are the social tendencies that are general human characteristics? It is easy to be misled in this respect. Much of our social behavior is automatic. Some may be instinctive, that is, organically determined, much more is based on conditioned responses, that is, determined by situations so persistently and early impressed upon us that we are no longer aware of the character of the behavior and also ordinarily unaware of the existence or possibility of a different behavior. Thus, a critical examination of what is generally valid for all humanity and what is specifically valid for different cultural types comes to be a matter of great concern to students of society. This is one of the problems that induces us to lay particular stress upon the study of cultures that are historically as little as possible related to our own. Their study enables us to determine those tendencies that are common to all mankind and those belonging to specific human societies only.

Another vista opens if we ask ourselves whether the characteristics of human society are even more widely distributed and found also in the animal world. Relations of individuals or of





groups of individuals may be looked at from three points of view; relations to the organic and inorganic outer world, relations among members of the same social group, and what, for lack of a better term, may be designated as subjectively conditioned relations. I mean by this term those attitudes that arise gradually by giving values and meanings to activities, as good or bad, right or wrong, beautiful or ugly, purposive or causally determined.

Relations with the organic and inorganic outer world are established primarily by the obtaining of sustenance, protection against rigor of the climate, and geographical limitations of varied kinds. The relations of members among the same social group include the relation of sexes, habits of forming social groups and their forms. Obviously, these phases of human life are shared by animals. Their food requirements are biologically determined and adjusted to the geographical environment in which they live. Acquisition and storage of food are found among animals as well as in man. The need of protection against climate and enemies is also operative in animal society, and adjustment to these needs in the form of nests or dens is common.

No less are the relations between members of social groups present in animal life, for animal societies of varied structure occur. It appears, therefore, that a considerable field of social phenomena does not by any means belong to man alone but is shared by the animal world, and the questions must be asked: what traits are common to human and animal societies?

6. Our social Behavior is _____.
 - A. more based on learned reactions than natural tendency
 - B. more inherently determined than early impressed
 - C. more spontaneous than inborn
 - D. more based on inherent than constitutional behavior
7. Why is social behavior difficult to change?
 - A. One's behavior is inborn so that nothing can be done about it.
 - B. One's behavior is instinctive so that he/she can't act differently.
 - C. One's behavior is taught from childhood so that it is fixed as normal in his/her childhood.
 - D. If one never changes his/her geographical dwelling, his/her social behavior can never be changed.
8. In order to answer the question: "which are the social tendencies that are general human characteristics?" we have to emphasize on the study of _____.
 - A. human behavior
 - B. human organs
 - C. cultures
 - D. environment
9. The three points of view that indicate the relations of individuals are _____.
 - A. relations characterized by natural development; relations that are culturally determined; socially accepted behavior among the group
 - B. relations to natural and unnatural world; relations among people; conditioned relations
 - C. relations to organic and inorganic outer world; relations among human behavior;



objectively conditioned relations

D. relations to living environment; relations among members of the same social group; subjectively conditioned relations

10. From the definitions of the three points of view, according to the passage, we can infer that ____.

- A. conditioned relations are acquired
- B. relations to the organic and inorganic outer world are instinctive
- C. relations among members of the same social group are learned
- D. all of the above

Text 3

Government has traditionally been evaluated in terms of their effects in promoting several principles. We have seen that one of these — justice — is appropriate to the narrower definition of government as the power to punish. It is punishment, which is administered with justice, and a government, which is successful in balancing aversive consequences, is said to “maximize justice.” Our practical support of such a government is probably not due to any such principle, however, but rather to the fact that a just government, in comparison with other governments, is more likely to reinforce the behavior of supporting it.

Another principle commonly appealed to a freedom. That government is said to be best which governs least. The freedom, which is, maximized by a good government is not, however, the freedom, which is at issue in a science of behavior. Under a government, which controls through positive reinforcement the citizen feels free, though he is no less controlled.. Freedom from government is freedom from aversive consequences. We choose a form of government, which maximizes freedom for a very simple reason: aversive events are aversive. A government, which makes the least use of its power to punish, is most likely to reinforce our behavior in supporting it.

Another principle currently in fashion is security. Security against aversive governmental control raises the same issue as freedom. So does security from wants, which means security from aversive events which are not specifically arranged by the governing agency - from hunger, cold, or hardship in general, particularly in illness or old age. A government increases security by arranging an environment in which many common aversive consequences do not occur, in which positive consequences are easily achieved, and in which extreme states of deprivation are avoided. Such a government naturally reinforces the behavior of supporting it.

The “right” of a ruler was an ancient device for explaining his power to rule. “Human rights” such as justice, freedom and security are devices for explaining the counter-control exercised by the governed. A man has his rights in the sense that the governing agency is restricted in its power to control him. He asserts these rights along with other citizens when he resists control. “Human rights” are ways of representing certain effects of governing practices — effects which are in general positively reinforcing and which we therefore call good. To “justify”





a government in such terms is simply an indirect way of pointing to the effect of the government in reinforcing the behavior of the supporting group.

It is commonly believed that justice, freedom, security, and so on refer to certain more remote consequences in terms of which a form of government may be evaluated. We shall return to this point in section VI, where we shall see that an additional principle is needed to explain why these principles are chosen as a basis for evaluation.

11. It is generally admitted that a government rules in order to see _____.
 - A. the results of its proposed doctrine
 - B. how powerful it is when it exercises its power
 - C. how it is to enhance the demeanor of sanction
 - D. both A and C
12. A government is said to “maximize justice” when it _____.
 - A. exercises its power of punishment strictly
 - B. thrives on stabilizing loathing upshot
 - C. adopts its doctrine successfully
 - D. supervises justice smoothly
13. According to the author, a good government ought to allow its citizens to exercise their rights to free speech and free movement so that _____.
 - A. people live a life of anarchy
 - B. people live in a utopian world
 - C. loathing outcome is avoided
 - D. people are less controlled
14. A government is likely to reinforce and maximize freedom of those who look favorably at it and who actively support such government _____.
 - A. when it provides social insurance for people
 - B. when it protects its citizens from hunger, cold and hardship
 - C. when it sets up pension and public health service
 - D. all of the above
15. The purpose of the so-called ‘human rights’ concept, which is guaranteed and reinforced by government, is based upon the belief that _____.
 - A. citizens pledge for it
 - B. government can exercise its power to control positively
 - C. any government’s powers would be exercised under citizens’ supervision
 - D. people should rule directly without any interference from government agencies

Text 4

The company that revolutionized the delivery of information now aims to do the same with electricity. Technology powerhouse Google today announced it would spend “tens of millions” of dollars next year in research and development and investments in an effort to drive down the cost of large-scale renewable energy to make it cheaper than coal. Not only will Google be hiring engineers and energy experts for its new initiative, known as RE<C (renewable energy at less



cost than coal), but it also will make investments in fledgling companies—starting with those that focus on solar-thermal technology, enhanced geothermal, and high-altitude wind power. “Cheap renewable energy is not only critical for the environment but also vital for economic development in many places where there is limited affordable energy of any kind,” said Sergey Brin, Google cofounder and president of technology, in a prepared statement.

Coal supplies 40 percent of the world’s electricity and more than half of U.S. power, and if current trends continue, it is expected to grab an ever increasing share because it is a plentiful and cheap fuel for big consumers like China and the United States. But coal is also the worst fuel in its production of the global warming gas carbon dioxide. Google cofounder Larry Page said the company’s goal is to produce one gigawatt of renewable energy capacity that is cheaper than coal within “years, not decades.” Google says that’s enough electricity to power a city the size of San Francisco (about 330,000 households).

Google, located in Mountain View, Calif., said it was initially working with two other California companies. They are eSolar, of Pasadena, which is specializing in solar-thermal power, using large fields of mirrors to concentrate sunlight and generate steam to run utility-scale electric turbines, and Makani of Alameda, which is developing wind energy technology that takes advantage of the much stronger and more reliable currents available at high altitudes.

Google did not specify how much money it was putting into its projects with these companies but said they both had “promising scalable energy technologies.” This portion of the initiative will be funded through the company’s philanthropic arm, Google.org, which is not a traditional charity but can make equity investments in companies. Brin and Page have pledged 1 percent of Google’s equity and profits toward efforts including climate change and global poverty.

The RE<C program is the latest of a series of steps Google has taken on climate change. The company says it is on track in its goal to be carbon neutral in 2007. It installed one of the largest corporate solar panel installations anywhere, a 1.6-megawatt rooftop system on its Mountain View campus.

The company also has a project to accelerate development and adoption of ultrahigh-efficiency plug-in hybrid cars. Google has been lobbying for inclusion of a nationwide renewable energy portfolio goal in the energy legislation currently under negotiation on Capitol Hill. And the company is working on an energy-efficient computing initiative with other Silicon Valley companies.

16. The word “fledgling” (Line 7, Paragraph 1) most probably means ____.

- A. inexperience B. promising C. new D. initiative

17. Which one of the following statements is TRUE of the coal?

- A. It is a kind of controversial fuel given its large quantity and its harm to the environment.
B. It is a plentiful and cheap fuel that will surely earn more market share.
C. It will be totally replaced by the renewable energy in years because it produces the



- worst gas—a carbon dioxide.
- D. It is supported by enthusiastic countries like China and U.S.
18. Google.org is a ____.
- A. conventional type of charity organization
 - B. equity investor in companies
 - C. a branch website of Google.com that focuses on charity activities
 - D. environmental organization that specializes in promoting green fuel
19. Which one of the following is not TRUE of RE<C programme?
- A. It will be realized through investments in solar and wind energy companies
 - B. It is a programme of environmental protection
 - C. It is one of the measures taken to neutralize carbon
 - D. It can come into true in a few years
20. The best title of this passage is ____.
- A. Google's RE<C programme
 - B. Google, the Energy Revolutionary
 - C. Google, the Environmental Protector
 - D. Google's Renewable Energy Project

Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

21)_____, said christopher worley, a scientist on the project.

“The conventional methods are meant to bring out fingerprint patterns with regular light and they have to treat those with powder, which alters them,” Worley said. “With this you don’t have to alter it or treat it at all. We can determine the elements in a fingerprint and get a pattern at the same time.”

22)_____.

The equipment costs about \$175,000.

For big labs, the method could be a great way to bring out prints that can’t be seen any other way, said Vahid Majidi, another lab scientist.

“The technique fills a unique niche,” Majidi said. “These are prints that would otherwise be useless. 23)_____. If you have prints from an adolescent or child, the chemicals in the fingertips are different and don’t stick around long enough for traditional methods.”

The new method might also be able to tell if the person that left them handled certain types of bomb-making materials, said George Havrilla, another lab scientist.

“This is a new approach to fingerprint visualization,” Havrilla said. “24)_____.”

The technology for scanning the prints is widely available. What’s new is the method the lab has created to see them which includes computer software and ways of manipulating the



machinery, worley said.

25)_____. “We’ve already had some negative comments on it,” Havrilla said with a laugh. “One reviewer told us it’s just not practical. But the goal of our work was to demonstrate that it was feasible to see these things.”

[A] We’re lifting prints, but instead of looking at the finger’s natural oils and organic residues we’re looking at elemental features left behind.

[B] The method uses a technology called mini-x-ray fluorescence to detect chemical elements in fingerprints without altering them.

[C] Range of biometric fingerprint scanners from several companies were tested against these gelatin fingers; all consistently failed to reject the imposter finger.

[D] If you have prints on a dark surface, for example, they really don’t develop well using normal techniques.

[E] But the technique isn’t for everyone.

[F] The technology focuses a tight beam of x-rays on surfaces with fingerprints and creates a computer picture out of those scans.

[G] Thus, the gelatin fingers even defeated devices that tested for human-normal capacitance, heat and pulse.

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的第一句话“In the preceding chapter, economic welfare was taken broadly to consist of that group of satisfactions and dissatisfactions which can be brought into relation with a money measure.”推知，即经济福利包含了所有与用金钱衡量有关的满意与不满意的集合。A 项的意思太片面；C 项与第一段第三句话的意思不符；D 项明显与文章的意思不符。

2. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即由于说英语的学生用 *utility* 一词会产生模糊性，理解不准确，因此作者才提出了用 *desiredness* 一词来代替。A、B 两项明显不准确；文中没有澄清任何误解，所以 D 项不正确。

3. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即这个观点是自相矛盾的，这说明“*greater*”用斜体是为了强调这种观点不对。A、C 两项与文章的意思相反；D 项与文章的意思不符。

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第三段的 “But there is



wide agreement that the State should protect the interests of the future in some degree against the effects of our irrational...”推知，即作者认为政府应为保存和保护未来一代的利益负责，而不能只采取短期政策。A、C、D 三项都与文章的意思不符。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第四段的内容推知，即这里讲的是政府的责任和政府可能采用的一些办法，提到了政府是现在，以及将来人们可以信任的 trustee。B、D 两项明显不对；C 项与文章的意思不符。



全文参考译文

在上一章节中，我们大致阐述了包括满意与非满意群体的经济福利，其与货币衡量存在一定的联系。我们此刻可以推测这种联系并不是一个直接的因素，但是已经通过欲望与憎恨得以调和。也就是说，某人准备为某事物提供的金钱可以得到直接的衡量，并不是他可以从事例中得到的满足感，但却是他的欲望的强烈程度为之。该类区分在阐述时显而易见，已经从某种意义上通过利用术语功效被说英语的学生忽略不计了，其自然而然地承载了与自我满足感相联系的功率，从而用来指代欲望的强度。因此，当一个人被精辟的一件事（相对于另一件事）所吸引时，我们称之为该事件对此人具备更大的功用。曾有几位作家试图努力摆脱这种混淆，其中，词语的使用通过替代“功用”得以产生，以上意义上还存在一些其他的术语，比如“渴望能力”。尽管如此，术语“已渴望状态”似乎值得人们偏好，因为如果它无法进行任何伦理暗示，其将变得模棱两可，我本身也使用该术语。

通常来讲，与未来一定大小的美感或满意感相比，每个人都更喜欢现有的同等大小的美感或满意感，甚至是当后者确信无疑将要发生时也是那样的。但是，这种对于现有美感的偏好（这种主意有些自相矛盾）表示被赋予大小的现有美感比同等大小的未来美感都更好。这仅仅表示我们的望远镜式能力是带有缺陷的，因此，我们可以看到未来的美感，正如其曾经的样子，变得越来越小。这就是一种适宜的解释，被事实所验证，正在经历着同样大小的萎缩，在我们倾向于忘记不尽如人意的事件的时候，我们藐视过去。

我们的分析同样证明，经济福利可以通过一些有助于节约的适宜选择的分化程度得到提升。当然，没有人认为美国应当使其公民假装现在，以及将来存在如此众多的客观财富拥有同等精确的重要性。鉴于生产发展的不确定性，勿论国家的毁灭及人类种族自身，甚至在最为极端的理论下，这也将不会是可靠的政策。但是，人们已经达成了广泛的共识，美国应当以同样的程度保护未来的利益来反抗非理性的效果，以及相对于后代对于我们自身的偏好。在美国对于保守的整个运动正是基于这种信服的。

这是政府的明确职责，其为未入世前数代人及现在公民的信誉进行守望，如果需要，通过立法颁布对国家有限的自然资源进行保护，防止毫无顾忌地毁弃。

简单地讲，如果我们在政府方面采取适宜的能力，对于一些投资的虚假鼓励存在一种有效的案例，特别是对于一些投资的收益只有在很多年以后才见成效。尽管如此，我们总需要牢记，只要人们可以自由选择他们将要的工作量，干涉，以财务或任何其他的手段、以他们利用资源的形式，他们总的工作量即将渐渐消弱，那些资源也是如此。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 In the preceding chapter, economic welfare was taken broadly to consist of that group of satisfactions and dissatisfactions which can be brought into relation with a money measure.

句中的难点在于主语引导的被动句态和 consist of 引导的并列宾语、which 引导的宾语从句。

【难句 2 解析】 That is to say, the money that a person is prepared to offer for a thing measures directly, not the satisfaction he will get from the thing, but the intensity of his desire for it.

句中的难点在于 that 引导的定语从句，以及 measure 作为定语表语的用法。另外就是 not...but...的用法。

【难句 3 解析】 That this is the right explanation is proved by the fact that exactly the same diminution is experienced when, apart from our tendency to forget ungratifying incidents, we contemplate the past.

句中的难点在于 that 引导的同位语，以及 apart from 引导的状语从句。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的“Much of our social behavior is automatic.”推知，即大多数社会行为是自发的。接着“Much more is based on conditioned responses”，即其中一小部分是 instinctive，更多的是 conditioned responses。前者是被生理决定的，后者是被环境决定的。因此“更多的基于后天学到的反应而不是自然倾向”正确。B、D 两项与文章的意思相反；C 项不正确，文中并没有说自然产生的行为比天生的行为多。

7. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“...persistently and early impressed on...”推知。A、B、D 三项都与文章的意思不符。

8. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“This is one of...upon the study of cultures that are... to our own.”推知。A、B、D 三项都与文章的意思不符。

9. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即第二段提到了这三方面的关系，与有机和无机的外部世界的关系、同一社会群体成员之间的关系和主观设定调节的关系。A、B、C 三项都与文章的意思不符。

10. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即第二段第三句、第四句和第五句话分别解释了主观设定调节的关系、与有机和无机的外部世界的关系和同一社会群体成员之间的关系，A、B、C 三项都与文章的意思相符。



全文参考译文

但是,在这个综合尝试之前,这里存在着一个问题需要得到解答,即所谓的哪些为基本人类特征的社会趋势?在这一方面,人们很容易形成误解。我们的很多社会行为是自动进行的。一些可能很本能化,即结构类形成的和较早对我们进行的表达,我们不再意识到行为的性质,我们同样也无法意识到它的存在或不同行为的可能性。因此,对于全人类基本有效的决定性的检查,以及对于不同文化类型具体有效的内容将会是学生团体中需要得到着重关注的问题。这是引导我们对于文化的学习进行特别强调的问题之一,这些文化课题在历史层面上与我们自己的问题拥有尽量少的关联性。他们的研究促使我们决定这些对于人类司空见惯的趋势,以及那些仅仅属于特定人类社会的趋势。

当我们自问人类社会的特征是否更加宽泛地分布时,一种新的景象展现在我们眼前,我们发现自己置身于动物世界当中。个体的或个体群落的关系可以从三个方面加以分析:有机的与无机的外部世界、置身于同样社会群体成员的关系,以及由于缺乏更好的术语可能被识别为主观条件上的关系。对于该术语,我的意见是那些通过为活动赋予价值观与意义的态度逐渐形成了,不管是好是坏、是对是错、是美是丑、是有目的的,还是偶然形成的。

有机与无机外部世界的关系主要是通过获取生计、保护气候生机,以及各类地理限制因素而建立起来的。置身于同一社会群体的成员的关系包括性别关系、形成社会群落的习惯,以及其他形式。显然,人类生命的这些阶段都由动物所共享。他们的食物要求以生物形态决定着并适应于他们所生存的地理环境。食物的汲取与储存存在于动物界与人类世界当中。抵御气候与自然灾害进行保护的需要同样适用于动物社会,以窝或巢形式对这些需求加以适应是很常见的。

社会团体成员之间的关系同样存在于动物生活当中,因为动物界同样存在着各式各样结构的社会团体。似乎特定领域的社会现象并不单纯属于人类,但却共享于动物世界。有一些问题需要得到探究:人类与动物社会存在着怎样的共同特征?

长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 Thus, a critical examination of what is generally valid for all humanity and what is specifically valid for different cultural types comes to be a matter of great concern to students of society.

句中的难点在于 what 引导的主语中包括的定语,另外 what...for...句子结构也是难点,comes to be 作为动词揭示后面的内容。

【难句2解析】 Another vista opens if we ask ourselves whether the characteristics of human society are even more widely distributed and found also in the animal world.

句中的难点在于 if 引导的从句,以及 whether 引导的表“是否”句意的内容。后面 even more 修饰被动句态 distribute 和 found。

【难句3解析】 No less are the relations between members of social groups present in animal life, for animal societies of varied structure occur.

句中的难点在于 no less 的用法,理解起来需要转动一下脑筋。另外后面 for 引导的内



容是表原因的。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的第一句“Government has traditionally been evaluated in terms of their effects in promoting several principles.”推知, 即人们对政府在传统上是通过对他推行几个原则的结果来评价的。后面详细讲了三个原则, 所以一般认为政府的统治是为了看到他所推崇的原则得到实现。

12. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的内容推知, 即正是公正地执行惩罚和成功地平衡不利结果的政府才是最大化的公正。所以公正主要指惩罚这方面执行的是否公允, 而政府有效地平衡不利结果的最好手段也是公正的司法。B、C、D 三项都与文章的意思不符。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的“ We choose a form of government...in supporting it.”推知, 即只有政府最低限度地使用处罚手段, 人们才会有更多的自由, 才不会出现不利的后果。A、B、D 三项都与文章的意思不符。

14. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 D 项为正确答案, 这可从文中的内容推知。A、B、C 三项的内容在文章中都有提到。

15. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 B 项为正确答案, 这可从文中第四段的“human rights are...which are in general positively reinforcing and which we therefore call good”推知, 即政府保证和实施人权概念, 都是基于政府能够进行正面的控制这个信念。A、C、D 三项都与文章的意思不符。



全文参考译文

政府从传统意义上对于其在几种可促进原则方面已经进行了评估。我们已经意识到, “公正”, 作为其中的一种原则, 适用于政府惩罚权力的更狭窄的定义。由公正执行行政管理的惩罚及政府对于平衡厌恶结果是至为有效的, 通常称之为“公正最大化”。我们这个政府的实质性的支持或许并不是因为此项原则, 但是, 对于一个公正的政府, 与其他政府相比较, 其更倾向于促进对于政府的支持作用。

另外一个原则通常与自由紧密关联。通常认为, 政府管得越少就管得越好。自由, 通过一个好的政府得到最大化的发挥, 但是, 自由在行为科学的基础之上存在矛盾。在一个政府的管辖之下, 其通过积极强化对公民进行控制, 公民感觉到自由, 实质上并没有减轻对于公民的控制力度。来自政府的自由就等于来自消极结果的自由。我们选择一种政府类型, 其以简单的原因使自由得到最大化的发挥: 消极的事件会产生令人作呕的效果。一个政府用尽可能少的权力进行惩罚, 更有可能促使人们对其支持的行为。



另一项目前流行的原则是安全。相对于消极的政府控制的安全会以自由形式产生相同的问题。同样，来自需求方面的安全，即来自消极事件方面的安全，无法由管理机构特别安排，大体来自于饥饿、寒冷或困难，特别是在于疾病或高龄。一个政府通过设置环境增强了安全，其中很多寻常的消极后果无法发生、积极的后果可以简单得以实现，其中剥夺的极限状态可以得以避免，该类政府很自然地强化支持行为。

管理者的“特权”是一种古老装置，可以解释为用来统治的权力，“人权”。例如，公正、自由，以及安全是用来解释被管理者行使的反控制能力的装置。一个人在某种意义上拥有特权，管理机构有权对其加以控制。当他拒绝控制时，与其他公民一同断定这些权力。“人权”是代表管理条例特定效果的方式，效果基本上是正强化的，因此称之为良好。用这些术语为政府“辩护”仅仅是一种以间接的方式指向政府在于强化支持群体行为方面的功用。

人们通常认为公正、自由及安全等表示更多特定的远程后果，其中一种政府形式可以得到评估。我们将会回到第六章中的这一点，我们将会看到，一种附加原则可以用来解释这些原则被选择作为评估基础的原因。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 We have seen that one of these — justice — is appropriate to the narrower definition of government as the power to punish.

句中的难点在于破折号的作用，两个破折号之间，一个词，揭示前面内容的指代作用；as 引出形式定语。

【难句 2 解析】 A government increases security by arranging an environment in which many common aversive consequences do not occur, in which positive consequences are easily achieved, and in which extreme states of deprivation are avoided.

句中的难点在于 by 的用法，以及三次出现的 in which 的用法，它们之间呈并列关系，另外从内容上的表达方式是被动句态。

【难句 3 解析】 “Human rights” are ways of representing certain effects of governing practices — effects which are in general positively reinforcing and which we therefore call good.

句中的难点在于破折号前半句两个 of 的用法，第一个为介词短语，第二个则是表示定语关系，破折号的作用意义重大，解释前半句个别词语的特殊含意。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】 猜词题。根据上下文，这种公司包括太阳能技术、增强的地热、高地风力的公司，这是一种新兴的公司，因此，最合适的选项为 C。

17. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据第二段可知选项 A 为正确答案，因为从第二段的前两句话可以看出，煤炭由于其资源丰富且廉价而得到了广泛的使用，但同时它又对环境造成了伤害，可见煤炭是一种颇具争议性的资源。



18. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。本题关键是正确理解 which is not a traditional charity but can make equity investments in companies 这句话的句式结构，其中，not...but 的意思为“不仅……而且……”，还提到 Google.org 不仅是一家传统的慈善组织，而且也投资公司股票；后面指出 Google 投资改善气候变化和全球贫困问题，这都是慈善行为。可以推断，这主要是一家慈善机构。选项 C 比较具有迷惑性，但是通过阅读全文我们可以发现 Google.org 看起来像是一个网站名，但是其实是一个组织。

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】 推理题。关于选项 A，该项目和投资太阳能、风能公司是实现 Google 公司产出比煤炭更加低廉燃料的两种途径，并非有直接的手段联系。选项 B 在文章第五段提到了，是整治气候变化的一步，可以算是环保项目；关于选项 C，第五段有提及“The company says it is on track in its goal to be carbon neutral in 2007”；关于选项 D，既然公司的目标在几年内都可以实现，那么其中的一个步骤或项目也有望实现。由此可见，正确答案为选项 A。

20. 【答案】 B

【解析】 主旨题。这篇文章主要讲述了谷歌要开发出一种比煤炭价格低的可再生能源燃料，从而可以提供低价的能源，也可以保护环境。关于选项 A，该项目只是其中一个举措；关于选项 B，主要就是谈到能源创新，因此这个选项比较合适；关于选项 C，主要还是关于能源，不只是关于环境；关于选项 D，文章并未一一列举项目，只是给出了一些情况。



全文参考译文

曾经为信息传播带来革命性变化的公司现在准备对电力进行一场革命。科技大亨谷歌目前宣布它明年将投入成亿的资金用于研发，以降低大型可再生能源成本，使其比煤炭价格更低。谷歌不仅会为自己新的项目——RE<C（成本比煤炭低的可再生能源）招聘工程师和能源专家，也会投资给新公司，首先投资那些太阳能技术、加强型地热和高地风力的公司。“廉价的可再生能源不仅对于环境有重要的意义，对于那些廉价资源有限的地方的经济发展也很重要。”谷歌共同创始人兼科技总裁 Sergey Brin 在一次演讲中说道。

世界上 40% 的电力和美国一半以上的能源都依靠煤炭来供应，如果目前一直维持这样的趋势，那么煤炭就有可能抢夺不断增长的份额，因为对于中国和美国来说这是丰富、廉价的能源。但是煤炭也是排放导致全球变暖的二氧化碳的燃料。谷歌共同创始人 Larry Page 声称公司的目标是比煤炭低廉的可再生能源产量达到十亿瓦特，这个目标将在“数年内达成，而不是数十年。”谷歌声称这足以供应像旧金山这样规模城市（大约 33 万户）的能量需要。

谷歌位于加州的芒廷维尤，它声称最开始是与其他两家加州公司合作的。这两家公司是帕萨迪纳的“e 太阳能公司”和阿拉米达的 Makani 公司。“e 太阳能公司”专业制造太阳能热能，用大片的镜子聚集太阳光生成蒸汽来推动多用途电力涡轮，而 Makani 公司是利用高地强力、可靠的气流来发展风力能源技术。

谷歌并未指明它将向这些公司的项目投资多少资金，但是却指出它们都是“前景光明的可升级的能源技术”。创新的部分通过公司慈善机构（Google.org）资助，该机构不仅是



传统的慈善机构，而且也向一些公司做股票投资。Brin 和 Page 已经抵押了谷歌 1% 的股票和收益来资助改善气候变化和全球贫穷等活动。

RE<C 是谷歌应对气候变化所采取的一系列措施中的最新举措。该公司声称已经开始努力实现自己 2007 年达到碳中性的目标。它将在安装芒廷维尤大学校园安装最大的公共太阳能电池板，一个 1.6 兆瓦特的屋顶系统。

该公司还有一个项目是为了促进发展和使用超高效电力混合汽车。谷歌一直在游说，希望全国再生能源组合目标可以被列入目前国会山正在协商的能源法中。该公司还和其他其他硅谷公司一起致力于开发能源计算项目。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Not only will Google be hiring engineers and energy experts for its new initiative, known as RE<C (renewable energy at less cost than coal), but it also will make investments in fledgling companies—starting with those that focus on solar-thermal technology, enhanced geothermal, and high-altitude wind power.

这是一个并列句。在前面的分句中，known as...过去分词结构是前面 new initiative 的定语；在后面分句中，破折号后面的现在分词结构是前面 companies 的定语，在该定语中，that 引导的定语从句修饰前面的 those。

【难句 2 解析】 They are eSolar, of Pasadena, which is specializing in solar-thermal power, using large fields of mirrors to concentrate sunlight and generate steam to run utility-scale electric turbines, and Makani of Alameda, which is developing wind energy technology that takes advantage of the much stronger and more reliable currents available at high altitudes.

这是一个复合句，eSolar 后面部分是用来修饰它的以 which 引导的定语从句，using large...是现在分词结构修饰 eSolar；Makani 后面是修饰它的以 which 引导的定语从句，该定语从句中，that 引导的从句是用来修饰 technology 的。

Part B

21. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是在段落的开头，由此可以在前后所给的句子中找出线索，推出文章在此段所应表达的思想。原文第一段告诉我们科学家采用了一种新技术 “a new technology”，而此段后半部分引用一位科学家的话对此种新技术进行解释，因而 B 中的 “a technology called” 正好与前面呼应。

22. 【答案】 F

【解析】 本段是独立的一段，可能是总结前文，也可能是引起下文，或是两者兼而用之。上文中多次提到 fingerprints，并且下文开头的 the equipment 正是指 F 中所提到的 a computer，由此判断 F 项是正确的。

23. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题位于段中，要注意与上下文的衔接，因而需根据上下文才能进行判断，根据下文 the fingertips are different 可知此空也在说指纹，并且 D 项的句型和空格后的句型



一致，由此可知 D 项正确。

24. 【答案】 E

【解析】 本题是在段落的尾部，并且由上文可知，此题是 havrilla 说的一句话，因此应从他说话的角度选择一句话。而选项中也只有 E 才是符合逻辑的，因此 E 项符合要求。

25. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是原文的倒数第二段，读懂上下文非常重要，因为本段可能是对上文的总结，也可能是承上启下。根据文章我们可知，上文在讲新技术的广泛应用，而最后一段则在讲它的负面评论，因此可知答案应是承上启下的，所以选 A。

Unit ten

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Forum for the Future, working with Tesco and Unilever, reckon that by 2022 what we buy, how we buy it and who from will have changed radically. In their report, Retail Futures, they look ahead 15 years to see what lies in store for shoppers and the retail groups. They see not only new or bigger store chains, more sprawling retail parks, and more poultry products and pasta sauces. Their visions range from multi-storey car parks converted into city centre allotments or “vertical farms” with produce markets where the parking payment booths once were, to a nation of stay-at-home shoppers who let their fingers do the walking to order in almost everything they need or let their refrigerators do the talking, with automatic, direct-to-store reordering and home delivery every time yoghurt, salad or beer stocks run low.

Forum for the Future, a sustainable development charity founded by veteran environmentalist Sir Jonathon Porritt and which now advises more than 100 organizations in the public and private sector, says the reality of 2022 is probably somewhere between the two extremes. “It will be a mixture,” said Tom Berry, the Forum’s main sustainability adviser.

The high street is vital to the economy and the environment: nearly three million people work in retail which generates 6% of UK GDP—and 2.5% of the country’s carbon dioxide emissions. The Forum says stores and retail groups have “a disproportionate influence over society” as a result of marketing campaigns and daily dealings with consumers.

The Forum’s researchers identified a range of factors which will affect what we buy, how we buy and who we will buy from in the next 15 years. They include: climate change, which is likely to affect agricultural production; higher—or lower—oil prices; new technology; advances in energy production; more globalization and demographic changes that will mean more



immigrant labor and more elderly and single person households.

They could prompt new shopping formats, says the Forum, like “Tesco Silver” outlets with customized products for retired baby boomers. They also reckon the bell could be tolling for endless aisles of utility products like toilet paper and bin liners, which might only be sold online, or from a utility section at the back of a store, alongside vast vats of liquids like fabric conditioner, where shoppers could fill reusable containers. The long queue at the checkout could also be history when bar codes are read for prices immediately an item is dropped into a trolley.

The online revolution, says the Forum, has only just started: “We can anticipate innovations such as entering your postcode for hyper-local sourcing”. Consumers, however, might also use the internet to cut out the middleman and source direct from farms and manufacturers “so posing a threat to major retailers”.

The explosion in the number of TV channels and the rise of the internet to download entertainment means store chains will have to work far harder to build, and keep, consumers’ trust. One retailer told the researchers: “We won’t be able to rely on hitting millions of people at 7.45pm on a Wednesday night with a Coronation Street advertising slot”.

The Forum came up with four different visions of the future depending on high or low economic growth and changing consumer outlooks; whether shoppers want more convenience or to do more for themselves; perhaps buying more locally sourced products with more information about what their families are eating and wearing.

1. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 - A. The big retailers and experts have forecast an individualistic, optimistic society where technology is held in very high regards.
 - B. The big retailers and experts have gazed into the future and seen a new world of shopping.
 - C. The big retailers and experts have recognized that the economy is buoyant and big business will meet shoppers’ demands.
 - D. The big retailers and experts have predicted that consumer confidence will be low and people rely on big business for security.
2. Which of the following behaviors has been carried out by Forum for the Future according to the passage?
 - A. It provides methods for consumers to measure their energy use and carbon emission.
 - B. It promotes campaigns for the big retailers to build up consumer confidence.
 - C. It provides counsels for some public and private organizations.
 - D. It predicts that the big retailers would become more powerful in 2022.
3. According to the report, the shopping scenario for shoppers and retailers in 15 years time will include the followings, except _____.
 - A. vetical farms
 - B. orders from home refrigerators
 - C. home delivery
 - D. fingers doing the walking
4. Which of the following aspects has influence on people’s shopping behaviors according



the researchers?

- A. The changes of the population.
 - B. The emission of the country's carbon dioxide.
 - C. The emerging of the baby boomers.
 - D. The rearrangement at the back of the stores.
5. When the Forum advances four kinds of future consumption, the condition not taken into consideration is ____.
- A. smart package products
 - B. purchasing more local products
 - C. economic growth
 - D. consumers perspectives

Text 2

It's often hard to see your mistakes as you're making them. When it comes to living arrangements, a humdinger is being made in this country right now and few have noticed it yet.

"Yikes! The kids are moving back in!" Thus goes the mantra of the baby boom generation, circa 2007. Analysts estimate that some 18 million adults between the ages of 20 and 34 live with their parents. That's roughly a third of that age group.

But letting the kids move back in is not the societal error we're talking about. Instead, the big mistake is the loudly voiced chagrin of the boomers. Most mistakenly decry the notion of the boomerang generation. In order to fully appreciate the depth of the error being made here, we all need to step back a bit and look at the bigger picture. This epidemic of kids moving back home is first, not "unprecedented," and second, it's not a bad thing. The precedent for this trend can be found among the other 6.2 billion non — Americans on the planet, many of whom happily live with their adult children, often in three — generation households.

Then there's the growing number of non — Anglo Americans, including many recent immigrants, who see no problem in having adult kids contribute to the household. Finally, the agrarian history of this country before World War II allowed kids to live and work around the farm well into adulthood.

Adult kids moving back home is merely the most noticeable symptom of a larger, fundamental transformation of American society. We are nationally beginning to recognize the costs of the independence the so-called greatest generation foisted on us. We can't blame them. They did have to grow up fast. Kids in their generation went off to World War II and grew up on the bloody beaches of distant lands.

After the war, the survivors had factories to build and the wealth to buy their white — picket — fence dream out West. They designed a social and fiscal system that has served their retirement years very well. But their historically unique retirement system mistakenly celebrated independence and ignored the natural state of human beings—that is, interdependence.

Moreover, their system breaks down with the onslaught of their kids' retirement. We can already see the pension systems, both private and public, beginning to disintegrate under the



weight of the baby boomers.

We are now just starting to understand the substantial fiscal and psychological costs of separating the generations into so — called single — family homes with the ideal of a mother, father and two kids. But times change and so do cultures.

Regarding boomerang kids, most demographers focus on the immediate explanations for the changes, such as the growing immigrant population, housing shortages and high prices, and out — of — wedlock childbearing.

Many psychologists have noted that baby — boomer parents enjoy closer relationships with their fewer children that allow extended cohabitation. A recent survey conducted for Del Webb (a division of Pulte Homes Inc.) reports that only about one — quarter of baby boomers are happier once the kids move out.

However, all these explanations are simply symptoms of the larger, more fundamental reuniting of Americans into households that include extended families — adult kids, grandparents, grandchildren and other relatives — rather than just nuclear families.

The rate at which our American culture is adapting will accelerate as baby boomers begin retiring in waves. Creative housing arrangements are necessitating and allowing three generations to live together again — under one roof or in close proximity. Now some 6 million American grandparents are living under one roof with their grandchildren.

Whether grandparents live in accessory apartments on the property or houses next door, these flexible housing options provide privacy and companionship at the same time. Grandparents can interact with their grandchildren while the parents work, and all benefit from the new togetherness. These 21st century housing arrangements are a creative way to handle the financial needs of the generation that is retiring and, yes, the adult children who are coming home.

Such multigenerational households don't make sense for everyone. Personality conflicts or family characteristics preclude such arrangements for some. Legal constraints such as building and zoning codes are formidable obstacles in most communities across the country.

Often more room is mandated for parking your car than parking your grandmother. Home builders have been more interested in selling houses that satisfy immediate needs rather than anticipating the needs of the growing numbers of aging Americans.

The culture itself frequently gets in the way, reinforcing the perception of a stigma attaching to lack of independence — the adult child who just won't move out (and grow up) or the aging grandparent who eschews "being a burden."

Despite these problems, once you begin talking with your friends about three — generation households, you will begin hearing stories about how such obstacles are being overcome. You also will begin hearing stories about the wonderful benefits of thinking about housing and family arrangements in creative ways. And you'll hear stories about the fundamental satisfaction of living together again.

6. What is the main idea of the passage?



- A. The trend of kids moving back home has negative effect to American culture.
B. The symptom of adult kids moving back home is extraordinary.
C. Back to the nest is by no means the precedent.
D. The family unit and individual independence are damaging in the society.
7. Which of the statements is true according to the passage?
A. The trend of adults move back home is since 2007.
B. The epidemic of kids moving back home in USA is unparalleled in the world.
C. The United States was an agriculture country before World War II.
D. One-third of baby boomers are sorrowful once the kids move out.
8. Which of the statements is NOT true about the greatest generation?
A. They imposed the idea of independence on the successive offspring.
B. They make loud complaints about their children's prolonged staying at home.
C. Their social and finance scheme for their retirement disregard the interdependence.
D. Their retirement system is collapsing with the overwhelming outpouring of their children's retirement.
9. The factor holds back adult children moving back home is _____.
A. fiscal and psychological costs
B. adults' unwillingness of growing up
C. the disturbing conventional ideas
D. the legal constraints of multigenerational households
10. What is not the reason for adult moving back home according to researchers oil US populations?
A. Aging grandparents would eschew. B. Childbearing without matrimony.
C. Housing shortages. D. The increasing immigrant population.

Text 3

First there was a *Washington Post* article published shortly after the elections on the presumptive new House speaker, "Muted Tones of Quiet Authority: A Look Suited to the Speaker." It offered the information that "Pelosi's suit was by Giorgio Armani—the Italian master of neutral tones and modern power dressing—and she wore it well." The article at least appeared in the newspaper's Style section, but was chock—full of psychoanalytic forays into Pelosi's wardrobe choices, asserting that "an Armani suit, for a woman, is a tool for playing with the boys without pretending to be one." I would wager that Pelosi is one woman who doesn't play around with anyone.

Then there was a *New York Times* article in January in its Thursday Styles section titled "Speaking Chic to Power." While noting that Pelosi, barely in her new job a month, had brought the House to votes on a minimum wage increase, stem cell research and Medicare drug prices, the article said "she did it looking preternaturally fresh, with a wardrobe that, while still subdued and over—reliant on suits, has seldom spruced the halls of Congress."



Similar articles appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* and *Chicago Tribune*. Mentioned were other women politicians and their fashion choices, such as Sen. Hillary Clinton's hair style and preference for black pantsuits or Florida Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz's haircut. The question is whether focusing on the clothing choices of serious female political players risks rendering them less than serious. Another question is whether such reports warrant precious space. After all, with rare exceptions, male politicians are seldom scrutinized for their choice of suits.

Some reporters and editors haven't figured out a way to cover female politicians that doesn't rely on the old stereotypes, says Gail Dines, sociology and women's studies professor at Wheelock College in Boston. "To be a woman politician, you have to strategize and work hard, and yet what matters is what designer you're wearing. It's a way to make women in power less scary," Dines notes. "It's putting women into a comfort zone for those who are still baffled by how to treat strong women."

The articles seem a throwback to a time when women were only spouses, not players, says Ruth Mandel, director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University. "To focus on their attire, the cut of their clothes...is to be in danger of trivializing who they are, the important role they play and the meaning behind women's advancement to positions of power: That is, we're moving to a true democracy of shared leadership."

The problem is the media haven't quite caught up. "A woman who rises to a leadership position at any level is going to dress appropriately," says Kathleen Hall Jamieson, professor at the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania. "It underscores her competence and is not a distraction. You take for granted that it would not be worthy of comment any more." Jamieson thinks the underlying motivation for reporting on female politicians' style is "the natural news interest in talking about what changes, and men don't look different. There is a uniform for men in power and we all know that it looks like. The only thing to change is the color of the shirt or tie." Because women have greater fashion options, changes they make are more obvious and invite analysis. Now that Pelosi's "uniform" has been established, that should be the end of it. Ditto for Clinton. "Clinton now has a range of what she wears," Jamieson says. "She hasn't been changing hairstyles or her pantsuits. That is our definition of what she wears, and that should end it."

Tom Rosenstiel, director of the Project for Excellence in Journalism, thinks reporting that describes women politicians' appearance is justified in profiles of them. Female politicians will certainly survive such silly coverage, and some argue the stories are harmless. But these women are role models for young women and offer an alternative to the fashion model and celebrity in setting the standard for female beauty and worth.

Dines worries that when the media emphasize the appearance of women, it perpetuates attitudes in the larger world that devalue and limit women. "These are fortunate, privileged women," Dines notes of politicians, "but for young women trying to make it in the world, how they look can affect their opportunities."



11. The passage mainly about ____.
- A. the captious coverage of powerful women attire
 - B. fashionable women leaders in the USA
 - C. the seriousness of female political players
 - D. the importance of making powerful women less scary
12. Which of the following is NOT true of Pelosi?
- A. She was covered in the newspaper fashion section.
 - B. She brought some controversial ideas to vote in the house.
 - C. Her fashion brought an extraordinary freshness in the House.
 - D. She staked on some recreations as the House speaker.
13. Which of the following is true of male political leaders?
- A. They trivialize female political leaders by focusing on their attire.
 - B. They are always baffled by how to treat women in power.
 - C. They are seldom inspected critically for their style of suits.
 - D. They are politically relevant but dazzlingly charismatic looking.
14. Some people contend the media ____.
- A. pays more on women politicians than their male counterparts
 - B. sets the women politicians an alternative standard for female beauty and worth
 - C. emphasizes the appearance of the women politicians to devalue them
 - D. is justified to put the clothing choices of women politicians on precious space
15. Professor Jamieson believes that ____.
- A. dressing appropriately of women politicians would not be worthy of comment any more
 - B. we have the definition of what Sen. Clinton wears, and that should be end of her style analysis
 - C. no distraction would be earned for those politicians in uniform
 - D. women politicians would like to make changes and invite analysis

Text 4

Bird wings have a much more complex job to do than the wings of an airplane, for in addition to supporting the bird they must act as its engine, rowing it through the air. Even so the wing outline of a bird conforms to the same aerodynamic principles as those eventually discovered by people when designing airplanes, and if you know how different kinds of aircraft perform, you can predict the flight capabilities of similarly shaped birds.

Short, stubby wings enable a tanager and other forest-living to swerve and dodge at speed through the undergrowth, just as they helped the fighter planes of the Second World War to make tight turns and acrobatic maneuvers in a dog-fight. More modern fighters achieve greater speeds by sweeping back their wings while in flight, just as peregrines do when they go into a 130 kph dive, swooping to a kill. Championship gliders have long, thin wings so that, having gained



height in a thermal up-current they can soar gently down for hours and an albatross, the largest of flying birds, with a similar wing shape and a span of 3 meters, can patrol the ocean for hours in the same way without a single wing beat. Vultures and hawks circle at very slow speeds supported by a thermal and they have the broad rectangular wings that very slow-flying aircraft have. People have not been able to adapt wings to provide hovering flight. That has only been achieved with the whirling, horizontal blades of a helicopter or the downward-pointing engines of a vertical landing jet. Hummingbirds have paralleled even this. They tilt their bodies so that they are almost upright and then beat their wings as fast as 80 times a second producing a similar downdraft of air. So the hummingbird can hover and even fly backwards.

16. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. Bird wings have to support the bird.
 - B. Bird wings must act as the bird's engine.
 - C. Airplane's wings must act as the airplane's engine.
 - D. Similar wing shapes in aircraft and birds produce similar flight capabilities.
17. Modern fighter planes can be compared to ____ in the way they move.
- A. tanagers B. hawks C. peregrines D. hummingbirds
18. Which of the following birds beats its wings the least while flying?
- A. Redwing. B. Albatross. C. Parakeet. D. Swallow.
19. Why can the hummingbird can hover and even fly backwards?
- A. Because its wings are large enough.
 - B. Because it can tilt its body.
 - C. Because it has whirling and horizontal blades like a helicopter.
 - D. Because it can produce down-draft of air by beating their wings very fast.
20. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. Bird wings are more complex than airplane wings.
 - B. People design airplane by looking at the wing shapes of birds.
 - C. How can we make the airplane wings more efficient.
 - D. The wings of birds and airplanes conform to the same aerodynamic principles.

Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

These are things to watch out for when starting to invest.

21) _____. Make a note of all your assets, no matter how insignificant they seem. That way, you can work out what sort of investment suits you and over what time frame.

22) _____. Think carefully about your future plans and where you would like to be



in a few years' time. Consider the objective behind your decision to invest: are you aiming to retire in a decade, or are you saving for a deposit on a house? Your age and circumstances, as well as economic conditions, will determine the right investment for you.

23)_____. Keep at least three months' wages available in cash before considering any other investment. That way, you will not lose out by having to liquidate a poorly performing asset at an unfavourable time.

24)_____. Find out about various asset classes and their characteristics. The market for property may appear favourable for first time homebuyers, but a house is an illiquid investment. Equities are relatively volatile, but can be liquidated quickly.

Take advice: Avoid following the herd and buying into the latest fashionable initial public offering. News takes a long time to filter down to the guy in the street and chances are that any hot tip is past its sell by date. Spend some time with a financial adviser, read the papers or books on investing. That way, you can make educated decisions.

25)_____. Once you have a core position, look around for satellite investments that may spice up your portfolio. Do not only buy equities, but also consider bonds, property or collectibles to protect yourself against poor performance in one asset class.

Hang in there: Stick to your plan, even if your investment seems to be floundering. New investors are often driven by emotion and react at the wrong times. Financial experts will tell you that timing the market is almost impossible, but time in the market will eventually pay off.

[A] Learn the basics of investment

[B] Calculate your worth

[C] Value your investment

[D] Have a nest egg

[E] Know your risk levels

[F] Diversify

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 分析题。纵观全文，本文主要通过未来论坛来讲述零售商和专家对未来商品销售的展望和未来购物的全新方式，因此正确答案是 B 项。

2. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“Forum for the Future, a sustainable development charity founded by veteran environmentalist Sir Jonathon Porritt and which now advises more than 100 organizations in the public and private sector”可知，未来论坛为公共和私人组织提供建议，因此正确答案是 C 项。



3. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“to a nation of stay — at — home shoppers who let their fingers do the walking to order in almost everything they need or let their refrigerators do the talking, with automatic, direct — to — store reordering and home delivery every time yoghurt, salad or beer stocks run low.”可知，B、C、D 三项是未来十五年的购物模式，因此正确答案是 A 项。

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的内容可知，论坛的研究员证实了一系列的因素，这些因素将影响我们在未来的十五年中买什么、怎么买和从谁那里买。这些因素包括：气候的变化，这很可能影响到农业生产；或高或低的石油价格；新科技；能源生产的发展；全球化的加大和人口的变化，这意味着有更多的外来劳动力、更多年老的和单身的家庭，所以正确答案是 A 项。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的内容可知，论坛提出未来的四种不同前景，这要根据经济发展的快慢和消费者观念的改变；购物者是否想要更方便或者为他们本人多做一些；或许购买更多带有他们家人吃穿资料的本地产品，所以正确答案是 A 项。



全文参考译文

与乐购和联合利华合作的未来论坛设想，到 2022 年，我们所买的东西、怎样购买，以及从谁那里购买都将发生彻底的改变。在他们的报告中，他们预测零售业未来十五年的变化、预见商场里为购买者和零售团体陈列的货物。他们看到的不仅仅是新的、更大的连锁店，更多的是向四处蔓延的商业区、更多的家禽类产品和面食调料。他们的视野范围开始从多层停车场——它们已经被改成城市中心分配区或者是带有农产品市场的“垂直农场”，这里曾经是停车付费处——转向一个在家里购物的国家。在家的购物者用他们的手指替代走路，来订购几乎所有他们需要的东西；或是让他们那具有自动直接面向商店再订购功能的冰箱替代讲话，每次当酸乳酪、色拉和啤酒的存货减少时都会送货上门。

未来论坛是一个可持续发展的慈善团体，由经验丰富的环境学家乔那森·博力特爵士创建，该团体如今向一百多家公共和私营部门的组织提供建议。未来论坛声称 2022 年的实际情形可能处于两个极端之间。“它将会是一种混合，”汤姆·贝瑞说道，他是论坛可持续发展的主要顾问。

商业大街对经济和环境都是至关重要的：有将近三百万的人在从事零售业，这占英国国内生产总值的 6%，占国内二氧化碳排放量的 2.5%。未来论坛声称，由于市场竞争和每天与消费者的各种交易，商场和零售集团对社会的影响不成比例。

论坛的研究员证实了一系列的因素，这些因素将影响我们在未来的十五年中买什么、怎么买和从谁那里买。这些因素包括：气候的变化，这很可能影响到农业生产；或高或低的石油价格；新科技；能源生产的发展；全球化的加大和人口的变化，这意味着有更多的外来劳动力、更多年老的和单身的家庭。

未来论坛声称，他们能够创立新的购物模式，就像“Tesco Silver”向退休的婴儿潮时代出生的人销售按其要求制造的产品。他们也想到像卫生纸和垃圾塑料袋这样不断消耗的



产品可以只在网上销售，或者在商场后面的日用品区，除了像织物柔软剂这样的大桶液体外，在那里的购物者能够用可重复使用的容器来填装。收款处长长的队伍也会成为历史，当一件商品被放入购物车时立刻就会从商品条码里读取价格。

未来论坛声称，网上革命只不过刚刚开始：“我们能够预见一些创新，例如，为了超本的资源而进入你的邮政区。”然而，消费者也许同样使用互联网来摆脱中间商，直接从农场或厂商那里获得原料，“因此对主要的零售商造成了威胁”。

电视频道数量的剧增和网上下载娱乐资源的增加意味着连锁商店建立和保持消费者信任的难度增大。一个零售商告诉研究人员：“我们不能依赖周三晚上 7 点 45 分的一个加冕街的广告就找到数百万人。”

论坛提出未来四种不同的前景，这要根据经济发展的快慢和消费者观念的改变；购物者是否想要更方便或者为他们本人多做一些；或许购买更多带有他们家人吃穿资料的本地产品。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 They also reckon the bell could be tolling for endless aisles of utility products like toilet paper and bin liners, which might only be sold online, or from a utility section at the back of a store, alongside vast vats of liquids like fabric conditioner, where shoppers could fill reusable containers.

本句中，which 引导的是非限制性定语从句，后面的 where 引导的也是非限制性定语从句。alongside 是介词，引导短语作状语。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 B

【解析】 分析题。纵观全文，本文主要是围绕着成年子女搬回家住这个问题来讲述的。从文中可知，成年子女搬回家住是美国重要的社会转型中最引人注目的现象，所以正确答案是 B 项。

7. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“‘Yikes! The kids are moving back in!’ Thus goes the mantra of the baby boom generation, circa 2007”其中 circa 的意思为“大约于”。可知，成年子女搬回家住的趋势大约始于 2007 年，所以正确答案是 A 项。

8. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“‘But letting the kids move back in is not the societal error we’re talking about. Instead, the big mistake is the loudly voiced chagrin of the boomers.’”可知，让孩子搬回来并不是我们所谈论的社会错误，那些出生在生育高峰时期的人的大声抱怨才是大错，所以正确的答案是 B 项。

9. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“Such multigenerational households don’t make sense for everyone. Personality conflicts or family characteristics preclude such arrangements for some.”



Legal constraints such as building and zoning codes are formidable obstacles in most communities across the country.”可知,这种几代人生活在一起的家庭模式并不是对任何人都具有意义。性格冲突或家庭特征使一些人不能适应这种生活安排。在整个国家的大多数区域,像建筑物和区划代码这样的法律约束都是难以跨越的障碍,所以正确答案是 D 项。

10. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的内容可知,谈到归巢族,大多数的人口统计学家把重点放在对变化做出的解释上。例如,不断增长的移民人口、房屋的供应不足和房屋的价格高,还有未婚生子,所以正确的答案是 A 项。



全文参考译文

当你犯错误的时候你就很难发现它们。当谈到生活安排时,一件非常好的事情此刻正在这个国家中发生,但几乎还没有人发现。

“呀!孩子们回来了!”大约在 2007 年,婴儿潮时代的人们这样感慨道。分析家估计大约有一千八百万年龄在二十到三十四岁之间的人与他们的父母生活在一起,这个人数大概占该年龄段人数的三分之一。

但是让孩子们搬回来住并不是我们所谈论的社会错误,那些生育高峰时期出生的人的大声抱怨才是大错,多数人错误地责备赖家这一想法。为了使人充分了解所犯错误的程度,我们都需要后退一点来看更大的方面。首先,孩子们搬回家住的潮流并不是没有先例的;其次,这并不是件坏事。这种趋势曾在这个世界上六十二亿非美国人口中出现过,而这些人中的多数都快乐地与他们的成年子女生活在一起,常常一家中有三代人。

当时非盎格鲁裔的美国人的数量在增长,包括许多新近的移民,他们认为成年子女应该对家庭出力。最后,二战前这个国家的农业历史允许孩子在农场生活工作,一直到他们成年。

成年子女搬回家住是美国重要的社会转型中最引人注目的现象。我们开始认识到独立的代价,这种独立是所谓的最伟大的一代强加于我们的。我们不能责备他们,他们必须要尽快长大。他们那代的孩子参加了二战,并在远方血染的战场上长大。

战后的幸存者要建立工厂,也有财富在西部购买他们的白围栏梦想。他们制定了社会和财政制度以保障他们的退休生活。但是他们历史上独特的退休制度错误地赞美了独立性,却忽视了人类的自然状态——也就是相互依赖。

然而,他们的退休制度因为其子女退休的冲击而垮掉。我们已经看到私人的和公共的养老金制度在婴儿潮压力下开始崩溃。

我们现在开始理解到将几代人分成所谓完美的独户家庭——里面有一位母亲、一位父亲和两个孩子,所需要的物质和心理上的成本。但是时代会改变,文化也会改变。

谈到归巢族,大多数的人口统计学家把重点放在立刻对变化做出解释上。例如,不断增长的移民人口、房屋的供应不足和房屋的价格高,还有未婚生子。

许多的心理学家已经意识到婴儿潮的父母们喜欢与孩子们共同生活,享受天伦之乐。最近戴尔·韦伯进行的一项调查显示,一旦孩子搬出去住之后,婴儿潮时代出生的人中只有四分之一的人会更加幸福。

然而,所有这些解释只是更大、更重要的美国人与家人重聚的特征,这里包括大家



庭——由成年子女、祖父母、孙子和其他亲戚组成——而不仅仅是核心家庭。

当婴儿潮时代的孩子退休开始加速时，美国文化的适应速度将会加快，创造性的住房供给计划是必要的，也可使三代人再次生活在一起——在同一屋檐下或是更近。现在大约有六百万的美国祖父母和他们的孙子或是孙女生活在同一屋檐下。

祖父母可以生活在附属房里或是隔壁的房子里，这些灵活的房屋选择同时提供了独处和共同生活的机会。祖父母可以在父母工作的时候照顾孙子，所有的家庭成员都可以在这种生活中受益。这些 21 世纪的住房安排是一种创造性的方式，解决了正在退休的一代人和搬回家住的成年子女们的经济需求。

这种几代人生活在一起的家庭模式并不是对任何人都有意义的。性格冲突或家庭特征使一些人不能适应这种生活安排。在整个国家的大多数区域，像建筑物和区划代码这样的法律约束都是难以跨越的障碍。

房屋常常被批准用来放置车辆，而不是给祖父母住的。住宅建筑商更关心所卖的房子能否满足即刻的需求，而不是美国老龄化人数增长的预期需求。

文化本身经常是种阻碍，加大了缺少独立性的耻辱观念——即成年子女不能搬出去住或者年老的祖父母避免成为“负担”。

尽管有这些问题，一旦你开始和你的朋友谈论三代同堂的家庭模式时，你将开始听到这类困难是如何被克服的，你也会开始听到用创造性的方式来考虑住房和家庭生活安排所带来的巨大利益，并且你还将会听到再次生活在一起的快乐。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Home builders have been more interested in selling houses that satisfy immediate needs rather than anticipating the needs of the growing numbers of aging Americans.

本句中，more interested 是形容词的比较级，that 后面引导的是定语从句。rather than 意为“而不是……”，可作为一个连词词组，用来连接两个并列成分。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】 分析题。纵观全文，本文提到了很多对掌握权力的女性穿着的报道，内容都比较苛刻，所以正确答案是 A 项。

12. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。从文中的内容可知，佩洛西在她的新职位上刚一个月就已经带领众议院为最低工资增长、干细胞研究和医疗保险药物的价格投票，但没有提及娱乐活动，所以正确答案是 D 项。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据文章第三段的最后一句 “After all, with rare exceptions, male politicians are seldom scrutinized for their choice of suits.” 可知，几乎无一例外地，很少有人去细究男政治家们的服装选择，所以正确答案是 C 项。

14. 【答案】 C



【解析】 细节题。根据文中最后一段中的“Dines worries that when the media emphasize the appearance of women, it perpetuates attitudes in the larger world that devalue and limit women.”可知，丹尼斯担心当媒体强调女性的外貌时，这会在更大范围内使贬低和限制女性的态度持久化，所以正确答案是 C 项。

15. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“It underscores her competence and is not a distraction. You take for granted that it would not be worthy of comment any more.”可知，杰迈森教授认为一个提升到任何级别的领导位置上的女性都要有适宜的衣着，它强调的是她的能力而不是一种娱乐。“你理所当然地认为这不再值得评论。”所以正确答案是 A 项。



全文参考译文

最初，就在选举之后不久，《华盛顿邮报》刊登了一篇关于有望成为新的众议院议长的文章，题目为“从容权力的无言风格——适合议长的形象”。该篇文章透露的信息是“佩洛西的套装是由乔治·阿玛尼设计的。乔治·阿玛尼是设计中性色调和现代力量服饰的意大利服装大师，佩洛西非常适宜穿这样的服装”。这篇文章至少在报纸的时沿栏目中出现过，但是全部都是对佩洛西服饰选择的心理方面的攻击。该篇文章声称，“对于一个女人来说，阿玛尼服装是一个工具，为的是在与男孩们一起玩时不必假扮其中一个”。我可以打赌，佩洛西是一个不会玩弄任何人的女人。

随后在一月份的《纽约时报》上的周四版时尚栏目中有一篇文章，标题为“对权力讲时尚”。当提到佩洛西在她的新职位上刚一个月就已经带领众议院为最低工资增长、干细胞研究和医疗保险药物的价格投票时，该文章称“当仍然沉默并且过于依赖服装时，带着一个没有将议会大厅装点得更漂亮的衣橱，她所做的事情看起来是极其冒失的”。

类似的文章也出现在《巴尔的摩太阳报》和《芝加哥论坛报杂志》上，还提及其他的女政治家和她们的时尚选择，例如，希拉里·克林顿的发型及对黑色套服的偏爱，或者是佛罗里达州共和党人黛比·华瑟曼·舒尔兹的发型。但问题是将重点集中在严肃的女政治家的服装选择上是否会使她们看起来并不严肃，另一个问题是这类报道是否覆盖了所有方面。毕竟，几乎无一例外地，很少有人去细究男政治家们的服装选择。

根据在波士顿惠洛克学院的社会学和女性研究教授盖尔·戴恩斯所说，一些记者和编辑仍未发现一个报道女性政治家不依靠老一套的方法。“作为一个女政治家，你必须制定战略并努力工作。然而关键的是你的穿戴，这是使掌握权力的女性减少恐慌的方法，”戴恩斯指出。“对那些因如何应对女强人而感到困惑的人来说，这个方法将女性置于舒适地带。”

罗特格斯大学伊格尔顿政治学院的主任鲁思·曼德尔说，这些文章似乎将时间倒退到女性只是作为配偶而不是参与者的时代。“将注意力放在她们的穿着、服装的裁剪上会使一些事变得无足轻重，例如，她们是谁、她们所起的重要作用、权力职位提升后面的意义。也就是说，我们正通向一个共同享有领导权的真正民主。”

问题是媒体并没有很好地抓住这方面。“一个提升到任何级别的领导位置上的女性都要有适宜的衣着，”宾夕法尼亚大学安纳伯格传播学院的教授凯瑟琳·霍尔·杰迈森这样说道。“它强调的是她的能力而不是一种娱乐。你理所当然地认为这不再值得评论。”杰迈森认为报道女政治家衣着风格的潜在动机是“对谈论发生改变的事物有兴趣的正常新闻，男人看



起来没有什么不同。掌握权力的男性都穿着统一的服装，我们都知道服装的样式。唯一的变化就是衬衣或领带的颜色。”因为女性有更多的服装样式可供选择，她们所带来的变化要更明显并吸引人们来评论。既然佩洛西的“制服”已经被确定，这事就应到此为止。这对克林顿来说也是一样的。杰迈森说：“克林顿有一系列的穿着服饰，她一直都没改变她的发型和套装。这是我们对她穿着的定义，并且也应到此为止。”

卓越新闻项目主管汤姆·罗森斯蒂尔认为，描述女政治家形象报道从她们的侧面被证实。女性政治家当然会经受得住这类无聊的报道，其中一些人认为这些报道是无害的。但是这些女性为年轻的女性树立了榜样，还为时尚模特和名人在建立女性美丽和价值标准方面提供了选择。

丹尼斯担心当媒体强调女性的外貌时，这会在更大范围内使贬低和限制女性的态度持久化。“这些是幸运的、享有特权的女性，”丹尼斯谈及女性政治家时说，“但是对于试图在这个世界上成功的年轻女性来说，她们的形象会影响到她们的机会。”



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 The article at least appeared in the newspaper's Style section, but was chock — full of psychoanalytic forays into Pelosi's wardrobe choices, asserting that “an Armani suit, for a woman, is a tool for playing with the boys without pretending to be one.”

本句中的主语是 The article, was 是系动词，后面的内容作表语。“appeared in...”是过去分词短语作状语，“asserting...”是现在分词短语作状语。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的“Bird wings have a much more complex job to do than the wings of an airplane, for in addition to supporting the bird they must act as its engine,” 推知。A、B 两项是文中提及的真实内容。从第二段可知，D 项也是正确的，只有 C 项是错误的。

17. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“More modern fighters achieve greater speeds by sweeping back their wings while in flight, just as peregrines do when they go into a 130km/h dive, swooping to a kill.” 推知。

18. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“an albatross, the largest of flying birds, with a similar wing shape and a span of 3 meters, can patrol the ocean for hours in the same way without a single wing beat.” 推知。

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Hummingbirds have paralleled even this. They tilt their bodies so that they are almost upright and then beat their wings as fast as 80 times a second producing a similar downdraft of air. So the hummingbird can



hover and even fly backwards.” 推知。

20. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Even so the wing outline of a bird conforms to the same aerodynamic principles as those eventually discovered by people when designing airplanes, and if you know how different kinds of aircraft perform, you can predict the flight capabilities of similarly shaped birds.” 推知。



全文参考译文

鸟的翅膀比飞机的翅膀有一个特殊功能，除了支持身体之外，鸟翅膀还要当成发动机用，在空气中煽动。但是翅膀的外形跟飞机的翅膀一样都有相同的空气动力学原理，最后被人们在设计飞机的时候从鸟翅膀上发现。如果你想知道不同的飞机是怎样飞行的，从相类似的鸟身上可以预测其飞行的能力。

短粗型的翅膀使得唐纳鸟和其他森林动物能在下层森林里以原来的速度急转弯或躲避，就像二战时的战斗机能急转弯、俯冲一样。更多的现代战斗机能在飞行时收起翅膀使得速度更快，就像隼那样速度达到 130km/h 地进行俯冲突袭。锦标赛滑翔机有又长又薄的翅膀，到了大气层上面就可以自由滑翔几个小时，同时信天翁，这个最大的飞鸟有着同样外形的翅膀和三米的宽度，翅膀一动不动就可以在大海上滑翔几个小时。秃鹰和鹰可以在上升的暖气流的支持下低速转圈。它们的翅膀是宽宽的、长方形的，慢速飞行的航行器也有这样的翅膀。人们还没有把翅膀运用到气垫船上，只能通过旋转的直升机的水平舢板或垂直降落喷气机的引擎才能做到。蜂鸟跟它们可有一比，它们倾斜自己的身体，几乎是垂直的，然后每秒拍击翅膀 80 次，产生一个类似的下降气流，所以蜂鸟能盘旋甚至倒着飞。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Bird wings have a much more complex job to do than the wings of an airplane, for in addition to supporting the bird they must act as its engine, rowing it through the air.

比较型的句子，for 引导了一个原因状语从句，从句里还有动名词作宾语的情况。

【难句 2 解析】 Short, stubby wings enable a tanager and other forest-living to swerve and dodge at speed through the undergrowth, just as they helped the fighter planes of the Second World War to make tight turns and acrobatic maneuvers in a dog-fight.

句中的 just as 是平级比较的形式。注意第二句中的 they 是指代翅膀而不是鸟的。

【难句 3 解析】 hat has only been achieved with the whirling, horizontal blades of a helicopter or the downward-pointing engines of a vertical landing jet.

被动语态，动名词作介宾结构的宾语。

Part B

21. 【答案】 B

【解析】 根据文中“make a note...”可知，此段是在讲估算财产，所以选 B。

22. 【答案】 E



【解析】 从下文，考虑一下决定投资的目的：你 10 年内是打算退休呢？还是为了买房而存款呢？以及后面的年龄、环境和经济状况会决定投资类型。可知这样考虑的目的是为了知道投资的风险度，所以 E 项正确。

23. 【答案】 D

【解析】 此段主要讲要预备一些现金以备资产运作不良时需要，所以选 D 项。

24. 【答案】 A

【解析】 这段主要讲为防止资产动作不良要使投资种类多元化，所以选 A 项。

25. 【答案】 F

【解析】 这三段主要是说了解一些投资的基本常识可以使你的投资更明智，所以选 F 项。

Unit eleven

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

For the longest time, I couldn't get worked up about privacy: my right to it; how it's dying; how we're headed for an even more wired, underregulated, overintrusive, privacy-deprived planet.

I should also point out that as news director for *Pathfinder*, Time Inc.'s mega info mall, and a guy who on the Web, I know better than most people that we're hurtling toward an even more intrusive world. We're all being watched by computers whenever we visit Websites; by the mere act of "browsing" (it sounds so passive!) we're going public in a way that was unimaginable a decade ago. I know this because I'm a watcher too. When people come to my Website, without ever knowing their names, I can peer over their shoulders, recording what they look at, timing how long they stay on a particular page, following them around *Pathfinder's* sprawling offerings.

None of this would bother me in the least, I suspect, if a few years ago, my phone, like Marley's ghost, hadn't given me a glimpse of the nightmares to come. On Thanksgiving weekend in 1995, someone (presumably a critic of a book my wife and I had just written about computer hackers) forwarded my home telephone number to an out-of-state answering machine, where unsuspecting callers trying to reach me heard a male voice identify himself as me and say some extremely rude things. Then, with typical hacker aplomb, the prankster asked people to leave their messages (which to my surprise many callers, including my mother, did). This went on for several days until my wife and I figured out that something was wrong ("Hey...why hasn't the phone rung since Wednesday?") and got our phone service restored.



It seemed funny at first, and it gave us a swell story to tell on our book tour. But the interloper who seized our telephone line continued to hit us even after the tour ended. And hit us again and again for the next six months. The phone company seemed powerless. Its security folks moved us to one unlisted number after another, half a dozen times. They put special pin codes in place. They put traces on the line. But the troublemaker kept breaking through.

If our hacker had been truly evil and omnipotent as only fictional movie hackers are, there would probably have been even worse ways he could have threatened my privacy. He could have sabotaged my credit rating. He could have eavesdropped on my telephone conversations or siphoned off my E-mail. He could have called in my mortgage, discontinued my health insurance or obliterated my Social Security number. Like Sandra Bullock in *The Net*, I could have been a digital untouchable, wandering the planet without a connection to the rest of humanity. (Although if I didn't have to pay back school loans, it might be worth it. Just a thought.)

Still, I remember feeling violated at the time and as powerless as a minnow in a flash flood. Someone was invading my private space — my family's private space — and there was nothing I or the authorities could do. It was as close to a technological epiphany as I have ever been. And as I watched my personal digital hell unfold, it struck me that our privacy — mine and yours — has already disappeared, not in one Big Brotherly blitzkrieg but in Little Brotherly moments, bit by bit.

Losing control of your telephone, of course, is the least of it. After all, most of us voluntarily give out our phone number and address when we allow ourselves to be listed in the White Pages. Most of us go a lot further than that. We register our whereabouts whenever we put a bank card in an ATM machine or drive through an E-Z Pass lane on the highway. We submit to being photographed every day — 20 times a day on average if you live or work in New York City — by surveillance cameras. We make public our interests and our purchasing habits every time we shop by mail order or visit a commercial Website.

1. What information do you learn about the author that establishes him as an authority on this topic?

- A. He has suffered a lot in losing his privacy.
 - B. He makes his living off of the Web.
 - C. He knows how to monitor his account.
 - D. He and his wife published a book concerning computer hackers.
2. Which of the following problems has the author experienced?
- A. Someone got information from his medical files and sent him brochures on health products he may want to buy.
 - B. Someone used the motor-vehicle registration records on his car to find his home address.
 - C. Someone rerouted his telephone calls to another number without his knowledge.
 - D. Someone sent an E-mail message that destroyed the files on his computer.

3. According to the passage, the hackers in the movie would conduct following thing EXCEPT ____.



- A. eavesdropping
 - B. damaging a Social Security number
 - C. threatening in a flash flood
 - D. making a person information disappear in the date base
4. The writer cited his experience to show that ____.
- A. the authorized organization could solve the problem by offering timely help
 - B. the interloper would be kept back sooner or later
 - C. the government took personal privacy bit by bit
 - D. he would lose his privacy gradually
5. Because of advances in today's technology, the right to privacy could be compromised in the following areas EXCEPT ____.
- A. purchasing
 - B. banking
 - C. telephone use
 - D. recruitment

Text 2

Hello, my name is Richard and I am an ego surfer. The habit began about five years ago, and now I need help. Like most journalists, I can't deny that one of my private joys is seeing my byline in print. Now the internet is allowing me to feed this vanity to an ever greater extent, and the occasional sneaky web search has grown into a full-blown obsession with how high up Google's ranking my articles appear when I put my name into the search box. When I last looked, my best effort was a rather humiliating 47th place. You know you have a problem when you find yourself competing for ranking with a retired basketball player from the 1970s.

Not that I'm alone in suffering from a dysfunctional techno-habit. New technologies have revealed a whole raft of hitherto unsuspected personality problems: think crackberry, powerpointlessness or cheesepodding. Most of us are familiar with sending an email to a colleague sitting a couple of feet away instead of talking to them. Some go onto the web to snoop on old friends, colleagues or even first dates. More of us than ever reveal highly personal information on blogs or My Space entries. A few will even use internet anonymity to fool others into believing they are someone else altogether. So are these web syndromes and technological tics new versions of old afflictions, or are we developing fresh mind bugs?

Developing a bad habit is easier than many might think. "You can become addicted to potentially anything you do," says Mark Griffiths, an addiction researcher at Nottingham Trent University in the UK, "because addictions rely on constant rewards." Indeed, although definitions of addiction vary, there is a body of evidence that suggests drug addictions and non-drug habits share the same neural pathways. While only a hardcore few can be considered true technology addicts, an entirely unscientific survey of the web, and of New Scientist staff, has revealed how prevalent techno-addictions may have become.

The web in particular has opened up a host of opportunities for overindulgence. Take Wikipedia. Updating the entries-something anyone can do-has become almost a way of life for some. There are more than 2400 "Wikipedians", who have edited more than 4000 pages each.





“It’s clearly like crack for some people,” says Dan Closely at Cornell University in New York, who has studied how websites such as Wikipedia foster a community. To committed Wikipedians, he says, the site is more than a useful information resource; it’s the embodiment of an ideology of free information for all.

Then there are photolog sites like Flickr. While most of us would rather die than be caught surreptitiously browsing through someone else’s photos, there need be no such qualms about the private pics people put up on these sites. Most people using Flickr and similar sites spent time each day browsing albums owned by people they had never met. They do this for emotional kicks. Khalid and Dix suggest: flicking through someone else’s wedding photos, for example, allows people to daydream about their own nuptials.

Email is another area where things can get out of hand. While email has led to a revival of the habit of penning short notes to friends and acquaintances, the ease with which we can do this means that we don’t always think hard enough about where our casual comments could end up. This was the undoing of US broadcaster Keith Olbermann, who earlier this year sent a private email in which he described a fellow MSNBC reporter as “dumber than a suitcase of rocks”. Unfortunately for Olbermann, the words found their way into the New York Daily News.

Pam Briggs, a specialist in human-computer interaction at the University of Northumbria, UK, says the lack of cues such as facial expressions or body language when communicating electronically can lead us to overcompensate in what we say. “The medium is so thin, there’s little room for projecting ourselves into it,” says Briggs. “When all the social cues disappear, we feel we have to put something else into the void, which is often an overemotional or over-intimate message.”

The habit of forwarding jokey emails or YouTube videos — think Diet Coke and Mentos fountains — can also say a lot about how people want to be perceived, Briggs adds. “We rarely want to be seen as too serious, so we try to project more of our personality into email.” This could also explain why many bloggers expose private information that they would never shout out to a crowded room.

6. Richard felt disgraced when he found ____.
- A. his article was rated low
 - B. he got a dysfunctional techno-habit
 - C. he compared himself with a retired basketball player
 - D. he became more egocentric
7. According to the passage, the followings are considered as one of the web syndromes, EXCEPT ____.
- A. pry into the private affairs of others
 - B. exposing highly personal affairs on the net
 - C. surfing for information of colleagues
 - D. talking to nearby colleagues by email
8. Which of the following is true to Wikipedia?



- A. More than 4000 pages are offered for edition.
 - B. More than 2400 Wikipedians work for the edition.
 - C. Everyone can do the revision on the web page.
 - D. The entries contribute to people's development.
9. Browsing Flickr and similar sites shows that ____.
- A. people do not care to be caught while browsing through other's pics
 - B. people worry about uploading those personal albums
 - C. people can make better arrangement of their own wedding
 - D. people flick through other's photo to stimulate their own emotion
10. What does the paragraph mainly talk about?
- A. The web in particular has opened up a host of opportunities for overindulgence.
 - B. Drug addictions and non-drug habits share the same neural pathways.
 - C. People can become addicted to potentially anything you do.
 - D. New technologies have revealed some unsuspected personality problems.

Text 3

It is interesting to reflect for a moment upon the differences in the areas of moral feeling and standards in the peoples of Japan and the United States. The Americans divide these areas somewhat rigidly into spirit and flesh, the two being in opposition in the life of a human being. Ideally, spirit should prevail but all too often it is the flesh that does prevail. The Japanese make no such division, at least between one as good and the other as evil. They believe that a person has two souls, each necessary. One is the "gentle" soul, the other is the "rough" soul. Sometimes the person uses his gentle soul, sometimes he must use his rough soul. He does not favor his gentle soul, neither does he fight his rough soul. Human nature in itself is good, Japanese philosophers insist, and a human being does not need to fight any part of himself. He has only to learn how to use each soul properly at the appropriate times. Virtue for the Japanese consists in fulfilling one's obligations to others. Happy endings, either in life or in fiction, are neither necessary nor expected, since the fulfillment of duty provides the satisfying end, whatever the tragedy it inflicts. And duty includes a person's obligations to those who have conferred benefits upon him and to himself as an individual of honor. He develops through this double sense of duty a self-discipline which is at once permissive and rigid, depending upon the area in which it is functioning.

The process of acquiring this self-discipline begins in childhood. Indeed, one may say it begins at birth-how early the Japanese child is given his own identity! If I were to define in a word the attitude of the Japanese toward their children I would put it in one succinct word. Love? Yes, abundance of love, warmly expressed from the moment he is put to his mother's breast. For a mother this nursing of her child is important psychologically.

Rewards are frequent, a bit of candy bestowed at the right moment, an inexpensive toy. As time comes to enter school, however, discipline becomes firmer. To bring shame to the family is



the greatest shame for the child.

What is the secret of the Japanese teaching of self-discipline? It lies, I think, in the fact that the aim of all teaching is the establishment of habit. Rules are repeated over and over, and continually practiced until obedience becomes instinctive. This repetition is enhanced by the expectation of the elders. They expect a child to obey and to learn through obedience. The demand is gentle at first and tempered to the child's tender age. It is no gentle as time goes on, but certainly it is increasingly inexorable.

Now, far away from that warm Japanese home, I reflect upon what I learned there. What, I wonder, will take the place of the web of love and discipline which for so many centuries has surrounded the life and thinking of the people of Japan?

11. According to Japanese belief a child is born _____.
 - A. basically good
 - B. amoral, neither good nor evil
 - C. with two souls which are in combat with one another
 - D. in sin
12. The training of the Japanese child can best be described as _____.
 - A. a system of rewards and punishments
 - B. frequent disciplining which becomes more inexorably severe as the child grows older
 - C. benevolent and indulgent during the early years, but somewhat more severe as the child grows older
 - D. almost entirely psychological
13. In the teaching of self-discipline the Japanese emphasize _____.
 - A. duty to one's family and relations
 - B. early toilet training combined with restrictive movement
 - C. heavy external control including both verbal and physical punishment
 - D. a permissive atmosphere almost until puberty
14. The Japanese idea of virtue is _____.
 - A. sublimating the "rough" soul to permit ascendancy of the "gentle" soul
 - B. fulfilling one's obligations to others
 - C. doing good and avoiding evil
 - D. being friendly and courteous to all people
15. To the Japanese, the aim of existence is _____.
 - A. the pursuit of happiness
 - B. reward in the afterlife
 - C. a happy ending to one's activities
 - D. fulfilling one's duty

Text 4

Security and commodity exchanges are trading posts where people meet who wish to buy and sell. The exchanges themselves do no trading, they merely provide a place where prospective buyers and sellers can meet and conduct their business.





Wall Street, although the best known, is not home of exchanges in the United States. There are the cotton exchanges in New Orleans and Chicago; the Mercantile Exchange which deals in many farm products in Chicago; and grain exchanges in many of the large cities of the Midwest. Some exchanges, like Chicago Board of Trade, provide market services for several kinds of products. These trading posts where products may be brought or sold are called commodity exchanges.

The security exchanges, on the other hand, are meeting places where stocks and bonds are traded. Like the commodity exchanges, they help serve the economic life of the country. But when their operations get out of hand, they may become very dangerous. In 1929, the security exchange, or stock market, contributed to a crash—a sudden sharp decline in the value of securities. Many people lost fortunes; many corporations were bankrupted; many workers lost their jobs. The crash of 1929 has been attributed to many causes, among them wild and unwise speculation by many people and dishonest practices on the part of some business and of some members of the exchanges.

Today, however, investing through security exchanges and trading on commodity exchanges has been made safer by regulations set up by the exchanges themselves and by regulations of the United States government. In 1922, the government instituted the Commodity Exchange Commission which operates through the Department of agriculture; and in 1934, the Securities Exchange Commission, to protect investors and the public against dishonest practices on the exchanges.

16. Security and commodity exchanges are meeting places for buyers and sellers of _____.
A. stocks B. securities C. products D. all of the above
17. A sudden, sharp decline in the value of securities is called _____.
A. a trade B. speculation C. investment D. a crash
18. Which of the following is the reason for the Crash in 1929?
A. High taxation for trade. B. Tricks of some businessman.
C. Speculation of some people. D. Strict regulation of the state.
19. Investing in securities has been safer by the _____.
A. Chicago Mercantile Exchange B. Chicago Board of Trade
C. Securities Exchange Commission D. Commodity Exchange
20. The passage suggests that _____.
A. buying and selling securities is dishonest
B. investing in securities is unwise
C. some exchanges provide market services for several kinds products
D. the government has been playing an important role in controlling dishonest practices on the exchanges



Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21~25, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

21)_____.

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

22)_____.

Kids need a range of authentic role models — as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying “I have no ideas.” They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

23)_____.

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

24)_____.

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they need for most jobs.

25)_____.

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

[A] Set a Good Example for Your Kids

[B] Build Your Kid's Work Skills



- [C] Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
- [D] Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
- [E] Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
- [F] Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are
- [G] Build Your Kid's Sense of Responsibility

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“I should also point out that ... and a guy who on the Web, I know better than most people that we're hurtling toward an even more intrusive world.”可知，作者作为时代公司的超级信息商场《开创者》的新闻主管和一个在网上谋生的人，他比大多数人都更了解人们正急速奔向一个更加具有侵入性的世界，因此 B 项是正确答案。

2. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。文章第三段的“someone forwarded my home telephone number to an out-of-state answering machine”可知，某人将作者住宅的电话号码转到外州的电话答录机上，因此 C 项是正确答案。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“Still, I remember feeling violated at the time and as powerless as a minnow in a flash flood.”可知，作者仍然记得那时被侵犯的感觉，就像在急流中的小鱼一样无能为力，这只是打了一个比喻，与电影中的黑客行为无关，因此正确答案是 C 项。

4. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。根据文章倒数第二段的内容可知，当作者看到自己的私人数据被打开时，让他吃惊的是隐私都已经消失了，这不是在一个专制组织里的闪电战，而是一点一点地消失，因此 D 项正确。

5. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的内容可知，在购物、取款和使用电话时，隐私权都会受到侵害，只有 D 项“招募新兵”未曾提及。



全文参考译文

在很长一段时间里，隐私的问题令我感到很沮丧：我的隐私权；我们怎样失去自己的隐私；我们是如何走向一个有着更多电线的、不合规矩的、过度干扰的、剥夺隐私的星球。

我同样应该指出，作为时代公司的超级信息商场《开创者》的新闻主管和一个在网上谋生的人，我比大多数人都更了解我们正急速奔向一个更加具有侵入性的世界。我们不论



什么时候上网都会被计算机监视,仅仅通过“浏览”这一行为(它听起来很被动),我们就不再秘密,这在十年前还是难以想象的。我了解这一点是因为我也是一个监视者。当人们进入我的网站时,在不知道浏览者的名字的情况下我也能从侧面了解一些事情,比如记录他们所看的内容,记录他们在一个特别的网页上停留了多长时间,随着他们一同浏览《开创者》方方面面的内容。

我猜想,如果几年前我那像马利鬼魂一样的电话没有让我瞥见未来的噩梦,至少这些事不会让我烦心。

在1995年的感恩节周末,某人(大概是我妻子和我刚写的有关电脑黑客一书的批评者)把我住宅的电话号码转到外洲的电话答录机上,没有疑心的试图给我打电话的人听到一个男性的声音,而且还听到一些极其无礼的话。然后带着黑客特有的沉着,这个搞恶作剧的人让人们留下口信(令我吃惊的是,很多打电话的人,包括我的母亲,都这么做了)。这种情况持续了好几天,直到我妻子和我发现有什么事不对劲(嗨!……怎么电话从周三起就不响了?),然后才恢复了我们的电话服务。

这件事起初似乎很滑稽,在我们巡回售书时它是一个讲起来不错的故事,但是在巡回售书结束后,占了我们电话线的闯入者仍然在不断地干扰我们,并且在接下来的六个月中不断地发生这样的事。电话公司似乎也无能为力,公司安全人员把我们的电话号码换成未公开登记的号码,一共换了六次。他们放了一个特别的个人识别密码,又在电话线上放了追踪器,但是那个捣乱的人还是能够闯入。

如果我们的黑客真的像科幻电影里的黑客一样邪恶、无所不能,那么他就可能有更坏的方法来侵害我的隐私。他能破坏我的信誉评价、窃听我的电话内容或者是截取我的电子邮件;他能收回我的抵押、停止我的健康保险或者删除我的社会保险号。就像网上的桑德拉·布洛克,我可能是一个触及不到的数字、与其他人类没有联系、独自在星球上游荡的人。(如果我不必还学校的贷款,也许还值得一做,但只是想想罢了。)

我仍然记得那时被侵犯的感觉,就像在急流中的小鱼一样无能为力。某个人正在侵入我的私人空间——我家庭的私人空间——我或者是当局都无能为力。这正像我曾经对科技的领悟那样。当我看到我的私人数据被打开时,让我吃惊的是我们的隐私——我的和你们的一一都已经消失了,这不是在一个专制组织里的闪电战,而是一点一点地消失。

当然,在隐私被侵犯的事情中你的电话失去控制是最小的一件事。毕竟,当我们允许被列入“白页”时,我们中的多数人是自愿给出我们的电话号码和地址的。我们中的多数人所遭遇的问题要比那严重得多。无论何时,当我们将银行卡放进自动取款机的时候或驾车通过高速路上有收费站的道路时,我们的行踪都会被记下。我们每天都会被监控照相机拍照——如果你生活或工作在纽约的话平均每天要被照二十次。每次当我们邮购或是访问商业网站时,我们的兴趣和购物习惯都会被公布于众。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 I should also point out that as news director for Pathfinder, Time Inc.'s mega info mall, and a guy who makes his living on the Web, I know better than most people that we're hurtling toward an even more intrusive world.

本句中的谓语 point out 后面是由 that 引导的宾语从句,放到了最后,从句中还有一个



由 that 引导的宾语从句。“as news...and a guy ...on the Web” 是 as 引导的介词短语, 用来作为状语。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 A

【解析】 分析题。根据文中第一段的 “When I last looked, my best effort was a rather humiliating 47th place.” 可知, 当作者最后一次看自己的文章排名时, 令他感到极其丢脸的是他写得最好的一篇文章竟然被排到了第四十七位, 所以正确答案是 A 项。

7. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中第二段的内容可知, 我们中的大多数人都习惯于给坐在几米远的同事发邮件而不是与他们交谈。一些人在网上窥探一些旧友、同事甚至是初恋情人的隐私。比起以往, 我们中有更多的人在博客上或是个人空间上展现完全属于隐私的个人信息。B、C、D 三项都在文中被提及, 所以正确答案是 A 项。

8. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。根据文中第四段的 “There are more than 2400 ‘Wikipedians’, who have edited more than 4000 pages each.” 可知, 人数超过两千四百的 “维基百科人” 每人编辑了超过四千页的网页, 所以正确答案是 B 项。

9. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。根据文中第五段的内容可知, 使用 Flickr 和类似网站的多数人每天都要花时间浏览从未谋面的人的相册, 他们这么做是出于情感上的刺激, 所以正确答案是 D 项。

10. 【答案】 D

【解析】 综合分析题。A、B、C 三项属于文中所述的细节, 都不是文章的主旨。本文主要是阐述了新的科技对个人所产生的一些影响, 揭示了一些未被发现的人的个性方面存在的问题, 所以正确答案是 D 项。



全文参考译文

你好, 我叫理查德, 是一个自负的网上冲浪者。这个习惯大约在五年前开始的, 现在我需要帮助。像大多数的记者一样, 我不能否认我的个人爱好之一就是在发表的文章中寻找我的署名。现在的互联网在很大程度上让我满足了这份虚荣心, 并且我从偶尔的、偷偷摸摸的网上搜索演变成为一种完全的着迷。当我把自己的名字输入到搜索栏中时, 总是想着如何让我的文章在谷歌的排名中提高。当我最后一次看我的文章排名时, 令我感到极其丢脸的是我写得最好的一篇文章竟然被排到了第四十七位。当你发现自己在与一位于 20 世纪 70 年代退休的篮球运动员竞争排名时, 你就会知道你有问题了。

不只是我一个人在遭受着这种不正常的科技习惯, 新科技显露了迄今未被人怀疑的大量的个性问题: 想想黑莓手机的使用、幻灯片和简报的大量堆积, 以及歌曲的狂热下载。我们中的大多数人都习惯于给坐在几米远的同事发邮件而不是与他们交谈。一些人在网上窥探一些旧友、同事甚至是初恋情人的隐私。比起以往, 我们中有更多的人在博客上或是



个人空间上展现完全属于隐私的个人信息。一些人甚至在网上利用匿名来愚弄他人，使之相信他们完全是另外的什么人。这些网络综合征和科技痉挛是老病痛的新病例吗？还是我们正在开发新的头脑病菌？

形成一种坏习惯要比许多人所想的容易得多。“你可能对你做的任何事上瘾”英国诺丁汉特伦特大学的毒瘾研究员马克·格里菲斯说道，“因为毒瘾依赖不断的回报。”的确，尽管毒瘾的定义有所不同，但有大量的证据表明药物上瘾和非药物习惯有着一样的神经通路。尽管可能只有一些中坚分子被认为是真正地科技上瘾的人，但所有网上的非科学调查和《新科学家》职员的调查都已表明，科技上瘾也许已变得多么普遍。

特别是有的网站提供了过多的机会。以维基百科为例，更新的登录——任何人可以做的事情——已经几乎成为一些人的生活方式。人数超过两千四百的“维基百科人”每人编辑了超过四千页的网页。“很明显这对一些人来说就像是一种尝试”纽约康乃尔大学的 Dan Cosley 说道，他研究了像维基百科这样的网站是如何发起一个群体的。他还说，对于尽责的维基百科人来说这个站点并不仅仅是一个有用的信息来源，对于大家来说它还是一个免费信息意识形态的体现。

随后就有了像 Flickr 一样的博客照片网站。当我们中的多数人宁愿死也不愿意在偷看别人的照片时被抓住，所以对于人们在这些网站上放私人照片的事没有必要这么疑虑。使用 Flickr 和类似网站的多数人每天都花时间浏览从未谋面的人的相册，他们这么做是出于情感上的刺激。哈利德和狄克斯表示：举例来说，浏览别人的结婚照就会使人们幻想自己的婚礼。

电子邮件是另一个无法控制的领域。电子邮件导致了给朋友或是熟人写便条习惯的再次兴起，但我们能熟练地这么做意味着我们始终没有认真地思考过我们随意的想法在哪里能结束。这正是美国广播员基思·奥尔伯曼失败的原因，今年年初在他发的一个私人电邮里其把微软和国家广播公司的一位记者同行描述成“比一箱石头还沉默”。但不幸的奥尔伯曼没有想到的是，这句话出现在纽约每日新闻上面。

英国诺森布里亚大学人机交互作用专家帕姆·布里格说，当进行电子交流时缺少像面部表情或者肢体语言的这些暗示，这能引起我们对所说内容的过度补偿。“媒介很窄，几乎没有空间来让我们介入”布里格说。“当所有的社会提示都消失的时候，我们会感到我们必须将其他的東西放在空间里，这常常是一种过度情绪化或是过度亲密的讯息。”

发送滑稽邮件或 YouTube 视频的习惯——想想健怡可乐和曼妥斯喷泉——也很能说明人们是如何想被理解的，布里格补充说道。“我们当中很少有人愿意被人视为过于严肃，因此我们试图将自己的更多个性特征展现在电子邮件中。”这也可以解释为什么很多人喜欢在博客上暴露一些个人信息而不是在一个挤满人的房间里大声说出来。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 This was the undoing of US broadcaster Keith Olbermann, who earlier this year sent a private email in which he described a fellow MSNBC reporter as “dumber than a suitcase of rocks”.

本句中的主句是 “This was the undoing of US broadcaster Keith Olbermann”，who 引导的是非限定性定语从句，从句中又有一个由介词 in 加 which 所引导的定语从句。



Text 3

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中第一段的“Human nature in itself is good.”可知，人的本性是好的，所以正确答案是 A 项。

12. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的内容可知，应常给孩子奖励，在恰当的时候给上一块糖、一个便宜的玩具。然而，当到该上学的时候纪律就变得严格了。另外文中还说，年长者期待使这种重复得到加强，他们希望孩子服从并通过服从来学习。这种要求开始时是温和的，根据幼小的年龄而调整。随着时间的推移，这种要求就不再那么温和了，肯定地说是越来越无情了，所以正确答案是 C 项。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的内容可知，日本人教导自律性的秘诀是什么呢？我认为它在于整个教学的目的是培养一种习惯。规定需要一再地重复，并且要不断地履行，直到服从成为本能，所以正确答案是 C 项。

14. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“Virtue for the Japanese consists in fulfilling one's obligations to others.”可知，对于日本人来说美德存在于一个人对另外一些人所尽的义务中，所以正确答案是 B 项。

15. 【答案】 D

【解析】 分析题。根据文中的内容可知，对于日本人来说美德存在于一个人对另外一些人所尽的义务中。无论是在生活中或是在小说中，快乐的结局并非必要也非期望，因为责任的履行提供了令人满意的结果，无论它造成什么样的不幸。职责包含一个人对那些给予他利益的人的义务，还有对他本人作为个人荣誉的义务。通过这种双重的责任感，他形成了一种自律性。这些可以说明日本人的生活目标就是履行职责，所以正确答案是 D 项。



全文参考译文

当我们思考日美两国人民的道德感和标准的不同时是非常有意思的。美国人严格地将该领域分成精神和肉体两方面，这两方面在人类生活中是相反的。从理想上来说，精神应该更重要，但实际上常常是肉体更重要。日本人并没有这样划分，至少没有把两者分成有益的和邪恶的。他们相信一个人有两个灵魂，每一个灵魂都是必不可少的。这两个灵魂中，一个是“善良的”灵魂，另外一个“粗暴的”灵魂。有时人们使用善良的灵魂，有时则必须使用粗暴的灵魂。他不会特别喜欢他善良的灵魂，同样也不会攻击他粗暴的灵魂。日本哲学家强调说，人的本性是好的，一个人不需要攻击他自己的任何一部分，他只需要学会在合适的时间里怎样适当地利用每个灵魂。对于日本人来说，美德存在于一个人对另外一些人所尽的义务中。无论是在生活中或是在小说中，快乐的结局并非必要也非期望，因为责任的履行提供了令人满意的结果，无论它造成什么样的不幸。职责包含一个人对那些给予他利益的人的义务，还有对他本人作为个人荣誉的义务。通过这种双重的责任感，他形成了一种自律性。这种自律性既是宽容的又是严格的，主要取决于它实施的领域。



培养这种自律意识的过程始于童年。实际上,有人说是从生下来就开始了。日本孩子很早就得到了他自己的身份,如果要我用一个词来说明日本人对孩子的态度,我会用一个简单的词来说明。是爱吗?是的,充分的爱,从他被抱在母亲胸前那一刻就亲热地表示出来的爱。对于母亲来说,这种对孩子的抚养方式在心理上是很重要的。

应该经常给孩子奖励,在恰当的时候给上一块糖、一个便宜的玩具。然而,当到了该上学的时候纪律就变得严格了。对孩子来说让家庭蒙羞是最大的耻辱。

日本人教导自律性的秘诀是什么呢?我认为它在于整个教学的目的是培养一种习惯。规定需要一再地重复,并且要不断地履行,直到服从成为本能以后。年长者的期待使这种重复得到加强,他们希望孩子服从并通过服从来学习。这种要求开始时是温和的,根据幼小的年龄而调整。随着时间的推移,这种要求就不那么温和了,确切地说应该是越来越无情了。

现在我远离了温暖的日本的家,回想到在那里所学到的东西时我不禁想问,究竟是什么能代替许多世纪以来围绕着日本人生活和思想的那种用爱和纪律交织的网?



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 He develops through this double sense of duty a self-discipline which is at once permissive and rigid, depending upon the area in which it is functioning.

本句中,主句是“He develops a self-discipline”, through 是介词短语作状语。which 引导的是定语从句,最后面的 depending 是现在分词短语作状语,其中的介词 in 加 which 也是引导的定语从句。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “These trading posts where products may be brought or sold are called commodity exchanges.” 和 “The security exchanges, on the other hand, are meeting places where stocks and bonds are traded.” 推知。

17. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “In 1929, the security exchange, or stock market, contributed to a crash—a sudden sharp decline in the value of securities.” 推知。

18. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “The crash of 1929 has been attributed to many causes, among them wild and unwise speculation by many people and dishonest practices on the part of some business and of some members of the exchanges.” 推知。

19. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “the Securities Exchange Commission, to protect investors and the public against dishonest practices on the



exchanges.”推知。

20. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中最后一段的内容推知，即政府在制约证券交易所的违法操作方面已经发挥着重要的作用。



全文参考译文

证券和商品交易所是人们聚集在一起进行买卖的地方。交易所本身不参与交易，它们只提供一个场地，在这里，预期的买家和卖家能够相遇并且进行交易。

华尔街虽然最为出名，但在美国并不是所有交易所的家。在新奥尔良和芝加哥有棉花交易所，芝加哥还有商业交易所经营农产品，中西部地区很多城市还有谷物交易所。像芝加哥商业董事会一样的交易所，可以进行多种产品的市场服务。这些买卖产品的商业地点叫商品交易所。

另外，证券交易所是人们聚会来买卖股票和有价证券的地方。跟商品交易所一样，它们也为国家的经济生活服务。但是一旦它们的运营失控则就很危险了。在 1929 年，股市崩盘，证券突然大降价，很多人失去了财富，很多公司破产，很多工人失业。1929 年的暴跌由多种原因造成，其中有很多人疯狂、不明智的预期、部分产业或部分交易所人员的欺骗性操作等。

但是今天，由于美国政府和交易所制定了规则，所以通过证券交易所进行投资、在商品交易所做买卖比以前安全多了。1922 年，政府组建了商品交易委员会来通过农业部进行管理，1934 年证券监督委员会也成立了，它们都保护投资者和公众免受交易所上恶意操作的危害。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The security exchanges, on the other hand, are meeting places where stocks and bonds are traded.

关系副词 where 引导的是定语从句修饰 place。从句里使用了被动语态。

【难句 2 解析】 they help serve the economic life of the country.

在 help 后面跟的不定式中，不定式的 to 要省略。

【难句 3 解析】 Today, however, investing through security exchanges and trading on commodity exchanges has been made safer by regulations set up by the exchanges themselves and by regulations of the United States government.

被动语态的比较级，跟上文进行比较。

Part B

21. 【答案】 F

【解析】 这段话，谈到家长们应当帮助孩子认识自我，从而让孩子在未来职业选择中扬长避短。扫读首尾关键词，找到了“要定期帮助孩子发现自己的优缺点”（review their emerging strengths and weaknesses），以及“确定兴趣所在”（identify interest）。根据“同义



解释”原则，这也就是要帮助孩子“正确认识自我”，即选项 F 中的“figure out who they are”。

22. 【答案】 D

【解析】 这道题按照关键词定位，在看到“role models”后，考生很容易匆忙定位到 A 项 Set a Good Example for your kids。考生认为“good example”不就是“role models”吗？这里要注意标题题目做题的大忌，即单纯按照某个重复出现的词或其同义词定位。定位时一定要段落主题的支持。另外，仔细想想：set a good example 中是单数 a good example，按照意思其实是说家长自己以身作则，而第二段落中“a range of authentic role models”是复数，意为“一系列的榜样”，所以语法上来讲也可以排除掉干扰项 A。

这道题在首句定位失败后，自然转向论点句高频出现的第二、第三区域，即尾句和第二句。在这两句中看到了“regular...discussion...future”等关键词，正好对应选项 D 中的“talk about the future on a regular basis”。

23. 【答案】 B

【解析】 这段话说道：师者传道，父母授业。老师教会孩子如何学习，父母教会孩子如何工作。西方教育提倡孩子早早打工，培养工作能力。这段话标志词、主题非常明显，且与选项高度一致，“teaching them how to work...skills”等词与选项 B 中“build...work skills”相吻合。

24. 【答案】 C

【解析】 这段话的主旨句在尾句：上述行为不利于交流和思维能力的培养，从而对未来职业发展产生不良影响。扫读前两句可见，所谓“all these activities”指“video games”（打游戏）和“watching TV”（看电视），根据上下文包容关系词替换，则就是选项 C 中的“leisure activities”（娱乐活动）。

25. 【答案】 E

【解析】 本段话开门见山地指出：孩子们应该学会面对逆境、处理争执、解决问题。根据 deal with，以及 solve、resolve 的近义词 coping 选定选项 E。所谓“coping strategy”（应对策略）不就是处理问题的能力吗？

Unit twelve

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

In the course of my reading I had come across a case where, many years ago, some hunters on our Great Plains organized a buffalo hunt for the entertainment of an English earl and to provide some fresh meat for his use. They had charming sport. They killed seventy-two of those great animals; and ate part of one of them and left the seventy-one to rot. In order to determine



the difference between an anaconda and an earl, I had seven lambs turned into the anaconda's cage. The grateful snake immediately crushed one of them and swallowed it, then lay back satisfied. It showed no further interest in the lambs, and no inclination to harm them. I tried this experiment with other anacondas; always with the same result. The fact stood proven that the difference between an earl and an anaconda is that the earl is cruel and the anaconda isn't; and the earl wantonly destroyed what he has no use for, but the anaconda doesn't. This seemed to suggest that the anaconda was not descended from the earl. It also seemed to suggest that the earl was descended from the anaconda, and had lost a good deal in the transition.

I was aware that many men who have accumulated more money than they can ever use have shown a hunger for more, and have not hesitated to cheat the ignorant and the helpless out of their poor servings in order to partially satisfy that appetite. I furnished a hundred different kinds of wild and domestic animals the opportunity to accumulate vast stores of food but none of them would do it. The squirrels and bees and certain birds made accumulations, but stopped when they gathered a winter's supply, and could not be persuaded to add to it either honestly or by trickery. These experiments convinced me that there is this difference between man and the higher animals; he is greedy, they are not.

In the course of my experiments I convinced myself that among the animals man is the only one that harbors insults and injuries, broods over them, waits till a chance offers, then takes revenge. The passion of revenge is unknown to the higher animals.

1. By describing the buffalo hunting his experiment with the anaconda, the author mainly wants to tell his readers that ____.

- A. the anaconda is easily satisfied
- B. the earl is capable of committing wanton cruelty
- C. the earl's ancestor turned out to be the anaconda
- D. the anaconda does not harm other animals except when it is hungry

2. According to the author, in human society, the rich ____.

- A. tend to accumulate vast stores of food
- B. are inclined to gather more riches
- C. are ready to help the poor
- D. are mostly cheaters

3. The author's experiments with different kinds of animals seem to prove that ____.

- A. man is the highest animal
- B. man is superior to animals
- C. man is the lowest animal
- D. man is inferior to animals in certain respect

4. We learn from the last paragraph that ____.

- A. love of revenge is a unique characteristic of man
- B. man is the only animal capable of thinking
- C. human beings are capable of insulting and injuring each other
- D. man is better at taking chances than animals

5. In this passage, the author writes in a(n) ____.



- A. serious tone
- C. ironic tone

- B. angry tone
- D. matter-of-fact tone

Text 2

Since the early eighties we have been only too aware of the devastating effects of large-scale environmental pollution. Such pollution is generally the result of poor government planning in many developing nations or the short-sighted, selfish policies of the already industrialized countries which encourage a minority of the world's population to squander the majority of its natural resources.

While events such as the deforestation of the Amazon jungle or the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl continue to receive high ... remembered that not all pollution is on this grand scale. A large proportion of the world's pollution has its source much close to home.

Avoiding pollution can be a fulltime job. Try not to inhale traffic fumes, keep away from chemical plants and building-sites; wear a mask when cycling. It is enough to make you want to stay at home. But that, according to a growing body of scientific evidence, would also be a bad idea. Research shows that levels of pollutants such as hazardous gases, particulate matter and other chemical 'nasties' are usually higher indoors than out, even in the most polluted cities. Since the average American spends 18 hours indoors for every hour outside, it looks as though many environmentalists may be attacking the Wrong target.

The latest study, conducted by two environmental engineers, Richard Corsi and Cynthia Howard-Reed, of the University of Texas in Austin, and published in Environmental Science and Technology, suggests that it is the process of keeping clean that may be making indoor pollution worse. The researchers found that baths, showers, dishwashers and washing machines can all be significant sources of indoor pollution, because they extract trace amounts of chemicals from the water that they use and transfer them to the air.

Nearly all public water Supplies contain very low concentrations of toxic chemicals, most of them left over from the otherwise beneficial process of chlorination. In fact, in many cases, the degree of exposure to toxic chemicals in tap water by inhalation is comparable to the exposure that would result from drinking the stuff. This is significant because many people are so concerned about water-borne pollutants that they drink only bottled water, worldwide sales of which are forecast to reach \$72 billion by next year. Dr. Corsi's results suggest that they are being exposed to such pollutants any way simply by breathing at home.

The aim of such research is not, however, to encourage the use of gas masks when unloading the washing. Instead, it is to bring a sense of perspective to the debate about pollution. According to Dr. Corsi, disproportionate effort is wasted campaigning against certain forms of outdoor pollution; when there is as much or more cause for concern indoors, fight under people's noses.

Using gas cookers or burning candles, for example, both result in indoor levels of carbon monoxide and particulate matter that are just as high as those to be found outside, amid heavy



traffic. Overcrowded classrooms whose ventilation systems were designed for smaller numbers of children frequently contain levels of carbon dioxide that would be regarded as unacceptable on board a submarine. 'New car smell' is the result of high levels of toxic chemicals, not cleanliness. Laser printers, computers, carpets and paints all contribute to the noxious indoor mix.

The implications of indoor pollution for health are unclear. But before worrying about the problems caused by large-scale industry, it makes sense to consider the small-scale industry, it makes sense to consider the small-scale pollution at home and welcome international debate about this. Scientists investigating indoor pollution will gather next month in Edinburgh at the Indoor Air conference to discuss the problem. Perhaps unwisely, the meeting is being held indoors.

6. In the first paragraph, the writer argues that pollution _____.
 - A. has increase since the eighties
 - B. is at its worst in industrialized countries
 - C. results from poor relation between nations
 - D. is caused by human self-interest
7. In the 3rd paragraph the writer suggests that _____.
 - A. people should avoid working in cities
 - B. Americans spend too little time outdoors
 - C. hazardous gases are concentrated in industrial suburbs
 - D. there are several ways to avoid city pollution
8. The Corsi research team hypothesized that _____.
 - A. toxic chemicals call pass from air to water
 - B. pollution is caused by dishwashers and baths
 - C. city water contains insufficient chlorine
 - D. household appliances are poorly designed
9. As a result of their experiments, Dr. Corsi's team found that _____.
 - A. dishwashers are very efficient machines
 - B. tap water is as polluted, as bottled water
 - C. indoor pollution rivals outdoor pollution
 - D. gas masks are a useful protective device
10. Regarding dangers of pollution, the writer believes that _____.
 - A. there is a need for rational discussion
 - B. indoor pollution is a recent phenomenon
 - C. people should worry most about their work environment
 - D. industrial pollution causes specific diseases

Text 3

Breaking records can become monotonous after a while. The Baltic Dry Index, which tracks the costs of shipping "dry" goods such as iron ore, coal and grain around the world, dipped this



week after hitting an all-time high on November 13th. But it is still up 154% from a year earlier.

As with so much to do with commodities, the extraordinary rise in freight rates is partly because of China's appetite for raw materials. A dearth of new ships, and flotillas waiting to berth in overcrowded ports (especially in Australia), are also driving rates higher. The cost of shipping iron ore from Brazil to China is now more than the cost of digging up the ore itself. Yet what makes the problem worse (or better, if you are a ship-owner) are the ways in which shifts in supply and demand are altering trade patterns around the world, especially in commodities like iron ore and coal, which are the most frequently traded cargoes in international shipping.

Take iron ore. China's biggest suppliers—Australia and India—have been unable to cope with the surge in demand. According to Icap Hyde, a firm of shipbrokers, Australia's market share of China's iron-ore imports fell from 70% around 15 years ago to about 40% last year. Earlier this year, to ensure enough iron ore for its own industries, India imposed tariffs on sales of iron ore abroad. Over the years, Chinese steel producers have scouted elsewhere for the metal—mainly in Brazil, where they have secured long-term supply contracts. But it takes three times as long to move cargo from Brazil to China as it does from Australia, which, in effect, reduces shipping capacity for each shipment of Brazilian iron ore to China that comes at Australia's expense.

Meanwhile, China used to export much more coal than it imported, according to Jon Chappell of JPMorgan. As recently as 2001, its net exports of coal were 89m tons. So far this year, it has imported almost as much as it has exported. Other East Asian countries such as Japan, South Korea relied heavily on China for coal and now have to import it from Australia, South Africa and the Americas. So does India. Meanwhile, drought in Australia has meant that large Asian importers have had to ship grain from as far away as America.

In general, points out Icap Hyde, there is an “oceanic imbalance” between the Atlantic and Pacific. Supply is spread across both oceans, even as demand is concentrated in Asia. Shipping ton-miles for the major “dry” goods, which indicates the extent to which more freight is moved over longer distances, rose by 45% between 2001 and 2006. That is good news for freight rates, if any more were needed. By all accounts, the bull run is likely to last until 2009, when a huge number of new ships are due to be launched. Let's hope they are built for trans-oceanic travel.

11. Which one of the following statements is TRUE of the Baltic Dry Index?
- A. The index is increased by 154% compared with the previous year.
 - B. The index keeps track on the trade cost of all sorts of dry goods.
 - C. The index has been breaking records for at least a few years.
 - D. The index is monotonous during this period.
12. The word “scout” (Line 5, Paragraph 3) most probably means ____.
- A. change
 - B. turn
 - C. seek
 - D. outsource
13. Australia's market share of China's iron-ore imports went through a steep fall because ____.
- A. the ports in Australia are overcrowded



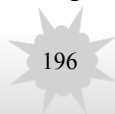
- B. the shipping capacity is reduced
 - C. the iron-ore demand of China is increased greatly
 - D. the tariffs are imposed on sales of iron ore
14. The “oceanic imbalance” between Atlantic and Pacific refers to ____.
- A. the imbalance in dry goods supply
 - B. the imbalance in dry goods demand
 - C. the imbalance in shipping ton-miles for the dry goods
 - D. the imbalance in freight rates
15. The bull run of dry goods shipping will most probably be ended by ____.
- A. rise of the shipping ton-miles for the major “dry” goods
 - B. the shifts in supply and demand
 - C. the increase of the shipping capacity
 - D. the launch of new ships in great number

Text 4

Always at the beginning of any particular hunt there was one solemn ceremony to perform: an earnest consultation between all the hunters as to which spoor was most worthwhile following. The Bushmen would sit on their heels like elder statesmen discussing the size, mood, sex, and direction of the animals, study the wind, the sun, the hour and the weather generally. When they had picked out one particular spoor they revealed their decision by flicking their hands over it loosely from their wrists and making a sound like the wind between their teeth. They would do that, too, whenever spoor was fresh and promising and the gesture came so clearly from a background of meaning that we never saw it without an mediate quickening of our own pulses.

The decision made, they would set out at a steady trot, until there was evidence that their quarry was near. Sometimes they would stalk it, first on their knees and finally full on the stomach, until the animal came within range of their bows. Frequently, if seen, they would make no effort to hide themselves but go slowly, hands behind their backs, imitating the movements of ostriches pecking casually at the food in the veld. When hunting in a group they seemed to prefer shooting in pairs, coming up together on their knees like shadows within a bush. Without a word being spoken but by some process of wordless intercommunication of purpose, simultaneously they would let fly their arrow at the animal, the bowstrings resounding with a wild harp-like twang. That done they would stand up at leisure. They never expected the animal to drop dead at once, knowing they would have to wait until the poison began to do its deadly work.

But the first thing to establish was that the arrows had found their mark. The arrows were made in three sections for this very reason. First, the poisoned head was made in one short hollowed piece which fitted into another slightly larger one which was joined to the main shaft, notched at the far end to take the bow-string without slipping or fumbling. This made certain that the wounded animal would be unable to rid itself of the arrow by rubbing its wounded place against a tree, for in this way the arrow-shaft either parted from the arrow-head on impact, or else



I have never seen a killing which seemed more innocent, It was killing in order to live. On their faces there was always an expression of profound relief and gratitude when the hunter's quest had been fulfilled. There was also a desire to complete the killing as quickly as passable. I have watched their faces many times while performing this deed and I could see only the strain of the hunt, the signs of fatigue from running all day under a cloudless sky in a high temperature, together with a kind of dedicated expression, but no gloating, or killing for the sake of killing.

16. According to the passage the hunters kill their prey by _____.
 - A. following their spoor
 - B. shooting them with spears
 - C. trapping them
 - D. shooting them with poisoned arrows
17. What did the writer find exciting to see?
 - A. Animals being chased and killed.
 - B. The hunter's hand gestures signaling a target.
 - C. The way the arrows are made.
 - D. The way hunters find their quarry.
18. The writer considers the hunters as _____.
 - A. sportsmen
 - B. humane killers
 - C. childlike savages
 - D. cunning ostrich impersonators
19. According to the passage, the hunters imitate ostriches because _____.
 - A. they want to gain the trust of their intended prey
 - B. they would like to entertain each other after a hard day's work
 - C. ostriches are easier to imitate than elands
 - D. if seen they could hide their heads in the ground
20. If the hunters found only the shaft of an arrow, it meant most importantly _____.
 - A. there was an animal dying somewhere
 - B. the arrow was well made
 - C. the arrow was badly made
 - D. they would never find arrow head

Part B

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[A] In studies of interpersonal argument, for example, when subjects were asked to deal with contradictory information stemming from conflict between a mother and a daughter or a student and a school, Peng found that Americans were “non compromising, blaming one side — usually the mother — for the causes of the problems, demanding changes from one side to attain a solution and offering no compromise” in dealing with the conflict.

[B] Americans wear black for mourning. Chinese wear white. Westerners think of dragons as monsters. Chinese honor them as symbols of God. Chinese civilization has often shown such polarities with the West, as though each stands at extreme ends of a global string. Now a University of California, Berkeley, Psychologist has discovered deeper polarities between Chinese and American cultures—polarities that go to the heart of how we reason and discover truth.

[C] Dialectical thinking also has a Western version, which Americans often consider the highest, most sophisticated form of reasoning, said Peng. This type of reasoning allows people to proceed from thesis to antithesis, to synthesis. In Chinese folk wisdom, by comparison, people do not attempt to work through the contradictions, following a cultural tradition which holds that reality is “multi-layered, unpredictable and contradictory,” and is in a constant state of change, Peng said.

[D]“Americans have a terrible need to find out who is right in an argument.” said Peng. “The problem is that at the interpersonal level, you really don’t need to find the truth, or may be there isn’t any.” Chinese people, said Peng, are far more content to think that both sides have flaws and virtues, because they have a holistic awareness that life is full of contradictions. They do far less blaming of the individual than do Americans, he added.

[E] “It can hardly be right to move to the middle when you have just read evidence for a less plausible view. Yet that is what the Chinese subjects did.” said Peng. He believes that this tendency to find the middle way has hampered Chinese efforts to seek out scientific truth through aggressive argumentation, the classic Western method for forging a linear path through contradictory information, which results in identifying right and wrong answers.

[F] His findings go far toward explaining why American cultures seem so contentious and Chinese cultures so passive, when compared to each other. More importantly, the research opens the way for the peoples of the East and the West to learn from each other in fundamental ways. The Chinese could learn much from Western methods for determining scientific truth, and Americans could profit enormously from the Chinese tolerance for accepting contradictions in social and personal life. said Kaiping Peng, a former Beijing scholar, who is now a UC Berkeley assistant professor of psychology.

[G] Compared to this angry, blaming American stance, the Chinese were paragons of compromise, finding fault on both sides and looking for solutions that moved both sides to the middle. In tests of scientific thinking, however, the Chinese came up short. Asked to determine which statement was true—whether, for instance, smoking makes people gain or lose weight—Chinese respondents took the middle road, even when they believed one statement to be



less true than another.

Order:

B→21.()→22.()→23.()→24.()→25.()→C

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 B 项为正确答案。从文中的“*They killed seventy-two of those great animals; and ate part of one of them and left the seventy-one to rot*(他们杀死了 72 头野牛,最终却只吃了一头牛的一部分,让剩余的 71 只烂掉。)”和在蟒蛇的实验中的“*The grateful snake immediately crushed one of them and swallowed it, then lay back satisfied. It showed no further interest in the lambs, and no inclination to harm them.*”可推知,蟒蛇吃饱后就不会再伤害其他小羊了,因此作者对蟒蛇的实验是为了证明伯爵的残忍和贪婪。

2. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段“*many men who have accumulated more money than they can ever use have shown a hunger for more, and have not hesitated to cheat the ignorant and the helpless out of their poor servings in order to partially satisfy that appetite.*”推知,即许多富有的人很贪婪,他们还想要更多的钱,甚至通过欺骗无知的和无助的人达到聚敛更多财富的目的。

3. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的内容推知,即许多动物在得到了足够供给生存的食物后,就不会再增加食物了,而人类却永无止境地追求物质利益。文中的“*These experiments convinced me that there is this difference between man and the higher animals; he is greedy, they are not.*”说明人类是贪婪的,在某些方面人类要比动物低级。

4. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中最后一段的“*I convinced myself that among the animals man is the only one that harbors insults and injuries,*”推知,即人类能彼此侮辱和伤害。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知,即作者先将伯爵和蟒蛇的行为进行对比,又将人类对金钱的贪婪和动物对食物的适可而止进行对比,全篇文章的语气呈现讽刺意味。



全文参考译文

在我阅读的过程中,我偶然发现了这样一件事,多年以前,在我们的大平原上,一些狩猎者为取悦一位英国伯爵,从而为获取鲜肉供伯爵食用而展开了一场追捕野牛的狩猎活动。他们举办了一场别开生面的活动。他们猎杀了 72 只野牛,但只食用了其中一只的一部分,而让其余 71 只腐烂。为区别蟒蛇和伯爵的不同,我将七只羊羔放进了装有巨蟒的笼子里。这只蟒蛇立即绞死了其中一只,将其吞食后,就心满意足地休息了。它对剩余的羊羔不再感兴趣,也不愿再去伤害它们。我又用其他蟒蛇做了同样的试验,总是得到相同的结果。事实证明伯爵和蟒蛇的不同之处在于伯爵很残暴,而蟒蛇不残暴;伯爵肆意毁坏对自己无用的东西,但蟒蛇却不会。这似乎暗示蟒蛇不是伯爵的后裔,也似乎暗示伯爵是蟒蛇的后裔,并在转变过程中遗失了许多东西。

我发现很多人积攒了用也用不完的钱,但是仍然渴望拥有更多,为满足这点私欲,他们毫不迟疑地去欺骗那些无辜的穷人们,把他们仅有的一点积蓄都骗光。我用成百种不同的野生动物和家养动物做了个试验,看它们是否会囤积大量食物,但没有一种动物会这样做。松鼠、蜜蜂和一些鸟类会囤积一些食物,但是到收集完过冬食物后就会停止囤积,此后无论怎样哄骗它们也不会多添加了。这些试验使我相信人类和高等动物之间的区别,人类贪婪而动物不会。

在我做这些试验的过程中,我相信在动物中,人是唯一一个会互相侮辱和伤害的,并对此耿耿于怀,等到合适的机会借机报复,而高等动物是不会有报仇的激情的。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 In the course of my reading I had come across a case where, many years ago, some hunters on our Great Plains organized a buffalo hunt for the entertainment of an English earl and to provide some fresh meat for his use.

本句中带有有一个定语从句,其中 where 是关系副词,case 是先行词,many years ago 是插入语,说明发生的时间。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Since the early eighties we have been only too aware of the devastating effects of large-scale environmental pollution.”推知。B 项说污染在工业化的国家最严重,这未在文中提及。C 项说污染缘于国家之间恶劣的关系,在文中并未涉及。D 项只讲了污染是由于人类为了自身利益而造成的,这属于发达国家的情况,但没有包含发展中国家的情况。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Research shows that levels of pollutants such as hazardous gases, particulate matter and other chemical ‘nasties’ are usually higher indoors than out, even in the most polluted cities.”推知,即科学家研究发现室



内污染实际上要比室外污染更为严重,又从最后一段的“the average American spends 18 hours indoors”推知,美国人在室内待的时间过长,而户外活动过少。

8.【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第四段的“The researchers found that baths,showers,dishwashers and washing machines can all be significant sources of indoor pollution, because they extract trace amounts of chemicals from the water that they use and transfer them to the air.”推知,即 dishwashers 和 washing machines 是室内主要的污染来源。

9.【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“According to Dr.Corsi,disproportionate effort is wasted campaigning against certain forms of outdoor pollution, when there is as much or more cause for concern indoors, fight under people’s noses.”推知,即 Dr.Corsi 认为人们在治理户外污染上浪费了过多的精力,而实际上室内的污染也十分严重,需要处理。

10.【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中,只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“The implications of indoor pollution for health are unclear.”推知,即室内污染对健康的影响还不明确。又根据文中的“it makes sense to consider the small-scale pollution at home and welcome international dabate about this.”推知,目前亟待解决的是考虑小范围的室内污染和欢迎各国就这个问题进行讨论。

全文参考译文

早在 20 世纪八十年代,我们就已经注意到大规模的环境污染造成的毁灭性后果。造成污染的原因通常是许多发展中国家拙劣的政府规划,或已发达国家所做的目光短浅、自私自利的策略,这些发达国家鼓励世界上的少数人大肆挥霍世界的大部分自然资源。

当发生诸如滥砍滥伐亚马逊丛林或切尔诺贝利的核事故继续攀升等事件时,请记住,并不是所有的污染都这样规模宏大。世界污染有一大部分是来自家庭的。

防止污染是一个全天候的工作。尝试着不吸入汽车尾气、远离化学制品厂和建筑工地。带着面罩骑自行车,这足以让你想待在家中不出门。但是根据不断增加的科学证据表明待在家里也是一个坏主意。研究表明污染物的级别通常在室内更高,如危险气体、固体颗粒和其他“危险”化学制品,即使是在污染严重的城市中。平均每个美国人在室外待一个小时,在室内待的时间为十八个小时,这样看起来许多环保人士可能攻错了目标。

由奥斯丁得克萨斯大学的两位环境工程师 Richard Corsi 和 Cynthia Howard-Reed 发表于《环境科技》杂志上的最新研究表明保持干净的过程会使室内污染更加恶化。研究人员发现浴室、喷头、洗碗机和洗衣机是室内污染的重要来源,因为它们从所使用的水中榨析出大量的化学物质并将这些化学物质传送到空气中。

几乎所有的公共给水都含有低浓度的有毒化学物质,大多数的有毒化学物质都在氯化消毒过程中留下了。事实上,大多数情况下,通过吸入自来水中有毒化学物质的暴露量相当于因饮用这些物质的量。这很重要,因为很多人很担心通过水传播的污染物质,从而他



们只喝瓶装水。据报道，瓶装水的世界销售量在明年将达到 720 亿美元。Corsi 博士的研究结果表明他们只是在家中呼吸就已暴露在这样的污染物质中。

但是，这项研究的目的是并不是鼓励在取洗涤物时使用防毒面具。相反，它将在讨论污染物时带来一种透视感。据 Corsi 博士所说，人们浪费了过多的时间去抱怨室外污染形式，而这时是否应该同样关心或更关心室内，也引起人们的极大争论。

例如，使用燃气炊具或燃烧蜡烛都可造成室内一氧化碳和颗粒物质的水平与室外大量交通所产生的这些物质的水平一样高。旨在为更少数孩子设计的通风系统用于拥挤的教室中，则该教室通常含有的二氧化碳水平在潜水艇中是不可以接受的，是高水平的有毒化学物质而非清洁度造成了“新车气味”。激光打印机、计算机、地毯和油漆都导致了有毒的室内混合物。

室内污染对健康的影响还未知。但是，在担心大型工业所产生的问题之前，应考虑小型工业和小规模的室内污染，欢迎就此进行国际讨论。调查研究室内污染的科学家们将于下月齐聚在爱丁堡举办的“室内空气”会议，讨论这些问题。也许很不明智，这个会议将在室内进行。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Research shows that levels of pollutants such as hazardous gases, particulate matter and other chemical ‘nasties’ are usually higher indoors than out, even in the most polluted cities.

句中 that 引导的宾语从句是系表结构同时又是比较级的形式，句子的主干是 level are higher.

【难句 2 解析】 Overcrowded classrooms whose ventilation systems were designed for smaller numbers of children frequently contain levels of carbon dioxide that would be regarded as unacceptable on board a submarine.

句中的主干结构是 classrooms contain levels. 在这里 “whose ventilation systems were designed for smaller numbers of children frequently” 是定语从句，修饰主语 classrooms. 在后面 that 引导了一个定语从句修饰前面的名词 level.

【难句 3 解析】 But before worrying about the problems caused by large-scale industry, it makes sense to consider the small-scale industry, it makes sense to consider the small-scale pollution at home and welcome international debate about this.

句中的两个 it makes sense to do 是主语后置的情况，因主语较长，放在句首难免头重脚轻，所以把主语后置，前面用先行词 it 代替。前面的 problems caused by 是过去分词作定语，分词和它所修饰的名词之间有逻辑上的主谓关系。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。第一段有关于该系数的描述。关于选项 A，原文为该系数是上一年系数的 154%，也就是增长了 54%，因此该陈述错误。关于选项 B，目前该系数在到达历史



最高位后有一个回落，但未来走势如何还不能确定。关于选项 C，第一段提到每天这个系数都在刷新纪录，现在只是出现了一个回落，那么可以推断该系数处于历史高位。同时，开头第一句话也指出“Breaking records can become monotonous after a while”，可见这种打破纪录式的增长也不是什么新鲜事儿了，而是不断出现的。关于选项 D，从系数每天刷新纪录可以看出，系数一直在变化。因此，选项 C 是正确答案。

12. 【答案】 C

【解析】 猜词题。原文的句子为“Over the years, Chinese steel producers have scouted elsewhere for the metal—mainly in Brazil, where they have secured long-term supply contracts”，对应的中文翻译为“这些年来，中国钢铁制造商在其他地方寻找铁矿石，主要是在巴西。他们与巴西签署了长期的供应合同”。通过上下文可以发现 seek（寻找）最符合本题的含义。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 推理题。文章第三段提到，澳大利亚和印度现在满足不了中国铁矿石需求的激增，中国不得不到巴西去签订铁矿石合同。因此，澳大利亚占有中国铁矿石的进口份额减少主要是中国对铁矿石需求增加，它不能够满足这种需求而导致的。因此，答案为选项 C。

14. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。文章最后一段提到，大西洋和太平洋存在着“海洋失衡”，虽然需求集中在亚洲，但是供应却是在两个大洋，可见选项 B 为正确答案。

15. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。文章最后一段提到，牛市可能于 2009 年结束，到那时会有大量新船下水。船数量增加，运费就会降低，干货运输系数就可能降低。因此，选项 D 最符合题意。



全文参考译文

不用多久，打破纪录就会变得司空见惯。波罗的海干货系数用来指示全球运送“干”货物的成本的，这些干货包括铁矿石、煤炭及粮食。该指数在 12 月 13 日创下最高纪录后于本周出现回落，但仍然是前一年的 154%。

除了货物本身的原因外，海运价格的急剧增长很大程度上是因为中国对原材料的需求。而由于新船舶紧缺，小型船队要经常在于拥挤的码头等待停泊（特别在澳大利亚），这也使得运输价格高涨。目前从巴西到中国运送铁矿石的费用比采掘铁矿石本身的费用都要高。但更为糟糕的是（或者更好，如果你是船舶主人的话），供需变化正在改变着全世界的贸易形式，特别是像铁矿石和煤炭这样的货物，而这些货物又是国际船运中运送最普遍的货物。

就拿铁矿石来说。中国最大的供应商——澳大利亚和印度已经不能满足其日益增长的需求。船舶经纪人公司 Icap Hyde 声称澳大利亚占有中国铁矿石进口的份额已经由 15 年前的 70% 降到了去年的 40%。今年年初，印度为确保本国工厂有足够的铁矿石供应，增加了出口的铁矿石的关税。这些年来，中国钢铁制造商在其他地方寻找铁矿石，主要是巴西。他们与巴西签署了长期的供应合同。但是从巴西运货物到中国花费的时间是从澳大利亚到中国的三倍，实际上降低了运载量。

另一方面，JPMorgan 的 Jon Chappell 说，中国以前出口铁矿石数量要比进口多。2001





年中国净出口量为 8900 万吨，而今年出口和进口几乎持平。其他东亚国家，如日本、韩国等以前的煤炭进口主要依靠中国，而现在也不得不从澳大利亚、南非和美洲进口。印度也是一样。除此之外，澳大利亚的旱灾也意味着亚洲进口商必须从美洲来进口粮食。

Icap Hyde 指出，总的来说，大西洋和太平洋之间存在一种“海洋失衡”。虽然需求主要集中在亚洲，但供应却要跨越两大洋。主要干货的运输单位吨/英里数是用来衡量长途船运载量情况的，该数据在 2001 年到 2006 年之间增长 45%。如果有更多的船运需求的话，这对于船运费用是个好消息。所有评论都认为，这种牛市行情能延续到 2009 年，到那时会有许多新船下水。希望这些船只是用于跨洋船运。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Yet what makes the problem worse (or better, if you are a ship-owner) are the ways in which shifts in supply and demand are altering trade patterns around the world, especially in commodities like iron ore and coal, which are the most frequently traded cargoes in international shipping.

这是一个复合句，该句子表语 the ways 后面的定语从句比较复杂。在该从句中，especially in...是句子的状语，最后面以 which 引导的定语从句是用来修饰前面 iron ore and coal 的。

【难句 2 解析】 But it takes three times as long to move cargo from Brazil to China as it does from Australia, which, in effect, reduces shipping capacity for each shipment of Brazilian iron ore to China that comes at Australia's expense.

这是一个复合句，句子中 which 引导的非限定性定语从句是用来修饰整个句子的，该从句中 that 引导的定语从句是用来修饰前面的 iron ore to China 的。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第三段的“‘How long it took before they closed in for the kill with their spear on animal already half paralyzed by poison, depended on the sort of poison used. the size of the animal, and the nature and place of the wound.’”推知。

17. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的最后一句的“‘...whenever spoor was fresh and promising and the gesture came so clearly from a background of meaning that we never saw it without an mediate quickening of our own pulse.’”推知。

18. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中最后一段的内容推知，即在我以前见过的所有杀戮中，这种杀戮似乎是最平白无故的，这是为了生存而进行的杀戮。在实现他们的追求后，这些狩猎者的脸上总会呈现出一种如释重负的放松和感激的表情。同样的，他们也希望将这一杀戮行为尽快完成。当他们捕猎时，我曾多次地观察过他



们的面部表情。我只看到狩猎者在捕猎时的紧张、在万里无云的天空下冒着高温、整天奔跑的疲惫，还伴有一种忠于职守的表情。但是没有幸灾乐祸，或者只是为了杀戮而杀戮。

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即被猎物发现也是常有的事，这时他们并没有尽量隐藏自己，而是缓慢移动，双手放后，模仿着高原上随意啄食的鸵鸟的动作。他们的目的就是使猎物麻痹，从而捕杀它们。

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即若狩猎者又找回来的箭头是完好无损的，当然没必要再去追踪已产生警觉的猎物。若找回来的只有箭杆，他们会马上沿着足迹追踪，就此一场真正的狩猎活动开始了。



全文参考译文

在开始任何特别的捕猎行为之前，一项庄严的仪式是必不可少的。跟踪哪条猎物留下的蹄印最有价值，这需要狩猎者们仔细地商议。猎手们蹲坐在那里，就像年长的政治家们在讨论问题一样。如猎物的大小、情况、雌雄和所处的方位，大致地研究一下风力、太阳、时间及天气等状况。他们击掌发出一种好像从牙缝里发出的哨声，这表明他们已决定挑选一条特别的足迹。无论什么时候，只要足迹是刚刚留下的或者有捕到的希望，他们也会做出这种动作。如果我们从他们所处的背景看到他们那种坚决、明了的手势，脉搏同样也会加快跳动。

一经决定后，他们就向不断有动物蹄声传来的方向出发，直至有证据表明他们已离猎物很近了。他们在追踪时，有时先是双膝跪下，最后完全匍匐着潜伏，一直到达猎物的射程范围之内。被猎物发现也是常有的事，这时他们并没有尽量隐藏自己，而是缓慢移动，双手放后，模仿着高原上随意啄食的鸵鸟的动作。分组狩猎时，他们看上去更愿意两人一组进行射击。如同树林中静寂的阴影，他们跪着聚到一处。在相互之间通过某种无声的暗示来交流意图后，同时他们将箭射向猎物。弓弦的声音回荡着，听起来就像竖琴发出的声音。射完猎物后，他们会不慌不忙地站起身来。他们从不期望猎物立刻被射杀，因为他们明白得等到猎物毒发身亡。

不过第一件要做的事情是找到箭头的目标。正是基于这样的原因，箭头的制作包括三部分。首先，涂有毒药的箭头是由一根短的空心的竹片制成，这样做是为了让它适合装上另外一个与主箭杆相连接的稍微大一点的竹片上，并且远在另一端有凹口拉住弓弦防止发射时滑落，这样就可以防止受伤的猎物在树上磨擦伤处时摆脱掉箭头。采用这种方法后，箭杆在撞击下要么与箭头脱落，要么当猎物在树干或带刺的树丛中摩擦时脱落不了。若狩猎者又找回来的箭头是完好无损的，当然是没必要再去追踪已产生警觉的猎物了。若找回来的只有箭杆，他们会马上沿着足迹追踪，就此一场真正的狩猎活动开始了。毒药的种类、猎物的大小，以及伤口的情形和位置，这些因素决定了在包围并用矛对准已被箭射伤中毒而失去活动能力的猎物之前所需的时间。有时只用一两个小时就可以完成追击，但如果是最大的猎物大羚羊，就要花一整天。

在我以前见过的所有杀戮中，这种杀戮似乎是最平白无故的，这是为了生存而进行的杀戮。在实现他们的追求后，这些狩猎者的脸上总会呈现出一种如释重负的放松和感激的



表情。同样他们也希望将这一杀戮行为尽快完成。当他们捕猎时，我曾多次地观察过他们的面部表情。我只看到他们在捕猎时的紧张。在万里无云的天空下冒着高温、整天奔跑的疲惫，还伴有一种忠于职守的表情。但是没有幸灾乐祸，或者只是为了杀戮而杀戮。



长难例句分析

【难句1 解析】 When hunting in a group they seemed to prefer shooting in pairs, coming up together on their knees like shadows within a bush.

前面的 hunting 和后面的 coming up 都是现在分词作状语，修饰谓语动词 seem。句中的 shooting 是动名词，作 prefer 的宾语。

【难句2 解析】 How long it took before they closed in for the kill with their spears on an animal already half paralyzed by poison, depended on the sort of poison used, the size of the animal, and the nature and place of the wound.

本句的主语是个主语从句 how long it took，谓语是 depended on。在由 before 引起的时间状语从句中，有个分词形式的定语 paralyzed 修饰前面的 animal。

【难句3 解析】 I have watched their faces many times while performing this deed and I could see only the strain of the hunt, the signs of fatigue from running all day under a cloudless sky in a high temperature, together with a kind of dedicated expression, but no gloating, or killing for the sake of killing.

句中的 together with a kind of dedicated expression 是修饰前面的名词 temperature 的，后面的 no gloating 和 or killing 跟前面的 running 是平级的并列关系。

Part B

21. 【答案】 F

【解析】 本文论述了中美文明在社会关系和科学问题上的差异，美国人在人际关系中比较好斗，而中国人倾向寻求折中的解决方案，在科学问题中，中国人也经常采用中间路线，美国人直线前进的方法往往可以辨明正确和错误的答案，作者主张生活中采用中国方式，科学上采用美国方式。文章开头即指明中西文化宛如地球的两个端点，并讲述了 Berkeley 教授关于中西方文化差异的观点。F 部分的“His findings”正好与 B 部分的“discovered”相呼应，补充说明了 Berkeley 教授这一发现的研究意义。

22. 【答案】 D

【解析】 前文提出了 Berkeley 教授的发现后，D 段则通过彭开平对中国人和美国人在人际关系方面的不同态度进行比较分析，对应 F 段的最后一句“the chinese could learn much from Western...in social and personal life.”。

23. 【答案】 A

【解析】 在分析中国人和美国人在处理人际关系方面的不同观点之后，作者随即给出一个例子加以说明，A 段的“In studies of interpersonal argument for example...”与 D 段中提及的 interpersonal level 相对应，以此展开中美两国人在此 level 上的不同看法。

24. 【答案】 G



【解析】上一段举例表明美国人在人际关系中互相指责，G 段话作为对比，显示中国人的中庸之道。G 段中的“Compared to this angry”承接 A 段中的“American were non compromising blaming one side...in dealing with the conflict.”。

25. 【答案】 E

【解析】G 段中肯定了中国人在处理人际关系中的优势后，作者随即指出其在 Scientific thinking 上中庸主义的劣势，从末段中 hamper 可以看出，作者认为在科学问题上也用中庸这种方法是不可行的，因此 E 段应接在 G 段之后。

Unit thirteen

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

It seemed to me, and still does, that the system of American business often produces wrong, immoral and irresponsible decisions, even though the personal morality of the people running the businesses is often above reproach. The system has a different morality as a group than the people do as individuals, which permits it to willfully produce ineffective or dangerous products, deal dictatorially and often unfairly with suppliers, pay bribes for business, abrogate the rights of employees by demanding blind loyalty to management or tamper with the democratic process of government through illegal political contributions.

I am not a psychologist, so I can't offer a professional opinion on what happens to the freedom of individual minds when they are blended into the group management through process of business. But my private analysis is this: morality has to do with people. If an action is viewed primarily from the perspective of its effect on people, it is put into the moral realm.

Business in America, however, is impersonal. This is particularly true of large American multi-national corporations. They are viewed by their employees and publics as faceless. They have no personality. The ultimate measure of success and failure of these businesses is not their effect on people but rather their earnings per share of stock. If earnings are high, the business is considered good. If they are low or in the red ink, it is considered a failure. The first question to greet any business proposal is how will it affect profits? People do not enter the equation of a business decisions except to the extent that the effect on them will hurt or enhance earnings per share. In such a completely impersonal context, business decisions of questionable personal morality are easily justified. The unwavering devotion to the bottom line brings this about, and the American public until now has been more than willing to accept this. When someone is forced into early retirement in a management power-play or supplier is cheated out of sale by



under-the-table dealings, the public reaction is generally, “Oh, well. That’s business.” And management’s reaction is often, “it’s what’s on the bottom line that counts.” A person who shoots and kills another is sentenced to life in prison. A business man who makes a defective product which kills people may get a nominal fine or a verbal slap on the hands, if he is ever brought to trial at all.

1. In the author’s view, if an American business makes an immoral decision as a group, the managing individuals ____.

- A. may be excused from trial B. are often above reproach
C. may differ in interpreting morality D. should not escape responsibility

2. What American business often do to the government is to ____.

- A. influence its administration
B. contribute towards government democracy
C. act in the government’s name
D. collaborate with government for the bottom line

3. From the passage we may well understand that the author ____.

- A. appeals relentlessly to the law court for justice
B. finds personal morality sometimes questionable
C. knows much about immoral dealings of American businesses
D. regards profit-making as a business’s primary goal

4. The public attitude towards immoral business decisions is generally ____.

- A. tolerant B. indignant C. indifferent D. supportive

5. “A verbal slap on the hands” in the last sentence may be interpreted as ____.

- A. punishment done physically but mildly B. punishment carded out without delay
C. no punishment in fact D. a contradiction to the law

Text 2

The official logo of the Information Awareness Office, the Pentagon’s secretive new terrorist-detection experiment, isn’t subtle. A picture of the globe, under the watchful gaze of that spooky pyramid on the dollar bill, the one with the all-seeing eye of God at the top underlining that, the project’s motto: SCIENTIA EST POTENTIA (knowledge is power).

All in all, not a bad description of the office’s lofty — and controversial — ambition. Quietly created after the September 11 attacks, the office’s Total Information Awareness project aims to enable federal investigators to engage in a kind of super “data mining” — inventing software to trawl through commercial and government computer databases in search of suspicious patterns that might indicate terror plans.

The 9 • 11 hijackers, for instance, enrolled in flight schools, rented apartments, used credit cards and bought airline together. The details of all these transactions were routinely stored in various companies’ computers. The Feds argue that if they had had the ability to scan the computers that logged the terrorists’ movements and purchases, they might have been able to



connect the dots between the men.

Yet from the day the research program was launched at the start of the year, it has been the target of intense suspicion, from both right and left. In order to identify possibly conspiratorial behavior by a few individuals, the computers would have to sift through the personal information of millions of innocent people—without their knowledge or consent. Potentially, the government could keep track of what you buy, whom you call, where you travel — just by tapping into the files that various businesses already keep on you. Advocates insist safeguards will be built into any search system, but critics are not reassured. “Put the pieces together, and you could build a capability to track the city-to-city movements of any citizen,” says the ACLU’s Katie Corrigan.

The project’s PR hasn’t been helped by the fact that its leader is retired Navy Adm. John Poindexter, best known for his part in the Iran-contra affair. Poindexter was convicted of lying to Congress about the Reagan administration’s plan to divert profits from Iranian arms sales to fund the Nicaraguan rebels. His conviction was later overturned, but that doesn’t mollify those worried about his return to power at the helm of such a sweeping program.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld brusquely waved off the criticism. “I would recommend people take a nice deep breath,” he said. “Nothing terrible is going to happen.” But on Capitol Hill Democrats and some Republicans — including retiring House Majority Leader Dick Armey — are concerned that the project is part of a wider White House strategy to erode civil liberties in pursuit of security. (A court recently granted the government expanded surveillance powers.) They are especially irritated that they knew nothing about the \$10 million experiment, since the Pentagon quietly buried it under “technology development” in the Defense bill. Now they’re demanding greater scrutiny. Democratic Sen. Dianne Feinstein says she wants to freeze the program’s funding until Congress can hold hearings. Poindexter may not be able to ignore the rumblings. “He forgot the question you always ask,” says one Pentagon official. “How would this look on the front page tomorrow?”

6. Which of the following statements about the Total Information Awareness project is Not mentioned in the passage?

- A. The project enable the Feds to identify every terror plan.
 - B. The project was created after, the September 11 attacks.
 - C. The project has been the target of intense suspicion.
 - D. The project is headed by Iran-contra’s Poindexter.
7. Which of the following may replace the phrase “trawl through”(Line4, Para. 2)?
- A. Keep track of B. Sift through C. Store in D. Sap into
8. What’s the purpose of this passage?
- A. To introduce the main purpose of the project to the readers.
 - B. To express the author’s opposition to the project.
 - C. To appeal to the public to fight against the project.
 - D. To inform the readers of the controversy over the project.
9. Why are Democrats and some Republicans concerned that the project will erode civil



Liberties?

- A. Because people worry about Poindexter's return to power at the helm of such a program.
 - B. Because people would not know or agree when the Feds trawl through their information.
 - C. Because people know nothing about the \$10 million experiment of the Information Awareness office.
 - D. Because people argue if they can scan the computers that logged the terrorists' movement.
10. Which of the following may summarize the main idea of this passage?
- A. Iran-contra's Poindexter heads the Pentagon's new terrorist-alert program.
 - B. The Pentagon plans to eyeball America's databases.
 - C. The Pentagon's new terrorist-detection project is drawing fire.
 - D. White House is going to erode civil liberties.

Text 3

As they turned into Upshot Rise where his parents lived, Jack let go of Ruth's hand. Upshot Rise was not a hand-holding street. When you turned into it, you wiped your feet and minded your manners. Each house was decently detached, each privet hedge crew-cut and correct. Each drive sported a car or two, and the portals of most of the houses were framed by white pillars that had probably been delivered in polythene bags. Behind each set of white curtains lived people who touched each other seldom. Some had retired and moved into the suburb for the landscape and the silences. Whilst others had begun there, sprouting from the white sheets in the white beds behind the white curtains, who knew nothing of dirt except that of conception and delivery?

Jack's parents fitted neither of these categories. They were refugees from Nazi Germany. Not the mattress-on-the-the-donkey-cart type of refugee, winding in tracking-shot down the interminable highway, but respectable well-heeled emigrants. The flight of the Mullers had been in the early days, without panic and with all their possessions. Jack's father's business had been an export affair to England so that there was little upheaval in their change of address. Both his father and his mother spoke English fluently, and through the business were already well connected with the upper strata of English social life. They traveled first class from Ostend to Dover, and early in the morning when only the white cliffs were looking, they made a deft spelling change to their name, and landing as the Millar family, they spoke to the customs officer in faultless English, declaring their monogrammed silver. Upshot Rise was a natural home for them. It was almost a duplicate of the Beethovenstrasse where they had lived in Hamburg. Quiet, silent, and reliable. Like Upshot Rise, it lay in a dream suburb, a suburb of dream houses, a spotlessly clean nightmare.

Jack and Ruth walked enjoined up the hill. They turned into the house that took in the bend of the road. Jack tried to silence the click of the gate as he opened it to let Ruth through. He



knew that his mother would be waiting for the noise behind the bedroom window. It was the first time she would see Ruth and Jack wanted to give her no time advantage. He wanted them to meet at the door and see each other at the same time.

11. It can be concluded from the passage that Upshot Rise has _____.
A. a strong community spirit B. a problem with nosey neighbors
C. a sterile feel and appearance D. residents with a flair for self-expression
12. The word “well-heeled” in paragraph 2 can be replaced by _____.
A. stingy B. rich C. conceited D. well-intentioned
13. Jack and Ruth did not hold hands as they turned into Upshot Rise because _____.
A. Jack had sweaty hands
B. holding hands was considered immoral behavior
C. holding hands was not correct behavior for Upshot Rise
D. they were too shy
14. How did Jack’s parents adjust themselves to their new home?
A. They began to study English.
B. They invented new names for themselves.
C. They rarely went out.
D. They made an alteration to their name.
15. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. Jack’s parents suffered much discomfort in the course of their moving to England.
B. Jack’s parents were persecuted for being German.
C. Jack’s parents hated Upshot Rise as much as their old home.
D. Jack’s parents fitted naturally into Upshot Rise.

Text 4

As dusk falls, kerosene stoves ignite in the poorer kitchens of Delhi. Sengeni, who lives on an alley wedged between the Nizamuddin railway tracks and a tributary known as *ganda nallah* (or dirty ditch), is looking forward to a dish of rice. He is entitled to a quota of 11 litres of cheap kerosene every fortnight, which he buys for about nine rupees (23 cents) a litre, compared with a free-market rate of about 25 rupees. The price hasn’t changed for months, he says, despite the surge in oil prices.

In India, as in many countries, the government dares not allow the rising price of crude to be felt in the common man’s pockets. Only a third of the 48 developing countries studied in an IMF review let the market set fuel prices. The governments of Yemen and Indonesia, for example, spent more holding down the price of fuel than they spent on health and education combined. Attempts to raise energy prices—as in Yemen in 2005, Nigeria in 2000 or Indonesia in 1998—have a sorry record of prompting riots and revolutions.

India’s government subsidizes kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) directly. It keeps other fuels, such as diesel, artificially cheap by the simple expedient of stopping state oil



companies from raising their prices. These firms keep themselves afloat with “oil bonds”, which the government guarantees but does not enter on its books. In October, for example, the government announced it would issue bonds worth 235 billion rupees this fiscal year, which will compensate oil-market companies for about 43% of their losses. All told, India’s fuel subsidies might cost as much as \$17.5 billion this year, according to Lombard Street Research, a British firm of economists. That amounts to as much as 2% of the country’s GDP.

Cheap kerosene fires the poor man’s stove in India’s cities and lights his home in the country’s villages. More prosperous city folk cook instead with more refined gases. Thus a kerosene subsidy can at least claim to be progressive as well as expensive. This is more than can be said for India’s cheap LPG. According to Bharat Ramaswami of the Indian Statistical Institute, the richer half of India’s urban population captures about three-quarters of this subsidy. Unfortunately, about half of India’s subsidised kerosene never makes it to household stoves, he says. It is diverted to the black market, where it is either sold at a higher price or used to adulterate diesel, which sells for about 30 rupees per litre.

This then poses an acute dilemma for the government. The subsidies are costly. Yet more expensive kerosene would hurt the poor (not to mention the government’s own electoral prospects). And if it kept kerosene cheap while letting diesel rise in price, it would only increase the scope for arbitrage between the two.

Not all fuel in India is subsidised. By the Nizamuddin rail tracks, a gaggle of children warm themselves on a chilly night by burning scraps of wood. One thick-skinned show-off waves his foot in the flames for a foolhardy second. India’s fragile government, on the other hand, is in no mood to play with fire.

16. The word “sorry” (Line 5, Paragraph 2) probably means ____.
- A. apologizing B. negative C. feeling bad D. unsatisfactory
17. Which one of the following statements is TRUE of India’s subsidies on fuel?
- A. The subsidies mainly go to the state oil companies.
B. The subsidy policy is executed by companies that maintain low prices.
C. Diesel is subsidized through “oil bonds”.
D. Half of the subsidized fuel is sold to the black market.
18. The dilemma for the government is caused by ____.
- A. the costly subsidies
B. the fixed kerosene price
C. the price gap between the kerosene and diesel
D. the rise in diesel price
19. India’s government is in no mood to play with fire because ____.
- A. it subsidises kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) directly
B. not all of the fuel is subsidized in India because the rich population does not need it
C. it is facing a difficult dilemma whether to continue fuel subsidy or not
D. it is too costly to subsidize all the fuel



20. Towards the fuel subsidization in India, the author's attitude can be said to be ____.

- A. supportive B. positive C. neutral D. negative

Part B

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 21~25, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-E to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

[A] A clear disappointment is the failure to breed pandas in captivity, necessarily if their decreasing numbers are to be replaced. Another failure has been the incapability to find a natural, readily available food to replace the arrow bamboo.

[B] In spite of this support, there have been conflicts in the panda relief program. One important problem is the difficulty Peking is having balancing the recommendations of environmentalists with China's ambitious goal of agricultural and industrial modernization.

[C] Despite these failures, success has come on two fronts. One achievement has been the physical rescue effort. Some pandas have been kept alive by salting (空投) the mountains with tons of cooked meat, which pandas will eat as a substitute for bamboo, and by the planting of new bamboo in isolated areas. Animals in some Sichuan areas have been rescued by local peasants and given emergency treatment by animal doctors.

[D] Wolong is but one example of the difficulty. This 494000-acre preserve was declared a protected area in 1975. Yet 1800 people, mostly Tibetans, still live in the preserve, logging trucks still roll down the narrow mountain roads, and blasting work still goes on at the site of a new 160000 kilowatt hydroelectric plant just six miles away.

[E] This all means that the pandas' fight for survival will not be an easy one, even with the concerted effort of man. For in the end, even if they can survive the dangers of the wild, they must still contend with man himself.

[F] With the Switzerland-based World Wildlife Fund (WWF), China is making a concerted and dedicated efforts to save the endangered pandas. The results, officials here in Chengdu indicate, are mixed but encouraging.

[G] A second achievement is a massive fund-raising effort. Publicity about the pandas' plight has resulted in a new \$100000 emergency allocation by the WWF and independent fund drives both in a China and abroad.

Order:

F→21.()→22.()→23.()→24.()→25.()→E



参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的第一句话 “It seemed to me, and still does...is often above approach.” 推知。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “tamper with the democratic process of government through illegal political contributions.” 推知。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知, 即虽然没有直接提到美国商业中的不道德交易, 但是从文章的描写及作者的分析中可以看出, 作者非常了解这些不道德交易。A 项在文中未被提及; B、D 两项与文章的意思相反。

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “...and the American public until now has been more than willing to accept this.” 推知, 即美国的公众对此比较宽容。B、C、D 三项都不正确。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 C 项为正确答案。文中的 “A verbal slap on the hands” 指的是 “有名无实的惩罚”。



全文参考译文

即使经商人员的个人道德无可厚非, 但对我来说, 我还是一直认为美国商业系统经常制造错误的、不道德的和不负责任的决策。作为一个组织的系统, 其道德与作为一个个体的个人不同, 这就使得系统可蓄意制造无效或危险的产品, 独断专行、不公不正地对待供应商, 进行商业行贿, 通过苛求盲目忠于管理剥夺员工权利或通过非法政治活动篡改民主进程。

我不是心理学家, 因此我不能就每个不同的自由个体通过商业过程融入组织管理时会发生什么情况提供专业意见。但我的私人分析是这样的: 道德与人有关。如果一个行为从对人们影响的角度来看是很主要的, 那么这个行为就会被纳入道德范畴。

然而, 商业在美国是没有人情味的。这对美国大型跨国公司来说尤为正确。雇员和公众都认为这些公司是毫无个性的, 它们缺乏特性, 最终衡量这些企业成功与否的标准不是对人们有何影响而是每股的收益。如果收益高, 则这个企业就是好的。如果收益低或赤字, 那么它就是失败的。任何一个商业企划的首要问题都是它将怎样影响盈利? 除非, 商业决策到了会伤害或提高每股收益的程度, 否则人们就不会做出该商业决策。在如此毫无人情味的环境中, 有问题的个人道德所做的商业决策就会很容易被认为是合情合理的。对底线



坚定不移的挚爱导致这样的结果，美国公众到现在也极不情愿接受。当有人因管理部门玩权弄势被迫提早退休或供应商因暗中交易蒙受销售欺骗时，公众的反应通常是“噢，这就是生意。”管理部门的反应通常是“这就是底线所做的估算。”射杀他人的人会入狱。而对制造缺陷商品造成消费者死亡的商人（如果他被带去审讯的话）却只需要轻微的罚款或口头拍打手部。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 The system has a different morality as a group than the people do as individuals, which permits it to willfully produce ineffective or dangerous products.

句中的 which 是指代前面的整个句子，it 是指代那个 system。

【难句2解析】 The ultimate measure of success and failure of these businesses is not their effect on people but rather their earnings per share of stock.

句中的 not...but rather than 是表示否定的，否定前面肯定后面。

【难句3解析】 and the American public until now has been more than willing to accept this.

句中的 more than 也是否定意思，否定后面的内容，意思是“不仅仅是”。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即只有 A 项未被提及。B 项在第二段的第二句话中被提到；C 项在第四段的第一句话中被提到；D 项在第五段的第一句话中被提到。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。题中 trawl through 意为“详细审查”。四个选项中，sift through 意为“被筛下，通过”；keep track of 意为“追踪”；store in 意为“储存”；sap into 意为“逐渐侵蚀”。

8. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“Yet from the day the research program was launched at the start of the year, it has been the target of intense suspicion, from both right and left.”推知，即接着开始谈论各方对此的反对理由。从文章大篇幅论述其缺陷可以很明显地看出作者写本文是为了表明自己反对该项计划。

9. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“sift through the personal information of millions of innocent people — without their knowledge or consent.”推知。

10. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即本文先提到了“Total Information Awareness project”，接着又说“...it has been the...and left.”，随后具体说明了人们的反对意见。从中可知，本文主要是讲人们有关“Total Information Awareness project”的争论。



全文参考译文



美国五角大楼所进行的秘密监测恐怖分子活动的试验即信息识别办公室的正式标志并不微妙。在美元钞票上诡异金字塔的密切注视下，一张世界地图，图顶部一双洞察一切的上帝之眼暗示着该项目的标语：SCIENTIA EST POTENTIA（知识就是力量）。

总的来说，是对办公室崇高——而有争议的——抱负的一个不错的描述。9·11 恐怖分子袭击事件发生之后，该办公室秘密创建了一套整体的信息识别项目，旨在使联邦调查人员能进行一种超级“数据提炼”——发明这样一种软件，它能查阅商业和政府计算机数据库以搜寻恐怖活动计划的可疑信息情报。

例如，9·11 劫机犯，曾就读于飞行学院，租用了公寓，使用信用卡，买了一架飞机。这些交易的详细信息都一般记录在不同公司的计算机中。联邦调查局认为，如果他们有能力搜寻记录恐怖分子活动和购买情况的计算机，他们就可以按图索骥逮捕这些恐怖分子。

但是自年初开始实施该项研究，左右翼都非常怀疑这项研究。为识别少数人的可能阴谋行为，计算机要在未经无数不知情的清白民众的同意下，细查他们的个人信息。很可能，只要进入你已存的各种商务活动文件中，政府就可以知晓你买了什么、你给谁打了电话、你上哪旅行了。拥护者坚持认为每个搜索系统都将置入保护措施，但是批评家仍不放心。“将各种信息连起来，你可以追踪任意公民的城际活动。”美国公民联合会的 Katie Corrigan 这样说道。

该项目的项目经理未获益于这样的事实，其领导是退役的 Navy Adm. John Poindexter 以参与反对伊朗事务而出名。Poindexter 因就关于里根政府计划从伊朗转移利润以资助尼加拉瓜反政府武装欺骗国会一事被定罪。后来他的定罪被推翻，但是这也无法缓和那些担心他这样的大范围计划方案中重掌政权的人的担忧之情。

国防部长 Donald Rumsfeld 粗率地打断了评论。“我建议大家做个深呼吸，”他说，“不会发生可怕的事。”但是在美国国会山，民主党和一些共和党，包括退隐的众议院领导，都担心该项目是白宫企图损害追求安全民权的一个更大策略。（法院最近授予政府扩大监督权。）他们尤其是对耗资一亿美元的试验一无所知而非常生气，因为五角大楼悄悄地将它隐埋进国防账单并冠以“科技发展”的名号。现在他们要求更加仔细监督。民主党人 Sen Dianne Feinstein 说她想冻结该计划的资金，直到国会能举行一个听证会。Poindexter 将无法对这样闹哄哄的场面视而不见。“他忘记了你经常问的问题，”一名五角大楼的官员说道。“明天的头版头条又是什么呢？”



长难例句分析

【难句1 解析】 The Feds argue that if they had had the ability to scan the computers that logged the terrorists' movements and purchases, they might have been able to connect the dots between the men.

句中的宾语是复合句，复合句里有个条件状语从句，这个从句里还有个 that 引导的定语从句。

【难句2 解析】 The government could keep track of what you buy, whom you call, where you travel — just by tapping into the files that various businesses already keep on you.



句中的 of 后面跟着由关系代词 what 和关系副词 where 引导的宾语从句，也是名词性从句。破折号后面的介宾结构里，宾语是个动名词，这个动名词还有定语从句来修饰。

【难句3解析】 But on Capitol Hill Democrats and some Republicans — including retiring House Majority Leader Dick Armey — are concerned that the project is part of a wider White House strategy to erode civil liberties in pursuit of security.

句中的主要结构是“Democrats and some Republicans are concerned that”。后面的 that 引导的宾语从句是系表结构的。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即在 Upshot Rise 大街上是不可以手挽手的。当走进这条街时，你得擦净双脚，留心你的举止。这条街上的每一所房子都高雅体面地自成一体，每个水蜡树做的树篱平整得体。由此可知，这个地方的一切都是干净的、清洁的、与众不同的。

12. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即 Muller 一家是来自纳粹德国的难民。与那些坐着牛车蜿蜒行进在漫长的道路上的穷难民相比，他们是令人尊敬的富有难民。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即在 Upshot Rise 大街上是不可以手挽手的。当走进这条街时，你得擦净双脚，留心你的举止。

14. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即在从 Ostend 到 Dover 的旅途中，他们乘坐的是头等舱。当他们在 Dover 的一个清早只看见白色悬崖时，就熟练地换了名字，用 Millar 一家这个称呼走下飞机。

15. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即当他们在 Dover 的一个清早只看见白色悬崖时，就熟练地换了名字，用 Millar 一家这个称呼走下飞机。在与海关官员交谈时，他们讲着纯熟完美的英语，并出示了银制的刻有他们名字的证件。自然地，Upshot Ris 成了他们的家。



全文参考译文

当他们走进 Upshot Rise 大街时，这是杰克父母居住的地方，杰克松开了露丝的手。在 Upshot Rise 大街上是不可以手挽手的。当走进这条街时，你得擦净双脚，留心你的举止。这条街上的每一所房子都高雅体面地自成一体，每个水蜡树做的树篱平整得体。在每条通向住宅的私人车道上都有一两辆车停放在那里，多数房屋的正门都镶有白色的木柱，这些柱子可能是装在聚乙烯箱子里运送来的。每一家白色窗帘后面居住的人们彼此接触得很少。有些人是为了退休后能看到怡人的风景和远离喧嚣而搬到郊区的，而另外一些人就出生在那里，在他们生长的环境中都是白颜色的窗帘、白颜色的床和白颜色的床单。除了怀孕和



生孩子外，他们对脏这个概念毫不知晓。

在这两类人中，杰克的父母不属于其中的任何一类，他们是来自纳粹德国的难民。与那些坐着牛车蜿蜒行进在漫长的道路上的穷难民相比，他们是令人尊敬的富有难民。几天前，Muller 一家带着所有的家当乘飞机离开，他们并不恐慌。杰克父亲做的是向英国出口商品的生意，所以他们很少变动地址。他的父母都能讲流利的英语，并且由于生意原因，他们与英国社交生活圈的上层保持着密切的联系。在从 Ostend 到 Dover 的旅途中，他们乘坐的是头等舱。当他们在 Dover 一清早只看见白色悬崖时，就熟练地换了名字，用 Millar 一家这个称呼走下飞机。在与海关官员交谈时，他们讲着纯熟完美的英语，并出示了银制的刻有他们名字的证件。自然地，Upshot Ris 成了他们的家。和他们以前居住在汉堡的 Beethovenstrasse 一样，Upshot Rise 宁静，不喧嚣，使人感觉可靠。与 Upshot Rise 相似，Beethovenstrasse 位于梦幻般的郊区，是一所梦幻般的房子，是在这个纯洁无疵的地方发生在他们身上的一场梦魇。

按照叮嘱，杰克和露丝向山上走去。在路的拐弯处有一所房子，他们走了进去。在打开大门让露丝进去时，杰克尽可能地不让门发出咔哒的响声。他知道，母亲肯定正等着听从卧室窗户后传来的声音。母亲将第一次看到露丝和杰克给她的惊喜。杰克想要她们在门口相遇，并在同时看到彼此。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Behind each set of white curtains lived people who touched each other seldom.

因为表示地点的状语前置，导致整个句子倒装。正常句序是“people who touched each other seldom lived behind each set of white curtains”。

【难句 2 解析】 Both his father and his mother spoke English fluently, and through the business were already well connected with the upper strata of English social life.

后面的主语跟前一句的主语是一致的，后一句不是倒装句的形式。

【难句 3 解析】 They traveled first class from Ostend to Dover, and early in the morning when only the white cliffs were looking.

后面句子是时间状语，状语里面还有个定语从句，由 when 引导。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 B

【解析】 猜词题。sorry 所在原文是“Attempts to raise energy prices—as in Yemen in 2005, Nigeria in 2000 or Indonesia in 1998—have a sorry record of prompting riots and revolutions”，通过分析上下文可见这个词在这里不带有任的个人感情，而是一种拟人化的用法。该句的翻译是“也门在 2005 年、尼加拉瓜在 2000 年、印尼在 1998 年试图提高能源价格，可最终都以暴乱和革命收场”。可见 A、C、D 三个选项都不符合题意，只有 B 选项符合。

17. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。关于选项 A，从第四段可以看出，普通人可以享受燃料补助，包括穷人和富人，因此该选项不正确。关于选项 B，实施补助的行动方不是公司，而是政府，



因此很明显该选项错误。关于选项 C 的相关内容在文章第三段有所提及。关于选项 D，第四段提到补助煤油的一半卖到了黑市。因此，选项 C 符合题意。

18. 【答案】 C

【解析】 推理题。第五段提到政府面临的两个难题是，补助耗费大量资金，但如果不补助，煤油价格上涨会让穷人受不了。而且如果煤油很便宜，柴油很贵，那么就会增加两者的套利幅度。可以分析一下，政府保证煤油补贴，而人们将煤油送到黑市交易套利；但是如果提高煤油价格，穷人利益又受到损害。因此，归根结底，这个两难境界是由于煤油和柴油之间的差价导致的。

19. 【答案】 C

【解析】 推理题。文章最后一段提到有人在玩火，紧接着就提出印度却没有心思玩火，原因在倒数第二段提到：印度政府面临着一个进退两难的困境，因此是否应该继续实施燃料补助的政策是一个很大的问题。因此，答案为 C 项。选项 D 看上去正确，但实际上却与题干无关。选项 B 也不正确，因为文章第四段提到富人们不仅需要这种补助，他们还利用补助政策为自己谋黑利。选项 A 显然是与题干无关的。

20. 【答案】 D

【解析】 态度判断题。在这篇文章中，作者多次提到了印度的这种燃料补助政策存在着许多问题，例如大部分的补助流入黑市用于套利，而国家也是进入了两难境地。因此，作者对于印度的燃料补助政策的态度可以说是否定的。答案为选项 D。



全文参考译文

当黄昏到来时，煤油炉在德里穷人家中的厨房里点燃了。Sengeni 住在 Nizamuddin 火车铁轨和 ganda nallah（肮脏的河沟）支流中间形成的一个楔形小巷里，他正盼望一盘米饭。每两周他能按配额领取 11 升的低价煤油，每升价格为 9 卢布（折合 23 美分），而自由市场的价格为 25 卢布。他说，尽管汽油一直在涨价，但这个价格几个月都没变过。

就像其他国家一样，印度政府也不敢允许原油价格的上涨影响普通人的支出。根据国际货币基金组织的一次检查，48 个发展中国家只有 1/3 允许市场决定石油价格。例如，也门和印尼这两个国家的政府用于控制石油价格的花费要比用于医疗和教育这两项费用迭加起来的还要多。也门于 2005 年、尼加拉瓜于 2000 年、印尼于 1998 年试图提高能源价格，可最终都以暴乱和革命收场。

印度政府直接补贴煤油和液化石油气。政府还禁止国有石油公司提高价格，以保证其他燃料如柴油等价格低廉。这些公司自己带着“石油枷锁”，这是市政府保证的，但是没有写入正文。比如十月份，政府宣布将在该财年发行价值 2350 亿卢布的债券，以补偿石油市场公司 43% 的损失。据英国一家经济学家公司朗伯德街研究所的研究，今年印度燃料补助可能要达到 1750 万元，占到这个国家 GDP 的 2%。

便宜的煤油在印度各个城市穷人家中的炉子中燃烧着，照亮了乡下的房子。而在较为富有的城市中，人们却用更好的煤气烧饭。因此，煤油补助至少可以说是进步的，也是昂贵的。而且相对于印度低廉的液化石油气来说，可以说的就更多了。印度统计学会的 Bharat Ramaswami 指出，印度城市人口富有的那一半人掠夺了 3/4 的补助。不幸的是，印度补助的煤油有一半都没有用到家庭炉子中。这些都转到了黑市上，在那里或以高价卖出，或用



于掺杂柴油，而柴油价格是每升 30 卢布。

这让政府面临着一个两难的境地。补助很昂贵，但是更贵的煤油会危害穷人（更别说政府自己的选举前景了）。如果保证煤油价格低廉而让柴油上涨，那么只会增加两者之间的套利交易机会。但在印度并不是所有的燃料都有补助。在 Nizamuddin 铁道旁，一群小孩在寒冷的黑夜点燃木屑来取暖。一个厚脸皮的爱出风头的人在火中用脚玩火。而岌岌可危的印度政府却根本没心思去玩火。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 He is entitled to a quota of 11 litres of cheap kerosene every fortnight, which he buys for about nine rupees (23 cents) a litre, compared with a free-market rate of about 25 rupees.

这是一个复合句。which 引导的是定语从句，修饰前面的 kerosene, compared with... 是做前面 nine rupees 的定语。

【难句 2 解析】 It is diverted to the black market, where it is either sold at a higher price or used to adulterate diesel, which sells for about 30 rupees per litre.

这是一个复合句。where 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰前面的 black market, 后面 which 引导的非限定性定语从句用来修饰 diesel。

Part B

21. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本篇共有七个段落，其中篇首和篇尾在文章的位置已经给出。本篇文章的首段讲的是：中国正在与总部设在瑞士的世界野生动物基金会一起努力拯救濒危的动物大熊猫。成都的官员称，其结果虽不明朗但却是令人鼓舞的。尾段讲的是：这都意味着即使有人类的协同努力，大熊猫的生存抗争仍不是一件易事。这就是说，到最后大熊猫即使能躲过野生的危险，它们仍然需要应付来自人类的威胁。首段讲到拯救濒危动物大熊猫的结果虽不明朗但却是令人鼓舞的，可见这件事有一定的困难，但也取得了一定的成果。A 段的“A clear disappointment is the failure to breed pandas in captivity, necessarily if their decreasing numbers are to be replaced. Another failure has been the incapability to find a natural, readily available food to replace the arrow bamboo.”（令人遗憾的是，圈养大熊猫并不成功。但是如果大熊猫数量日益减少的状况有所改变的话，圈养则是必要的。另一个不尽如人意的情况是没能大熊猫找到一种天然的、熊猫乐于接受的食物来替代箭竹）阐明了其困难性。所以 A 段应接在 F 段之后。

22. 【答案】 C

【解析】 C 段中的“Despite these failures, success has come on two fronts”（尽管存在诸多不尽如人意之处，但是我们在两个方面已经取得了成功）是转折句，说明拯救濒危动物大熊猫也取得了一定的成果，因此 C 段应排在 A 段之后。

23. 【答案】 G

【解析】 C 段中讲到拯救濒危动物大熊猫在两个方面已经取得了成功。一是靠人工的办法拯救大熊猫的努力取得了成就。G 段中的“A second achievement is a massive fund-raising



effort.”（另一个成就是大量的资金筹集），明显是应连接在 C 段之后。

24. 【答案】 B

【解析】 有了上述两方面的成功，大熊猫拯救计划就会一帆风顺吗？B 段中出现了转折，即 “In spite of this support, there have been conflicts in the panda relief program. One important problem is the difficulty Peking is having balancing the recommendations of environmentalists with China’s ambitious goal of agricultural and industrial modernization.”（尽管有这些支持，在大熊猫拯救计划中仍有分歧。其中之一就是中国政府在保护环境与实现中国工农业现代化宏伟目标之间的平衡问题上面临着困难），因此 G 段后应接 B 段。

25. 【答案】 D

【解析】 D 段中的 “Wolong is but one example of the difficulty.”（卧龙保护区就是这种困难的一个例子），正是对 B 段中提及的 “面临着困难” 所举的例子，因此 D 段应排在 B 段之后。

Unit fourteen

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

There are a number of formats for reporting research, such as articles to appear in journals, reports addressed to funding agencies, theses or dissertations as part of the requirements for university degrees, and papers to be presented at conferences. These formats differ from one another mostly in their purposes and the audiences which they address. We will now briefly describe them.

The journal article is a way of reporting research for professional journals or edited collections. The research is reported in a brief, yet informative way, focusing mostly on the main features of the research such as the purpose, review of the literature (often referred to as “background”), procedures used for carrying out the research accompanied by tables, charts, and graphs, and interpretations of the results (often referred to as “discussion”).

The content and emphasis of the journal article will vary according to the intended readers (researchers or practitioners) and it is important for the researcher to be aware of the background and interest of the readers of the journal. Articles intended to be read by practitioners will emphasize the practical implications and recommendations of the research, while articles intended to be read by researchers will describe in details the method used to collect the data, the construction of the data collection procedures, and the techniques used for analyzing the data. It is important for the novice researcher to be aware of the fact that articles submitted to journals go through a process of evaluation by experts who make a judgment and recommend whether they



should be published or not.

The thesis or dissertation is a format for reporting research which graduate students write as part of fulfilling the requirements for an advanced academic degree. The student is expected to describe in great detail all the phases of the research so it can be examined and evaluated carefully by the reader. Thus the thesis or dissertation includes the purpose and significance of the study, the rationale, a thorough review of the literature, detailed information as to the research tools and the procedures involved in their development, a description of the process of data analysis and the results, and an interpretation of the results in the form of conclusions, implications and recommendations. This detailed description of the process of the research is needed to provide the professors with an indication of the student's ability to carry out research.

The conference paper is a way of reporting research at conferences, seminars, and colloquia. At such meetings research papers are usually presented orally. They are similar to the research article since research is reported in a concise, yet informative way, focusing on the most essential elements of the research. Handouts and transparencies can also accompany the presentations. As with the research article, here too, the content and emphasis of the oral report will depend to a large extent on the type of audience present at the meeting, whether they are researchers or practitioners.

1. The best title for this passage could be _____.
 - A. Types of Research Reports
 - B. Types of Journal Articles
 - C. Writing of Research Reports
 - D. Writing of Different Articles
2. The common aspect for the journal articles, theses and conference papers lies in that _____.
 - A. they are all for the practitioners
 - B. they are all to be read by researchers
 - C. they are all for being published
 - D. they are all forms of reporting research
3. We can distinguish those research reports from each other mainly through _____.
 - A. their writing style and length
 - B. their aims and possible audiences
 - C. their presented places and time
 - D. their content and purposes
4. Which of the following statements is not mentioned in this passage?
 - A. Both journal articles and conference papers are written in a brief and informative way.
 - B. All the theses or dissertations and conference papers are reported in spoken languages.
 - C. Both the journal articles and conference papers are influenced greatly by the intended receivers.
 - D. The various formats of research reports may be presented in different ways.
5. How can a professor evaluate a student's capability of implementing the research?
 - A. By concentrating on the main factors like the purpose, background, procedures and discussion.
 - B. By emphasizing the practical implications and recommendations of the research.



- C. By focusing on the detailed description of the process of the research such as the tools, procedures, the process of data analysis, the results and conclusions, etc.
- D. By noticing the detailed method used to collect the data, the construction of the data collection procedures, the techniques for analyzing the data and results, etc.

Text 2

In the late 20th century, information has acquired two major utilitarian connotations. On the one hand, it is considered an economic resource, somewhat on par with other resources such as labor, material, and capital. This view stems from evidence that the possession, manipulation, and use of information can increase the cost-effectiveness of many physical and cognitive processes. The rise in information-processing activities in industrial manufacturing as well as in human problem solving has been remarkable. Analysis of one of the three traditional divisions of the economy, the service sector, shows a sharp increase in information-intensive activities since the beginning of the 20th century. By 1975 these activities accounted for half of the labor force of the United States, giving rise to the so-called information society.

As an individual and societal resource, information has some interesting characteristics that separate it from the traditional notions of economic resources. Unlike other resources, information is expensive, with limits apparently imposed only by time and human cognitive capabilities. Its expansiveness is attributable to the following: (1) it is naturally diffusive; (2) it reproduces rather than being consumed through use; and (3) it can be shared only, not exchanged in transactions. At the same time, information is compressible, both syntactically and semantically.

The second perception of information is that it is an economic commodity, which helps to stimulate the worldwide growth of a new segment of national economies — the information services sector. Taking advantage of the properties of information and building on the perception of its individual and social utility and value, this sector provides a broad range of information products and services. By 1999, the market share of the U.S. information service sector had grown to about 100 billion. This was equivalent to about one-fifth of the country's computer market, which, in turn, represented roughly 40 percent of the global market in computers in that year. However, the probable convergence of computers and television (which constitutes a market share 100 times larger than computers) and its impact on information services, entertainment, and education are likely to restructure the respective market shares of the information industry before the onset of the 21st century.

- 6. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
 - A. the remarkable rise in information-processing activities
 - B. a sharp increase in information-intensive activities
 - C. information as an economic resource
 - D. the birth of information society
- 7. It is not true that information can be _____.



- A. condensed
B. consumed through use
C. shared by many people
D. delivered at very high speed
8. The proper title for this passage should be _____.
A. Information Society.
B. Characteristics of Information
C. Two Major Utilitarian Connotations
D. Information as a Resource and Commodity
9. The characteristics of information are _____ those of other economic resources.
A. same with B. different from C. contrary to D. opposite to
10. According to this passage, the market share of _____.
A. the U.S. information service sector was equivalent to 40% of the global market share
B. the U.S. information service sector was about one-fifth of the global market share.
C. computers in the United States had reached about 35 billion by 1992
D. computers in the United States is much smaller than that of television

Text 3

Justice in society must include both a fair trial to the accused and the selection of an appropriate punishment for those proven guilty. Because justice is regarded as one form of equality, we find in its earlier expressions the idea of a punishment equal to the crime. Recorded in the *Bible* is the expression “an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.” That is, the individual who has done wrong has committed an offense against society. To make repayment for this offense, society must get equally balanced, which can be done only by imposing an equal injury upon him. This conception of deserved-punishment justice is reflected in many parts of the legal codes and procedures of modern times, which is illustrated when we demand the death penalty for a person who has committed murder. This philosophy of punishment was supported by the German idealist Hegel, who believed that society owed it to the criminal to put into operation a punishment equal to the crime he had committed. The criminal had by his own actions denied his true self and it is necessary to do something that will eliminate this denial and restore the self that has been denied. To the murderer nothing less than giving up his life will pay his debt. The demand for the death penalty is a right the state owes the criminal and it should not deny him what he deserves.

Modern jurists have tried to replace deserved-punishment justice with the notion of corrective justice. The aim of the latter is not to abandon the concept of equality but to find a more adequate way to express it. It tries to preserve the idea of equal opportunity for each individual to realize the best that is in him. This does not mean that criminals will escape punishment or be quickly returned to take up careers of crime. It means that justice is to heal the individual, not simply to get even with him. Therefore, his conviction of crime must not deprive him of the opportunity to make his way in the society of which is a part.

11. According to the Bible, the concept of equality in justice means ____.



- A. a criminal must be severely punished
 - B. a criminal must be given a punishment that is exactly the same as the crime he has done
 - C. a criminal must be given a punishment that he deserves
 - D. a criminal must pay for his crime with his eyes and teeth
12. The result of deserved-punishment justice is ____.
- A. the criminal's winning of a true life
 - B. the criminal's taking death penalty for the crime committed by him
 - C. the criminal's denial of his true self
 - D. the restoration of the criminal's guilty self to the self before the crime
13. In the sentence: "society owed it to the criminal to put into operation a punishment equal to the crime he had committed" the underlined part can be interpreted as: society ____.
- A. was in debt to the criminal and must put him into operation as a punishment
 - B. should consider punishment as something it must do so that the criminal can get paid back for his crime
 - C. owed the criminal equality and must first show it in action
 - D. owed an operation of equal crime to the criminal
14. The main difference between deserved-punishment and corrective justice is ____.
- A. the latter is for non-punishment equality
 - B. the latter has "an eye for an eye" equality of punishment
 - C. the latter places the criminal's equal rights in life above everything else
 - D. the latter focuses on both reforming the criminal and giving him new opportunities in society
15. Compared with the old justice concept, modern law as shown in this passage is ____.
- A. less vengeful B. less effective C. less just D. less reasonable

Text 4

For its supporters, the idea of growing single-celled algae on exhaust gas piped from power stations is the ultimate in recycling. For its detractors, it is a mere pipe dream. Whoever turns out to be right, though, it is an intriguing idea: instead of releasing the carbon dioxide produced by burning fossil fuels into the atmosphere, why not recapture it by photosynthesis? The result could then be turned into biodiesel (since many species of algae store their food reserves as oil), or even simply dried and fed back into the power station. Of course, if it were really that easy, someone would have done it already. But although no one has yet commercialised the technology, several groups are trying.

One of them is GS CleanTech, which has developed a bioreactor based on a patent held by a group of scientists at the Ohio Coal Research Centre, at the University of Ohio. The GS CleanTech bioreactor uses a parabolic mirror to funnel sunlight into fibre-optic cables that carry the light to acrylic "glow plates" inside the reactor. These diffuse the light over vertical sheets of polyester that form the platform on which the algae grow. Eventually the polyester is unable to



support the weight of the algae, and they fall off into a collection duct positioned underneath.

GreenFuel Technologies, based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has a different approach. Its reactor is composed of a series of clear tubes, each with a second, opaque tube nested inside. This arrangement makes it possible to bubble the exhaust gas down through the outer compartment and then bubble it back up through the opaque middle. The bubbling gas causes turbulence and circulates the algae around the reactor. The constant shift between light and darkness as the algal cells circulate increases the amount of carbon that they fix, probably by promoting chemical reactions that occur naturally only at night.

A preliminary test of GreenFuel's reactor design, which was performed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's campus power plant, suggested that it can remove 75% of the carbon dioxide from a power station's exhaust. A more serious test is now being carried out by Arizona Public Service, that state's power utility, at its Redhawk plant. Another test is planned in Louisiana.

GreenFuel claims that over the course of a year, a hectare (2.5 acres) of its reactors should be able to produce 30,000 litres (8,000 American gallons) of oil, which could be used as biodiesel, and enough carbohydrates to be fermented into 9,000 litres of ethanol, which can be used as a substitute for petrol.

There is, of course, no free lunch. As Rob Carlson of the University of Washington points out, if money is to be made selling products made from exhaust gas, then that gas goes from being waste matter to being a valuable resource. Far from giving it away, power companies might even start charging for it. That would, indeed, be a reversal of fortune.

16. The word "intriguing" (Line 3, Paragraph 1) most probably means ____.

- A. challenging B. promising C. complicated D. alluring

17. Which one of the following statements is TRUE of the bioreactor developed by GS CleanTech?

- A. No exhaust gas is used in this bioreactor.
B. The "glow plates" are used to conduct the sunlight.
C. Sunlight comes into the fibre-optic cables through holes in the parabolic mirror.
D. Photosynthesis is carried out by the algae in the collection duct.

18. The collection duct positioned underneath is used to ____.

- A. hold the vertical sheets of polyester that fall off
B. substitute the platform on which the algae grows
C. obtain the overweight algae
D. take the place of polyester after light is diffused on it

19. The approach developed by the GreenFuel Technologies is different from that by GS CleanTech in that ____.

- A. there is no photosynthesis in the reactor of GreenFuel Technologies
B. the light used for photosynthesis is produced by the reactor itself
C. the algal cells fix carbon in the process



- D. the exhaust gas acts as the motive force
20. The reactors of GreenFuel could produce the following fuels except ____.
- A. biodiesel B. ethanol C. alcohol D. fossil fuel

Part B

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 21~25, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-E to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

[A] It is no longer enough to try to forbid certain activities or to reduce emissions of certain substances. The global challenges of the interlink between the environment and development increasingly bring us to the core of the economic life of states.

[B] We must, however, find a solution to the threat of global warming early in the 21st century. Such a commitment would require a degree of shared vision and common responsibilities new to humanity.

[C] Although the threat of global warming has been known to the world for decades and all countries and leaders agree that we need to deal with the problem, we also know that the effects of measures, especially harsh measures taken in some countries, would be nullified (抵消) if other countries do not control their emissions.

[D] Success lies in the force of imagination, in imagining what would happen if we fail to act. Although many living in cold regions would welcome the global-warming effect of a warmer summer, few would cheer the arrival of the subsequent tropical disease, especially where had been none.

[E] Whereas the UN team on climate change has found that the emissions of carbon dioxide would have to be cut globally by 60% to stabilize the content of CO₂ in the atmosphere, this path is not feasible for several reasons. Such deep cuts would cause a breakdown of the world economy. Important and populous (人口众多的) low-income or medium-income countries are not yet willing to undertake legal commitments about their energy uses. In addition, the state of world technology would not yet permit us to make such a big leap.

[F] During the late 1980s we were able, through international agreements, to make deep cuts in emissions harmful to the ozone layer. These reductions were made possible because substitutions had been found for many of the harmful chemicals and, more important, because the harmful substances could be replaced without negative effects on employment and the economies of states.

[G] At the Kyoto conference on global warming in December 1997, it became abundantly clear how complex it has become to work out international agreements relating to the environment because of economic concerns unique to each country.



Order:

G→21.()→22.()→23.()→24.()→25.()→D

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 A

【解析】 文章第一段明确指出研究报告的形式多种多样，有期刊上的论文、给科研资助机构的报告、论文或学位论文、会议论文等。下面将分别进行简要地介绍。

2. 【答案】 D

【解析】 期刊论文、学位论文和会议论文三者的共同点在于它们都是报告研究成果的形式。由第三段可知，期刊论文的读者对象有专业人员也有研究人员，期刊论文可以发表、出版。由第四段可知，学位论文的读者主要是大学教授，因此 A、B、C 三项都不正确。

3. 【答案】 B

【解析】 依据文章第一段的第二句话：区分这几种论文形式主要是看其写作意图和读者对象，B 项符合文意。

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】 A 项可以通过比较文章第二段的第二句和第五段的第三句得出。C 项可以通过比较第三段的第一句和第五段的第五句得出。D 项可以从文章第五段的第五句看出，会议论文还可以配以小册子和幻灯片，只有 B 项不正确。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】 依据文章第四段，学位论文中应该详细描述研究的所有方面以供读者考察和评价，应包括研究的目的和意义、基本理论、对著作的完整回顾、细节的信息、研究工具及其发展过程、对数据分析程序的描述，以及分析结果、对作出的结论、推断和建议的解释。这些对研究过程的细节描述对教授评价这个学生的研究能力是很有必要的，因此 C 项为正确答案。



全文参考译文

研究报告有许多形式，比如刊登在日报中的文章、提交给基金委员会的报告、作为获得大学学位所必备部分的论文，以及在会议中所呈交的文章，这些形式主要在它们所表现的目的与应对人群方面各不相同。现在我们将对它们进行简要地分析。

刊登在日报中的文章是专业的报纸或修订后的合集报告研究的一种方式。研究以一种简洁但信息化的方式进行报道，而且报道主要集中于研究的主要特点，例如，研究的目的、回顾（通常被称为“背景”）、用于执行研究的步骤，而且伴有图表、表格，以及列表的说明，以及对于研究结果的解释（通常被称为“讨论”）。

由于目的读者（研究人员或实践人员）的不同，刊登在日报上的文章的内容与侧重点



会不同。对于研究人员，了解日报读者的背景与兴趣是很重要的。用于实践者阅读的文章将强调研究的实践意义与建议，而用于研究者阅读的文章将要详细地描述用于收集数据的方法、数据收集步骤的组成，以及用于分析数据的技术。对于初级研究人员，了解这样的事实是很重要的：提交给日报的文章都要经过专家们的评估，由专家们做出文章是否应该要出版的判断与建议。

论文是报告研究的一种形式，是研究生为了取得更高的学术学位而必须完成的一部分。其要求学生能够很详细地描述研究的各个阶段，因此它能够被读者仔细地阅读与评定。论文包括研究的目的与重点、原理的完整阐述、论文进行过程中所涉及的有关研究工具与步骤的详细信息、数据分析过程中的描述和结果，以及在结论、含义和建议中，对结果的说明解释。研究过程的详细描述需要向专家证明学生具有完成研究的能力。

会议报告是在会议中、研讨会中、学术报告中所使用的报告研究的一种方式。在这样的会议中，研究报告通常都是口头完成。因为研究以一种简洁但信息化的方式进行报道，侧重于研究的最基本要素，所以它们与研究文章相似。提纲与幻灯片也能够一起提交。由于在此和研究文章相似，口头报告的内容与重点将要在很大程度上取决于出席会议的观众的类型，无论这些观众是研究人员还是实践人员。

长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The research is reported in a brief, yet informative way, focusing mostly on the main features of the research such as the purpose, review of the literature (often referred to as “background”), procedures used for carrying out the research accompanied by tables, charts, and graphs, and interpretations of the results (often referred to as “discussion”).

本句是一被动句型，用 focus 的现在分词来作 is reported 的伴随状语，来说明 is reported 的形式，在这个伴随状语中，过去分词 used 和 accompanied 分别修饰限定 procedure 与 research...

【难句 2 解析】 It is important for the novice researcher to be aware of the fact that articles submitted to journals go through a process of evaluation by experts who make a judgment and recommend whether they should be published or not.

本句是由 it 引导的句子，it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 to be aware...部分。Novice researcher 是逻辑主语。在这个真正的主语部分，又包括一个同谓语从句和定语从句，即 fact 后由 that 引导的从句用来解释 fact 的内容，以及 expert 后由 who 引导的从句来修饰限定 experts 的定语从句。使用 submit 的过去分词来修饰限定 article。Whether they should be published or not 做 judgment 的同谓语从句，解释说明 judgment 的内容，而且做 recommend 的宾语从句。

【难句 3 解析】 The thesis or dissertation is a format for reporting research which graduate students write as part of fulfilling the requirements for an advanced academic degree.

本句中包含一个定语从句，即 research 的定语，在 which 引导的定语从句中，先行词 which 在定语从句中作 write 的宾语，介词 as 引导的部分是动词 write 的状语部分。



Text 2

6. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据文章第一段: 20 世纪末, 信息获得了两大实用主义内涵。一方面, 它被视为一种经济资源, 与劳动力、原材料和资本等其他资源相似。该观点源自于以下依据, 即拥有、操纵和使用信息能提高许多物质过程及认知过程的成本效益。信息处理活动在工业生产中的上升趋势是显著的, 在解决人类问题过程中同样如此。对三个传统经济产业之一的服务行业进行的分析显示: 20 世纪初以来, 信息密集型活动急剧上升。到了 1975 年, 这些活动占用了美国一半的劳动力, 形成了所谓的信息社会。可以看出, 第一段主要讲的是作为经济资源的信息, 因此 C 项为正确答案。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】 依据第二段的第三句: 同于其他资源, 信息是可以扩展的, 显然只受到时间和人类认知能力的限制。它的扩张性可以归因于以下几点: (1) 它是自然扩散的; (2) 它能在使用过程中再生而不被消耗掉的; (3) 在交易中它只能共享而不能被交换。同时, 信息不仅在句法上而且在语义上也是可以压缩的。其中提到了 A、C、D 三项, 只有 B 项“能通过使用而被消耗掉”与之矛盾, 因此正确答案为 B 项。

8. 【答案】 D

【解析】 从文章第一句可以看出这篇文章主要讲的是信息的两大实用主义内涵。接下来, 第一段和第二段解释了信息作为经济资源的内涵, 第三段解释了信息作为经济商品的内涵, 因此 D 项最适合作为文章标题。

9. 【答案】 B

【解析】 由第二段的第一句“作为一种个人和社会资源, 信息具有一些有趣的特征, 使其有别于传统意义上的经济资源”可知, 信息的特征和其他经济资源的特征不同。

10. 【答案】 D

【解析】 由第三段的第二句和第三句话可知, 到 1999 年, 美国信息服务业的市场份额上升到一千亿, 占全国计算机市场的五分之一; 而全国计算机市场又占当年全球计算机市场的 40%, 因此 A、B、C 三项都不正确。根据文章最后一句话可知, 电视机市场是计算机市场的一百倍, 因此 D 项正确。回答此题一定要分清楚 “information service sector”、“the county's computer market” 和 “global computer market” 这三个概念, 以及它们之间的相互关系。注意倒数第二句中的 which 指代的是 the county's computer market, 还要注意四个选项中的这三个概念, 不要混淆。



全文参考译文

在 20 世纪末期, 信息已经具有了两种主要的功利性内涵。其一, 它被认为是一种经济资源, 在一定程度上同其他资源相类似, 如人力、材料, 以及资本, 这一观点来自于这样的证据: 信息的占有、操作, 以及运用能够增加许多有形及无形过程的成本有效性。在工业生产, 以及人力资源问题解决的过程中, 信息处理活动的增加已经显而易见。分析经济的三个传统部分之一服务行业表明自 20 世纪开始, 信息密集型活动急剧增加。到了 1975



年, 这些活动占了美国人力的一半, 带来了所谓的信息社会。

作为一种个体与社会的资源, 信息具有很多有趣的、把它同经济资源的传统概念区别开来的特点。不同于其他的资源, 信息很昂贵, 而且显然要受到时间与人类认知能力的限制。它的传播取决于以下几方面: (1) 信息本质上是分散的; (2) 它能在使用过程中再生而不是被消耗掉; (3) 它只是能够被分享, 而不能在生意中被交换。同时, 信息可以被压缩, 不仅在语句结构上可以, 而且在语义上也是可以的。

信息的第二层概念在于它是一种经济商品, 能够促使国内经济的一个新行业——信息服务行业在世界范围内的增长。利用信息的特性, 以及基于其个体与社会的使用与价值的概念, 信息服务行业提供了一个广泛的信息产品与服务的范围。到 1999 年, 美国信息服务行业的市场份额增长到大约 1000 亿, 这相当于国内计算机市场的五分之一, 而且代表了那一年计算机行业在全球市场的大约 40% 的份额。然而, 在 21 世纪初之前, 计算机与电视可能的集合 (其组成的市场份额是计算机市场份额的 100 倍), 以及它对信息服务、娱乐, 以及教育的影响能够重构信息产业各自的市场份额。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 This view stems from evidence that the possession, manipulation, and use of information can increase the cost-effective of many physical and cognitive processes.

本句是一个复合从句, 包括一个同谓语从句, 即 evidence 后的 that 从句, 用来解释说明 evidence 的内容。

【难句 2 解析】 As an individual and societal resource, information has some interesting characteristics that separate it from the traditional notions of economic resources.

在本句中, as 是一个介词, 而非连词, 译为“作为”的意思。在这一个句子中, 还存在一个定语从句, 即名词 characteristics 后的 that 从句, 起到修饰限定的作用, that 在从句中充当主语。

【难句 3 解析】 The second perception of information is that it is an economic commodity, which helps to stimulate the worldwide growth of a new segment of national economies — the information services sector.

本句是一个复合从句。在主句中, 存在一个表语从句, 即系动词 is 后的句子; 主句后又存在一个非限制性定语从句, 在这样的从句中, 连词只能用 which, 而不能用 that。定语从句修饰限定 commodity, which 在从句中充当主语。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题问根据《圣经》, 审判的平等意味着什么? 根据文章第一段第三、四、五句话, 圣经上有句话说“以眼还眼, 以牙还牙”, 就是说, 一个人如果犯了罪, 要遭到社会的报复。要对这种犯罪给予报复, 社会必须达到对等平衡, 而要做到这一点只有对罪犯施以同等伤害, 可知 B 项为正确答案。

12. 【答案】 D

【解析】 罚当其罪的审判结果是什么? 依据第一段的倒数第三句话, 罪犯已用他自己



的行为否定了他本来的自我,因而有必要采取某种措施来消除这种否定,从而恢复其已被否定的自我。D项与其意思相符,是正确答案。

13. 【答案】 A

【解析】 画线部分的意思是“社会对犯罪负有这样的责任,即对他所犯下的罪行实施与之相当的惩罚。”“owe sth to sb”意为“对某人负有……的义务”。句中的 it 指代后面的不定式“to put into operation a punishment equal to the crime he had committed”。在这个不定式中,“equal to the crime he had committed”又是 punishment 的后置定语。在这个后置定语中,“he had committed”又是一个省略了 that 的定语从句,修饰 crime。A 项与之意义相符。

14. 【答案】 D

【解析】 罚当其罪与教养性审判之间最主要的不同是什么?根据文章第二段可知,教养性审判的目标不是抛弃平等的概念,而是为之找一个更合适的表达方式。它试图让每一个人都能有望获得实现最好的自己的平等机会,这并不是说罪犯会逃脱法律的制裁或者会重新干起犯罪的勾当,而是意味着判决将治愈个体,而不是对他施行报复。很明显,D项“教养性审判致力于改造罪犯并为他提供回归社会的新机会”正确。

15. 【答案】 A

【解析】 通读全文可知,与旧的审判观念相比,现代法律更少报复性,A项为正确答案。



全文参考译文

社会中的公平必须包括对被指控者的公正审判和对那些已经证明有罪者的恰当惩罚。因为公平被认为是公正的一种形式,所以在它早先的表述中,我们发现惩罚的想法就等于犯罪。在《圣经》中所记录的表述是“以眼还眼,以牙还牙”。那就是说,做错事的个人对社会构成了冒犯,为了弥补这一冒犯,社会必须进行公正的平衡,只有通过对他施加公正合理的惩罚才能得到平衡。所应得惩罚的公平性这种概念在当代的法律条款与程序的许多部分中都有所反映,这在我们要求对一个杀过人的罪犯处于死刑惩罚时有所体现。惩罚哲学受到德国理想主义者 Hegel 的支持,他相信社会应该让罪犯受到惩罚,而且这一惩罚应该等同于罪犯所犯的罪。通过自己的行动,罪犯已经否定了他正确的自我而且有必要通过做某事来减少这种否定,以及弥补已经被否定的自我。对于杀人犯而言,除了放弃自己的生命,否则没有办法来弥补自己犯下的罪。要求处于死刑的惩罚是国家赋予罪犯的一种权利而且它不应该被剥夺,他是罪有应得的。

当代的法官们已经努力用正确审判的概念来取代应得惩罚的审判。后者的目的并不是为了放弃公平这种概念,而是去寻找一种更合适的方法来表达它。对于每一位个体,它试图保留着公平机会的想法来让每一位个体认识到惩罚的最好方法就在于自己,这并不意味着罪犯将要逃过惩罚或是很快被释放出来再犯罪。它意味着公平是为了救助个人,而不仅仅是为了报复他。因此,罪犯的定罪一定不能剥夺个人在社会中成功的机会,因为他是社会的一分子。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 Justice in society must include both a fair trial to the accused and the selection of an appropriate punishment for those proven guilty.



在本句中，存在一个需要注意的语法点，即 the accused 译为受到指控的人。这是定冠词 the 加相应的形容词表示一类人的用法，比如 the old 译为“老年人”、the young 译为“年轻人”、the disabled 译为“残疾人”等。

【难句 2 解析】 The aim of the latter is not to abandon the concept of equality but to find a more adequate way to express it.

本句是用不定式的否定形式与肯定形式作系动词 is 的表语，来构成系表结构，即 not to abandon...与 to find...。

注意：无论是不定式作主语，还是不定式作表语，动词都要用单数形式。

【难句 3 解析】 It tries to preserve the idea of equal opportunity for each individual to realize the best that is in him.

在本句中，each individual 是不定式 to preserve the idea 的逻辑主语。第一个不定式 to preserve 作 try 的宾语，第二个不定式 to realize 是目的状语。The best 后存在一个定语从句，连词只能用 that 引导。

注意：最高级、最低级、序语词的名词后，以及不定代词 something、anything、nothing 后的定语从句连词必须用 that，而不能用 which。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 D

【解析】 猜词题。根据上下文“Whoever turns out to be right, though, it is an intriguing idea: instead of releasing the carbon dioxide produced by burning fossil fuels into the atmosphere, why not recapture it by photosynthesis”，尽管有支持者和反对者，但是可见这个主意还是非常吸引人的，令人向往的，因此选项 D 最符合题意。

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。根据第二段，关于 A 选项，没有废气就不能进行光合作用；关于 B 选项，白炽盘是用来漫射光的，因此也是用来传导光的；关于 C 选项，阳光是通过柱面镜的反射进入纤维光缆中，而不是经过抛物柱面镜的洞；关于 D 选项，光合作用是在聚酯片上进行的。因此，答案为选项 B。

18. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据第二段“These diffuse the light over vertical sheets of polyester that form the platform on which the algae grow. Eventually the polyester is unable to support the weight of the algae, and they fall off into a collection duct positioned underneath”，这个收容器是用来接住那些经过光合作用后掉下来的藻类的，其中“unable to support the weight of the algae”说明藻类开始变得过重，因此选项为 C 正确答案。

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。根据第三段，绿色燃料公司是使用废气作为让藻类活动的动力，而与清洁技术相同的是在这个过程中也有光合作用，光也来自外部，也有碳固定下来。因此，不同之处就是选项 D。

20. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。根据倒数第二段“GreenFuel claims that over the course of a year, a



hectare (2.5 acres) of its reactors should be able to produce 30,000 litres (8,000 American gallons) of oil, which could be used as biodiesel, and enough carbohydrates to be fermented into 9,000 litres of ethanol, which can be used as a substitute for petrol”, 反应器只可以制造酒精作为石油的替代品，而不能制造石油。因此，选项 D 是正确答案。



全文参考译文

对于支持者来说，用发电厂废气来养殖单细胞藻类是个能实现循环利用这个终极目标的办法。而那些反对者认为，这只是个白日梦而已。不管最后谁是正确的，这个主意确实很吸引人。如果燃料燃烧后产生的二氧化碳排放到空气中，那么为什么不用光合作用将其消耗掉呢？其生成物可以转化为生物燃料（因为许多藻类都以石油的形式储存食物），或只需脱水后再送回发电厂。当然，如果真的这么简单，早就会有人这么做了。不过，尽管还没有人将这项技术商业化，有一些公司已经开始试验了。

GS 清洁技术就是这样的一家公司，它利用俄亥俄大学俄亥俄州煤炭研究中心科学家们的一项专利而研制出一种生物反应器。该反应器用一个抛物柱面镜将阳光反射到纤维光缆上，光缆将阳光传到反应器里面的丙烯酸“白炽盘”上。这就将光漫射到垂直的聚酯片上，而聚酯片是藻类生长的平台。最后聚酯不能支持藻类的重量了，就会落到安在下面的管子里。

绿色燃料技术公司的总部设在马萨诸塞的剑桥，该公司采用了另外一种技术。它的反应器由一系列干净的管子构成，每个管子里面都有另外一个不透明的管子。这种安置方法可以使沿着外层下来的废气起泡，然后再通过不透明的中间层向上起泡。起泡的气体引起紊乱，使得藻类在反应器内活动。随着藻类的运动，光亮和黑暗交替出现，把碳固定住并不断增加其数量，这可能是通过促成只在晚上进行的化学反应而产生的。

绿色燃料公司声称该设计的最初试验是在麻省理工学院校园的发电厂里进行的，该实验证明可以将发电厂排出废气的 75% 清除掉。亚利桑那公共服务部门目前正在红鹰工厂进行一项更为重要的试验——国家公共电力。此外路易斯安那州也在计划进行一个试验。

绿色燃料公司声称在一年中，一公顷（2.5 英亩）的反应堆应该可以产出三万升（八千美国加仑）的石油，可以用作生物燃料，还能产生足够的碳水化合物并通过发酵生成九千升的乙醇，作为石油的替代品。

当然，世上没有免费的午餐。正如华盛顿大学的 Rob Carlson 指出的，如果废气制造的产品可以出售盈利的话，那么废气就会从一种废品变成一种宝贵的资源。电力公司不仅不会将废气排放出去，而且可能会收费。这样实际上是财富的逆转。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The constant shift between light and darkness as the algal cells circulate increases the amount of carbon that they fix, probably by promoting chemical reactions that occur naturally only at night.

这是一个复合句，as 引导的是时间状语从句，that 引导的是定语从句修饰 carbon，by promoting... 作方式状语。



【难句 2 解析】 A preliminary test of GreenFuel's reactor design, which was performed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's campus power plant, suggested that it can remove 75% of the carbon dioxide from a power station's exhaust.

这是一个复合句, which 引导的是 design 的定语从句; that 引导的是宾语从句。

Part B

21. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本篇共有七个段落, 其中篇首和篇尾在文章的位置已经给出。本篇文章的首段讲的是: 在 1997 年 12 月召开的全球变暖问题的京都会议上, 由于各国格外关注自身的经济利益, 因而想就环境问题达成国际性协议已经变得非常复杂, 这是再清楚不过的了。尾段讲的是: 成功在于我们的想象力, 想象一下如果我们不采取行动, 世界将会发生什么事情。尽管生活在寒冷地区的许多人欢迎全球变暖, 这会使他们的夏天变得更为温暖, 但是没有人会对热带疾病的降临——尤其是降临到那些从未爆发过这类疾病的地方, 而表现出兴高采烈。本文所讲的主要问题是环境污染引发的全球变暖。首段中讲道, 想就环境问题达成国际性协议已经变得非常复杂, 复杂到什么程度呢? 从 A 段中可知, “It is no longer enough to try to forbid certain activities or to reduce emissions of certain substances.” (仅仅试图禁止某些活动或减少某些物质的排放量是远远不够的), 因此 A 段与 G 段连接。

22. 【答案】 F

【解析】 A 段中还提道, “The global challenges of the interlink between the environment and development increasingly bring us to the core of the economic life of states.” (全球所面临的环境与发展相互关系的难题日益成为各国经济生活的核心问题), 这个难题能够解决吗? F 段显示出 “During the late 1980s we were able, through international agreements, to make deep cuts in emissions harmful to the ozone layer. These reductions were made possible because substitutions had been found for many of the harmful chemicals and, more important, because the harmful substances could be replaced without negative effects on employment and the economies of states.” (20 世纪 80 年代后期, 通过国际协议, 我们有可能大大减少释放到臭氧层的有害气体。减少排放量是可能做到的, 这是因为许多有害化学物质的替代物已经被找到, 更重要的是, 因为这些有害物质被取代, 不会对这些国家的就业和经济产生负面的影响), 因此 F 段接在 A 段之后。

23. 【答案】 C

【解析】 全球变暖的问题在解决过程中会一帆风顺吗? C 段的 “Although the threat of global warming has been known to the world for decades and all countries and leaders agree that we need to deal with the problem, we also know that the effects of measures, especially harsh measures taken in some countries, would be nullified (抵消) if other countries do not control their emissions.” (尽管全球变暖的威胁为人们所知已有几十年之久, 而且所有国家及其领导人都一致认为有必要解决这个问题。但是我们也明白, 如果一些国家不控制自己的排放量, 那么这些措施, 尤其是一些国家所采取的严厉措施, 往往也将失去作用) 起到了转折的作用, 因此 F 段后应接 C 段。

24. 【答案】 E



【解析】C 段中提道：如果一些国家不控制自己的排放量，那么这些措施，尤其是一些国家所采取的严厉措施，往往也将失去作用。为什么减少排放量实施起来有困难呢？由 E 段可知，“Whereas the UN team on climate change has found that the emissions of carbon dioxide would have to be cut globally by 60% to stabilize the content of CO₂ in the atmosphere, this path is not feasible for several reasons. Such deep cuts would cause a breakdown of the world economy. Important and populous (人口众多的) low-income or medium-income countries are not yet willing to undertake legal commitments about their energy uses. In addition, the state of world technology would not yet permit us to make such a big leap.” (联合国气候变化调查小组发现，要想大气层中的二氧化碳浓度保持恒定水平，就必须将全球二氧化碳的排放量减少 60%。这条路行不通有多种原因，因为如此大幅度地减少排放量会导致世界经济的崩溃。那些重要的、人口众多的中等收入和低收入国家还不愿意对他们的能源使用承担更多的法律义务。再者，世界技术的现状也不允许我们迈如此大的步子)，因此 E 段接在 C 段之后。

25. 【答案】 B

【解析】 尽管解决全球变暖的问题困难重重，但我们就这样放弃吗？B 段阐明了作者的观点，即 “We must, however, find a solution to the threat of global warming early in the 21st century. Such a commitment would require a degree of shared vision and common responsibilities new to humanity.” (但是，我们必须在 21 世纪初找到解决全球变暖威胁的办法。这种承诺将要求我们达成一定程度的共识并共同承担这些对人类来说前所未有的责任)。

Unit fifteen

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Generation gaps are nothing new. Imperfect communication between age groups plagued the ancient Greeks and current works alike.

Many an older worker chafes at an under-30 colleague who surfs the Internet, listens to his Sony Walkman and chats on the phone or with his desk mate, all while working on a project due in an hour.

Sometimes, of course, he isn't carking, and that's a whole different issue. But sometimes he is getting lots of great stuff done. In the meantime, the different work styles create a case of “Would you please shut up” vs. “Lighten up. Get a life”.

Marc Prensky, vice president of Bankers Trust and founder of its interactive learning subsidiary, Corporate Gameware, was on point in Across the board, a publication of the conference board. The business research organization titled Prensky's article “Twitch Speed,” a reference to the fast pace of video game play.



Today under-30 workers likely grew up in a multimedia, technology-rich, twitch-speed environment. Prensky says they simultaneously did homework, watched TV and listened to music; this exposure changed the ways they receive and process information.

Baby boomers and older workers may or may not have done homework by TV, but much else has changed. Sociologists say the over-30s are more likely to want room doors close, TV off, one thing happening at a time, quiet, please!

When the two heritages clash in the workplace, it pits comfort with speed and “multitasking” against comfort with deliberation and focused concentration.

Sound familiar? If the gap has become a chasm in your workplace, it’s time to talk. Both work styles can be productive, but both sides need to make accommodations so the other’s productivity isn’t impaired.

1. This passage is mainly talking about _____.
 - A. generation gaps
 - B. work styles of different age groups
 - C. lack of mutual understanding between the old and the young
 - D. imperfect communication between old and young workers
2. From the context we may figure out that the work “plagued” (paragraph 1) means _____.
 - A. annoyed
 - B. infected
 - C. damaged
 - D. affected
3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. Older workers often feel annoyed about their young colleagues’ attitudes towards work.
 - B. Younger workers always do a good job of their work though they prefer to listen to music or chat with others while working.
 - C. The different work styles may sometimes lead to an unnecessary argument.
 - D. Older workers are used to working in a comfortable and quiet environment so that they can fully concentrate on what they are doing.
4. The author agrees with Marc Prensky on-the point that younger workers prefer a “multitasking” style because _____.
 - A. they are smart and energetic
 - B. they have the special ability to perform several tasks at the same time
 - C. brought up in a special cultural background, they have developed a behavioral pattern different from that of their older colleagues
 - D. they have been trained to receive and process information in a special way
5. The author maintains that both sides should _____ if the two patternwork styles clash headlong.
 - A. be patient
 - B. realize that both work styles are productive
 - C. make efforts to avoid doing damage to the other’s productivity
 - D. make compromise to bridge the gulf between them



Text 2

Scholars often seem to operate on the assumptions that any analysis with a rosy outlook simply does not adequately understand the matter at hand. Ecotourism researchers have not been derelict (遗弃的) in this regard, as the literature review earlier showed. All the researchers who have looked at Capiróna's project, however, have been impressed by its grassroots nature and are optimistic about its potential as eco-development (Colvin 1994; Wesche 1993; Silver 1992).

All of these researchers, however, visited the community in its early years of operation. As mentioned previously, recent, non-scholarly reports are less positive. Thus there remains some doubt as to the long-term viability of even such a model of Indigenous (本土的) ecotourism development as Capiróna. This study originally proposed to study Capimna's project, but that community was weary of such research visits and refused a request to carry out the study there. Palo Blanco, though completing only its first year of ecotourism development, was chosen as an alternate site. Perhaps it should not be surprising that the prospects for ecotourism in Rio Blanco appear as they did in Capiróna quite bright.

Ecotourism development efforts differ from mainstream development efforts in that, aside from start-up loans, much or all of the continuing financial support comes from tourists rather than from governments or development agencies. As a result, the two main players in many ecotourism endeavors — the hosts and the guests — are driven by differing motivations. The local population hopes to improve its own lot by taking advantage of the curiosity, disposable income, and in some cases, perhaps, good intentions of ecotourists. The tourists want to "explore the natural wonders of the world," whether that be a wildebeest migration across the Serengeti or the march of leaf-cutter ants across the jungle floor (Ryan and Grasse 1991:166).

In contrast to mass tourism, ecotourism permits tourists to seek educational self-fulfillment in the form of travel, and tries to transform that activity into something that benefits the greater good—specifically, to fund environmental preservation, rural development, and even cultural survival. However, in order to satisfy everyone—tourists, environmentalists, tour operators and the local hosts—ecotourism must bring into alignment a variety of contradictory purposes. Ecotourism promotes feelings among tourists that they are part of the solution when, in fact, the very act of flying a thousand miles or more to their destination consumes resources and pollutes the environment (cf. Somerville 1994). The beauty of ecotourism is that it can exploit this egotistic motivation; the flaw is that it is forever limited by it.

Even a brief foray into development literature, however, shows that flawed conceptualizations are the rule, not the exception. As development, ecotourism may be no more inchoate (未成形的, 早期的) than any other approach, and in some ways it is as progressive as any theory. For example, ecotourism twin development goals — conserving the environment and benefiting local peoples — are increasingly seen, both within and outside of tourism circles, as interdependent. Without economic development, many argue that environmental conservation is neither ethical nor sustainable (Boo 1990:1; West and Brechin 1992: 14; Brandon and Wells



1992). Such conservation can be achieved only by providing local people with alternative income sources which do not threaten to deplete the plants and animals within the protected zones (Brandon and Wells 1992: 557). Most research on this issue, however, assumes that the protective regulations have been established by the government of another external agency. In Rio Blanco, however, the people themselves are already acting to protect their land.

6. According to the author, scholars____.
 - A. see life through rose-colored glasses
 - B. should never give favorable reports
 - C. are expected to give only favorable response following their research and analysis
 - D. seem to believe a favorable result to research missed the point
7. Ecotourism relies on____.
 - A. government aid exclusively
 - B. local people and their donations of time and money
 - C. initial loans at the beginning, followed by support from tourists
 - D. government assistance through agencies and local disposal income
8. The main contradiction raised in this text is that____.
 - A. local people do not need outside tourists
 - B. tourists who believe in ecotourism actually bring some measure of damage to the places they visit
 - C. tourists are egotistical but do not want to be
 - D. tourists do not want to spend money but the local people expect them do
9. A study of the studies available on this topic shows that____.
 - A. ecotourism is not like other projects that earn money
 - B. the twin goals actually coincide with each other
 - C. the rule in the thinking about ecotourism is that the thinking is well put
 - D. later studies and reports may differ from earlier studies
10. The expression “explore the natural wonders of the world” is in quotation marks because____.
 - A. there are no specific natural wonders of the world
 - B. it is meant to bring attention to the use of the word “wonder”
 - C. it is meant to be amusing in its comparison of a wildebeest to an ant
 - D. it is probably a quotation from Ryan and Grasse

Text 3

Researchers have studied the poor as individuals, as families and households, as members of poor communities, neighborhoods and regions, as products of larger poverty-creating structures. They have been analyzed as victims of crime and criminals, as members of minority cultures, as passive consumers of mass culture and active producers of a “counterculture”, as an economic burden and as a reserve army of labor — to mention just some of the preoccupations of poverty



research.

The elites who occupy the small upper stratum within the category of the non-poor, and their functions in the emergence and reproduction of poverty, are as interesting and important an object for poverty research as the poor themselves. The elites have images of the poor and of poverty which shape their decisions and actions. So far, little is known about those images, except as they are sketchily portrayed in popular stereotypes. The elites may well ignore or deny the external effects of their own actions (and omissions) upon the living conditions of the poor. Many social scientists may take a very different view. As poverty emerged and was reproduced, legal frameworks were created to contain the problems it caused with profound, and largely unknown, consequences for the poor themselves. In general political, educational and social institutions tend to ignore or even damage the interests of the poor. In constructing a physical infrastructure for transport, industry, trade and tourism, the settlements of the poor are often the first to suffer or to be left standing and exposed to pollution, noise and crowding.

Most important are the economic functions of poverty, as for lack of other options, the poor are forced to perform activities considered degrading or unclean. The poor are more likely to buy secondhand goods and leftover foodstuffs, thus prolonging their economic utility. They are likely to use the services of low-quality doctors, teachers and lawyers whom the non-poor shy away from. Poverty and the poor serve an important symbolic function, in reminding citizens of the lot that may befall those who do not heed the values of thrift, diligence and cleanliness, and of the constant threat that the rough, the immoral and the violent represent for the rest of society.

Physically, the poor and the non-poor are kept apart, through differential land use and ghettoization. Socially, they are separated through differential participation in the labor market, the consumption economy, and in political, social and cultural institutions. Conceptually, they are divided through stereotyping and media cliché. This separation is even more pronounced between the elites and the poor.

11. According to the author, studying the elites also sheds light on poverty research because ____.

- A. they are also members of the same society as the poor
- B. they play an important role in creating and reproducing poverty
- C. solution of the poverty problem is at their mercy
- D. they know the living conditions of the poor better than other groups

12. While social scientists are devoting much of their effort to poverty research, ____.

- A. not enough legal frameworks have been created to relieve the condition of the poor
- B. they have done little to actually provide relief programs for the poor
- C. they ignore the role of the elites as an object for poverty research
- D. the poor people themselves do not much appreciate such effort

13. In the eyes of the society, ____.

- A. the poor tend to symbolize what lazy and evil people turn out to be
- B. the poor are not worthy of the sympathy the society shows them



- C. economic prejudice is more of an obstacle to the solution of poverty
D. the non-poor should show more sympathy for the poor
14. The word “pronounced” in the last sentence of the passage probably means _____.
A. sympathetic B. conspicuous C. identifiable D. unbridgeable
15. In the passage, the author is mainly concerned with _____.
A. analyzing a problem B. providing a solution
C. defining a situation D. outlining a proposal

Text 4

In 1993, a mall security camera captured a shaky image of two 10-year-old boys leading a much smaller boy out of a Liverpool, England, shopping center. The boys lured Jarfies Bulger, away from his mother, who was shopping, and led him on a long walk across town. The excursion ended at a railroad track. There, inexplicably, the older boys tortured the toddler, kicking him, smearing paint on his face and pummeling him to death with bricks before leaving him on the track to be dismembered by a train. The boys, Jon Venables and Robert Thompson, then went off to watch cartoons.

Today the boys are 18-year-old men, and after spending eight years in juvenile (青少年的) facilities, they have been deemed fit for release, probably this spring. The dilemma now confronting the English justice system is how to reintegrate the notorious duo into a society that remains horrified by their crimes and skeptical about their rehabilitation. Last week Judge Elizabeth Butler-Sloss decided the young men were in so much danger that they needed an unprecedented shield to protect them upon release. For the rest of their lives, Venables and Thompson will have a right to anonymity. All English media outlets are banned from publishing any information about their whereabouts or the new identities the government will help them establish. Photos of the two or even details about their current looks are also prohibited.

In the U.S., which is harder on juvenile criminals than England, such a ruling seems inconceivable. “We’re clearly the most punitive in the industrialized world” says Laurence Steinberg, a Temple University professor who studies juvenile justice. Over the past decade, the trend in the U.S. has been to allow publication of ever more information about underage defenders. U.S. courts also give more weight to press freedom than English courts, which for example, ban all video cameras.

But even for Britain, the order is extraordinary. The victim’s family is enraged (激怒的), as are the ever eager British tabloids. “What right have they got to be given special protection as adults?” asks Bulger’s mother Denise Fergus. Newspaper editorials have insisted that citizens have a right to know if Venables or Thompson move in next door. Says conservative Member of Parliament Humfrey Malins: “It almost leaves you with the feeling that the nastier the crime, the greater the chance for a passport to a completely new life.”

16. According to the passage, Jon Venables and Robert Thompson _____.
A. have been treated as juvenile delinquents



- B. have been held in protective custody for their murder game
 - C. were caught while watching cartoons eight years ago
 - D. have already served out their 10 years in prison
17. The British justice system is afraid that the two young men would ____.
- A. hardly get accustomed to a horrifying general public
 - B. be deemed to become social outcasts after release
 - C. still remain dangerous and destructive if set free
 - D. be inclined to commit a recurring crime
18. According to the British courts, after their return to society, the two adults will be ____.
- A. banned from any kind of press interview
 - B. kept under constant surveillance by police
 - C. shielded from being identified as killers
 - D. ordered to report to police their whereabouts
19. From the passage we can infer that a US counterpart of Venables or Thompson would ____.
- A. have no freedom to do wherever he wants
 - B. serve a life imprisonment for the crime
 - C. be forbidden to join many of his relatives
 - D. no doubt receive massive publicity in the U.S.
20. As regards the mentioned justice ruling, the last paragraph mainly tells that ____.
- A. it is controversial as it goes without precedent
 - B. the British media are sure to do the contrary
 - C. Bulger's family would enter all appeal against it
 - D. Conservatives obviously conflict with Liberals

Part B

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 21~25, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-E to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

[A] Any number of things can damage a work of art. Smog eats away at stone and metal. Insects chew wood. Moisture causes wood and canvas to swell, shrink and finally rot. For one art show, a painting was flown from England to Rome. During the flight, the canvas shrank so much that the paint lost its grip and began peeling. When the box was opened in Rome, there was a half bare painting — and a pile of tiny colored flakes.

[B] Paintings on wood are then carried into a boxcar sized room. The door is sealed shut. For 24 hours, a deadly gas seeps into all the cracks in the wood to kill hidden bugs and their eggs. Paintings on torn canvas go to a room where new cloth backings are glued and ironed on. Finally



the paintings are ready to be given new life by one of the restorers.

[C] On the ground floor of a five story building in Rome, Italy, a lead aproned man carefully places a 400-year-old painting on a table. Then he steps back and flips the switch of a 50,000 volt X-ray machine. Nearby, another painting is being wheeled into a special oven. Elsewhere the buzz of a power saw is heard from behind a closed door. Two workers are cutting the back off a 500-year-old wood panel painting.

[D] Doctor Urbani remembers, “The painting was rushed to us. It looked hopeless. But we never give up on a case.” After months of slow, careful work, every piece of paint had been puzzled back together and glued on a new canvas. The job was so well done that no damage could be seen.

[E] No wonder they did harm. They often cleaned paintings with strong black soap, or scrubbed them with raw onions and green apples. Instead of just touching up damaged spots, most early restorers painted over them with a heavy hand. Sometimes they even changed the picture.

[F] Such things happen every day at Rome’s Institute of Restoration. Headed by Doctor Giovanui Urbani, the men and women here work at keeping works of art in good health. In terms of art treasures, Italy is one of the richest countries in the world. Yet until 1939, when Italy’s government founded the Institute, the country’s museums had to hire private restorers for cleaning and repair jobs. Says Doctor Urbani, “Most of the restorers did not have proper training. They often did more harm than good.”

[G] When a painting arrives at the art hospital, it goes to the laboratory, where scientific work is done. Infrared and ultraviolet photographs are taken. These photographs make it possible to see through the thin top coats of paint to find out if the painting has been touched up or painted over in the past. Newer coats of paint stand out as dark spots against older coats of paint. If there seems to be a different picture beneath the one showing on the surface, the painting is finally X-rayed.

Order:

C→21.()→22.()→23.()→24.()→25.()→B

参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 这篇文章主要讲的是两代人工作风格的不同。A、C、D 三项都是文中提及的形成这种不同的原因。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】 整篇文章讲的是在现代工作中两代人不同的工作风格之间的矛盾。由此可推



断出,代沟问题困扰着现代工作,因此A项为正确答案。

3. 【答案】 B

【解析】 由第二段的第一句可知A项符合文意,年纪大的工作者对那些一边工作一边上网、听音乐、打电话或者同时聊天的三十岁以下的年轻人很不满意。Chafe atr 的意思为 feel annoyed about, (对……感到不满)。由第三段最后可知C项符合文意,不同的工作风格有时会导致无谓的争吵。由第七段可知D项符合文意,年纪大的人习惯在舒适、安静的环境里工作,这样他们才能集中注意力。

4. 【答案】 C

【解析】 关于年轻人喜欢一心多用的工作方式的原因,文章的第五段进行了详细分析。指出年轻人从小在多媒体的、技术进步的、快节奏的环境下长大,是造成他们一心多用的工作习惯的原因。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】 文章的最后一句话点明了作者的观点,他认为两种工作风格都能产生效率,双方都需要做出调整以不影响到对方的工作效率。由此可见,C项“努力避免伤害他人的工作效率”为正确答案。



全文参考译文

代沟并不是新鲜的事物。不同年龄人群交流上的不完美困扰着古希腊和当代诸如之类的作品。

许多年纪大的工人对三十岁以下的同事感到厌烦,因为他上着网、听着他的索尼随身听,而且在电话上聊天或与同桌聊着天,同时花一个小时完成要做的工作。

当然,有时他并不是抑制感情,而且那是一个完全不同的问题,但是有时,他正在完成许多伟大的工作。同时,不同的工作形式会产生“请闭嘴”与“放松些,生活会更有生机”的事情。

Marc Prensky, 银行信贷副主席和互动学习附属机构、公司游戏软件的成立者,在董事会谈论出版物的会议上,其穿过董事会中,发表了自己的观点。业务研究组织命名了 Prensky 的文章“抽动速度”, 计算机游戏极快速度的参考。

如今,三十岁的工人生长在一个多媒体、技术先进,以及快节奏的环境中。Prensky 说他们同时做家务、看电视、听音乐,这种生活改变了他们接受与处理信息的方式。

婴儿潮年代出生的人和年纪更老的工人可能或不可能边看电视边做家务,但是其他很多东西都已经改变了。社会学家说超过三十岁的人们更愿意看到关房间的灯、关电视,一次发生一件事情,请保持安静!

当两类遗产在工作场所发生冲突时,它是舒适与速度的较量,是“多重任务”与舒适、谨慎与精力集中的较量。

听上去熟悉吗?如果代沟已经成为你工作场所的鸿沟,那么是谈一谈的时候了。两种工作方式能够付有成效,但是双方需要相互包容,从而使另一方的效率并不会受到影响。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 Many an older worker chafes at an under-30 colleague who surfs the Internet,



listens to his Sony Walkman and chats on the phone or with his desk mate, all while working on a project due in an hour.

本句中存在一个需要注意的语法点,即 many an older worker 表示许多位年纪大的工人,但谓语动词用 chafes 单数。可以这样解释: many + a/an 加名词的单数形式,表示复数,但谓语动词用单数形式。本句中还存在一个用 who 引导的 colleague 的定语从句,在这个定语从句中,几个谓语动词并列使用,表示其连贯性与同时性。

【难句 2 解析】 Prenskey says they simultaneously did homework, watched TV and listened to music; this exposure changed the ways they receive and process information.

本句是由两个分句组成,前一个分句,是一个省略 that 的宾语从句;而后一个分句,是一个在 way 后省略了 in which 这个连词的定语从句。

注意: way 后的定语从句最正规的是用 in which 来引导的,其次是用 that 或省略不用。

【难句 3 解析】 If the gap has become a chasm in your workplace, it's time to Talk.

本句的从句是由 if 引导的状语从句,表示假设。在主语中,使用了 it is time to do something 的固定句型。

注意: 在 it is time+ that 从句中, that 从句要用虚拟 (should + 动词原形) 语气。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据文章的第一段可知,学者经常基于这样的假设进行研究,即任何对美好前景的分析只是缺少对即将到来的事物的充分理解,生态旅游的研究者也不例外。那些考察过 capirona 项目的研究者们都对那里的生态发展潜力持乐观态度。第二段的第二句提到非学者风格的报告则不那么有把握,这说明学者们的分析一般都对他们的研究和分析以肯定的回答。

7. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据第三段的第一句可知,生态旅游业的发展不同于主流的做法,除了靠贷款获得的启动资金外,后续资金来自旅游者,而不是政府或开发机构, C 项与文章意思相符。

8. 【答案】 B

【解析】 根据文章的第四段,生态旅游让旅游者可以通过旅游的形式找到教育的自我实现,并试图让这种活动使多方受益,既有利于环境保护,又有利于农村发展,甚至有利于文化的生存。然而,想要令游客、环境保护者、旅游从业者和当地人民都满意,使得生态旅游面临一系列矛盾的意图。生态旅游让旅游者觉得他们是解决办法的一部分,但实际上,他们每一次跋山涉水来到这里都消耗了资源、污染了环境。生态旅游的好处在于它开发了这种自我本位的动机,但是缺点在于它永远都要受到这种动机的限制。由此可见,那些相信生态旅游的观光者实际上给观光地带来了一定程度的破坏, C 项与文章的意思相符。

9. 【答案】 C

【解析】 题目问“对与这一问题有关的研究的调查表明了什么”。文章的最后一段表明,即使随便从发展论著中找出一段话,也显示出这种有缺陷的概念化不是特例,而是规则了。生态发展的理论也尚未成形,正在发展之中。生态旅游的双重目标——保护环境和惠及当地人民——也逐渐显现。离开经济发展去谈环境保护是不道德的,也是不可持续的。这种



保护只能通过为当地人民提供其他收入来源——而不是去消耗保护区内的动植物——来实现。而大多数的研究都以这种保护规则已经由政府或相关的外部机构制定出来为前提。可知，在思考生态旅游问题时，规则才是应当首先思考的问题，因此 C 项为正确答案。

10. 【答案】 A

【解析】 “探究世界上的自然奇迹”为什么要加上引号？答案在文中第三段的最后一句。旅游者希望“探究世界上的自然奇迹”，不论是跨越 Serengeti 的野兽迁徙，还是穿越丛林的食叶蚁群。这整句话都是引自 Ryan 和 Grasse 的话，这里加引号有反语的意思，因为从后半句的例子来看，这些都算不上什么自然奇迹，因此 A 项正确。



全文参考译文

专家们似乎常常依据这样的假设而考虑问题，即任何外表很乐观的分析总不能恰当地理解手头的问题。在这一方面，到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行的研究人员还没有被遗弃，正如文学评论早期所表明的那样。然而，所有已经看到 Capirona 计划的研究人员已经被它的乡村自然所打动，而且对它作为生态-开发的潜力保持乐观态度（Calvin 1994；Wesche 1993；Silver 1992）。

然而，在运行的早期时间里，所有的这些研究人员都访问了这个社区。正如以前所提到的那样，非学术报告是比较消极的。因此，甚至对于本土的到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行的开发模式的长期有效性，正如 Capironay，人们还是有一些疑问。最初，这份报告建议去研究 Capimna 的项目，但是那个社区已经对这样的研究访问感到很厌烦，所以拒绝了在那里进行研究的要求。Palo Blanco，虽然只是完成了到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行开发的第一年，但是仍旧被选为替换地点。或许，在 Rio Blanco，到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行的发展前景同在 Capirona 的发展前景一样光明，这不应该让人感到惊讶。

到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行的开发努力不同于主流的开发努力，原因在于除了启动贷款外，部分或全部的连续资金支持来自于旅客而不是来自于政府或开发机构。因此，许多到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行的项目尽力争取的两个重要的发挥作用者——主人与客人受到不同目的的推动。当地人口希望利用好奇心，可支配收入，而且在一些情况下，可能利用到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行者的美好意图来改善自身。旅游者想要“开发”世纪的自然奇观，无论是沿着 Serengeti 牛羚的迁徙群或是沿着热带丛林地面木蚁的前进队伍（Ryan and Grasse 1991:166）。

与大规模的旅行不同，到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行使游客在旅行的过程中寻找到教育上自我实现的感觉，而且努力使那一项活动转化为能够使更伟大的事物收益的事情，尤其是为环境保护、农村发展，甚至文化生存提供基金。然而，为了使每一个人满意——游客、环境保护主义者、旅游运作者和当地的主人——到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行必须使各种各样的相互矛盾的目的排列成一体。事实上，当飞行一千英里或更多到达目的地的行动消耗资源及污染环境时（cf. Somerville 1994），到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行使游客们有这样的感觉：他们就是解决方法的一部分。到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行的美丽优点在于它能够利用这种自我推动力；缺点在于它永远被这种推动力限制。



然而, 甚至对发展文学的短暂袭击表明了有瑕疵的概念化是一项规则, 而不是例外。随着发展, 与任何其他方式相比, 到生态环境保存完好的自然地区去旅行不再是未成形的, 而且从某种程度上来讲, 它同任何一门理论一样都是逐步前进的。比如到生态环境保存完好的自然地区旅行的双重发展目标——保护环境, 以及让当地人们受益——无论是旅游业内部还是外部都逐渐认识到这两个目标是互相依赖的。如果没有经济的发展, 许多人认为环境保护既不是合乎道德的又不是可以持续发展的 (Boo 1990:1; West and Brechin 1992; Brandon and Wells 1992)。这样的保护只有通过向当地民族提供其他的不会使被保护地区的植物与动物减少的收入来源才能实现 (Brandon and Wells 1992:557)。然而, 关于这一问题, 大部分的研究假设另一个外国机构的政府已经订立了保护政策。然而, 在 Rio Blanco, 人们自己已经行动起来来保护他们的土地。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Schofars often seem to operate on the assumptions that any analysis with a rosy outlook simply does not adequately understand the matter at hand.

在本句中, 存在一个同谓语从句, 即 assumptions 后面的句子, 用来解释说明 assumption 的内容。这是同谓语从句通常所起到的作用。

【难句 2 解析】 Such conservation can be achieved only by providing local people with alternative income sources which do not threaten to deplete the plants and animals within the protected zones (Brandon and Wells 1992: 557).

本句是一个复合从句, 包含一个定语从句, 即 sources 后 which 所引导的从句。在这个定语从句中, which 作从句的主语。主语是一个典型的被动句式, such conservation 是这个被动句的主语, 而 by 引导的介词短语作状语修饰限定动作 be achieved.

【难句 3 解析】 In contrast to mass tourism, ecotourism permits tourists to seek educational self-fulfillment in the form of travel, and tries to transform that activity into something that benefits the greater good—specifically, to fund environmental preservation, rural development, and even cultural survival.

本句是由 and 引导的并列句, 两个并列的谓语是 permit 和 try。in contrast to 这个介词短语做状语, 来修饰这两个并列谓语, 来说明与大众旅游业的不同。在第二个并列分句中, 还有 something 的定语从句, 必须由连词 that 来引导, 而不能用 which, that 在从句中做主语。两个不定式, to transform 与 to fund 都做 try 的宾语。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 B

【解析】 第二段指出, 在不受穷的人中, 社会名流占据为数不多的社会上层, 在贫困的产生及其再生产过程中, 他们的作用与穷人一样也是一个有意义的重要研究对象。这些人对于穷人和贫穷有自己的认识, 这影响着他们的决定和行动。对于这些认识, 我们还不了解, 只知道一些人云亦云的描述。这些人也许忽视或否认自己的行动 (或无所行动) 对穷人的生活状况所产生的外在影响。但许多社会学家却与他们的看法不同, 在他们看来,



随着贫困的产生和再生产，要求制定法律条文来应对所产生的问题，这些问题的产生对穷人自身产生深刻的影响——这一影响在很大程度上还不为人所知。A、C、D 三项显然不合文意，C 项意为“贫穷问题要依赖他们解决”。

12. 【答案】 C

【解析】 第二段提到研究者对穷人问题已经进行了各种各样的研究，但第二段又指出对于社会名流在贫困的产生过程中起到的重要作用却研究不够。参阅上题题解。A 项意为“没有制定足够的法律条文来帮助穷人摆脱自己的境况”。B 项意为“他们在向穷人提供救济上几乎没有做任何事情”。

13. 【答案】 A

【解析】 A 项的意思为“穷人通常被认为是懒惰和邪恶的人的最终下场”。第三段的最后一句指出，贫困和穷人也起一个重要的象征作用，告诉人们那些忽视节俭、勤劳和卫生美德的人的命运可能是什么；也警示人们那些粗野、不道德、凶暴的人不断对社会形成的威胁。C 项意为“经济上的偏见对解决贫困问题障碍更大”。

14. 【答案】 B

【解析】 B 项的意思为“明显的”。pronounced 在此处的意思为“明显的”。注意本段谈到了穷人和富人在物质环境、社会环境，以及在人们对二者的思想看法中存在的巨大隔阂。在穷人和作为社会最上层的名流之间，这种隔阂当然更大、更明显。

15. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本文的侧重点不是如何解决贫困问题，而是如何全面研究贫困问题。第一段描述了目前对贫困问题的研究，第二段指出了社会学家研究上的不足，认为不仅应该研究贫困者，还应该研究造成贫困的社会、政治等因素——特别是社会上层的人在造成贫困上所起的作用，最后一段又回到这个问题。第三段描述了穷人所面临的情况。可见，作者更多的是在分析问题。



全文参考译文

研究人员把穷人作为个体、作为家庭、作为贫苦社区的成员、作为近邻与地区、作为较大贫困生产结构的产物来研究。它们作为犯罪和罪犯的牺牲品、作为少数文化的成分、作为群众文化的被动消费者，以及一种“反主流”文化的积极生产者，作为一种经济负担和一支劳力的储存部队被分析——仅仅提及贫困研究的一些思想。

在非贫困者的类型中，占有少数的较高阶层的精英们及他们在贫困的出现和再生产中所以起到的作用就如贫困者自身一样是贫困研究的一个既有趣又重要的目的。精英们拥有构成他们的决策与行动的关于贫困，以及贫困者的图像。目前，除了在普遍的老一套中粗略的描述那样，人们对那些图像几乎了解很少。精英们可能忽略（以及省略）或否定他们自己的行动对贫困者生活条件的外在影响。许多社会学者可能持有非常不同的观点。由于贫困出现及被再生产，人们创作了法律框架体系来抑制它所产生的问题，带来对贫困者自身所造成的深入的而且大部分未知的后果。在一般的政治、教育和社会机构中，往往忽略或甚至伤害贫困者的利益。在建设运输、工业、贸易和旅游业的有形基础设施中，贫困者的住所往往是首先要伤害的或被保持不动而受到污染、噪声和拥挤的影响。

最为重要的是贫困的经济功能，由于缺少其他的选择，贫困者被迫从事被认为是不体



面或是不干净的工作。贫困者更愿意购买二手商品与剩余的食品,从而来延长它们的经济效用。他们可能选用非贫困者放弃的质量不高的医生、教师,以及律师的服务。贫困和贫困者起到了一个重要的象征性的功能,在于提醒公民有许多东西可能降临在那些并不注意节约、勤奋和清洁的价值的人们身上,还在于提醒公民粗暴、不道德和暴力行为为社会的其他人带来不间断的威胁。

从物理角度来看,通过有差别的土地使用和集中居住,贫困者与非贫困者被分开。从社会角度来看,他们通过在劳动力市场中、消费经济中、政治、社会,以及文化结构中有差别地参与被区分开。从概念角度来看,它们通过套用老套的和媒体的陈词滥调被区分,这种区别在精英与贫困者之间更为明显。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 The elites who occupy the small upper stratum within the category of the non-poor, and their functions in the emergence and reproduction of poverty, are as interesting and important an object for poverty research as the poor themselves.

本句是一个复合从句,主语 elites 后是一个由 who 引导的定语从句,who 代指 elites 在从句中做主语;而主句中,是一个由系动词 are 引导的系表结构,在这个结构中,存在一个 as...as 引导的比较句型,前一个 as 是副词,而后一个 as 是介词。

【难句2解析】 Most important are the economic functions of poverty, as for lack of other options, the poor are forced to perform activities considered degrading or unclean.

在本句的前一个分句中,是一个主系表倒装的句型。主语是系动词后的 the economic functions of poverty,表语是 most important;而在另一个分句中,是一个被动句型, the poor 表示穷人们(关于这个语法点,上面已经分析过)是被动句的主语,不定式 to perform 表示目的状语。

【难句3解析】 They are likely to use the services of low-quality doctors, teachers and lawyers whom the non-poor shy away from.

本句有一个固定句型 be likely to do something,译为“可能做某事”,其中 to 是不定式,接动词原形。whom 引导了一个定语从句,在从句中作宾语。由于宾语是指医生、老师和律师这些人们,所以只能用表示人的宾语连词 whom,也可以使用中性代词 that。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 A

【解析】 根据文章第二段的第一句,他们俩今年 18 岁,已在青少年劳教所度过了 8 年。可知 A 项正确, D 项不正确。B 项所说的“保护性监禁”在文中没有提到。文章第一段说他们杀害 Bulgar 之后就去看卡通片了。C 项“他们在看动画片时被抓”与文意不符。

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】 第二段的第二句说:英国的司法体系现在面临着两难境地——如何让这对声名狼藉的孩子重回到这个尚对他们的罪行还心有余悸并对他们的改邪归正持怀疑态度的社会里呢?由此可知, B 项“担心他们释放后被社会排斥”正确。



18. 【答案】 C

【解析】 根据文章第二段的第三、四、五句话可知，法官决定对他们释放后采取前所未有的保护措施，禁止新闻媒体披露任何关于他们现状的信息和政府帮助他们取得的新身份。这两项措施都是为了保护他们不被人认出是杀人犯，因此 C 项正确，A 项不完全，B、D 两项文中都没有提到。

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】 从文中的第三段可知，美国对青少年罪犯的惩罚严厉得多，这样的规定对他们则是不可接受的。过去十年来美国允许对未成年罪犯的曝光，而且美国对新闻自由的保护力度也很大，因此，在美国，像他们这样的孩子无疑会受到大肆公开。

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 最后一段讲的是这项审判裁决在英国受到争议。受害者家属对此感到愤怒，新闻媒体也坚持要求有权披露事实，保守党人也认为这样做让人觉得罪越重则获得重生的机会越大。B、C、D 三项都正确，但是不完全只有 A 项全面地概括了所有的争议。



全文参考译文

1993 年，一家购物商场的安全系统的摄像头拍摄到了一张摇晃的图像：两个十岁的男孩子把一个比他们小很多的男孩子领出了英国利物浦的一家购物中心。这两个男孩子诱骗 Jafiers Bulger 离开正在购物的妈妈，并且领着他沿着小镇走了很长一段路，这次短足旅行在铁轨旁结束。在那里，令人费解的是大一点的男孩子拷问初学走路的孩子，殴打他，把油漆涂在他的脸上，并且再把他放到铁轨上，让火车把尸体肢解前用砖块接连打击致死。然后，这两个男孩子，Jon Venables 和 Robert Thompson 离开去欣赏卡通漫画了。

如今，这两个男孩长成了十八岁的成年人，在青少年管教中心度过了八年后，他们已经被认定可以释放，也许在今年春天他们就能够被释放。现在英国的审判系统所面临的进退两难的情况就是如何让这两位臭名昭著的年轻人重新进入社会，并在社会中获得重生，而这个社会仍然被他们的罪行所震惊而且对他们的释放表示怀疑。上个星期，法官 Elizabeth Butler-Sloss 认为这两位年轻人处于如此的危险中，以至于一旦释放他们，就需要前所未有的措施来保护他们。对于他们以后的生活，Venables 和 Thompson 将有权利隐姓埋名。禁止英国所有的媒体报道关于他们的下落或政府帮助他们建立的新身份的任何信息。这两位年轻人的照片或甚至更详细的关于他们目前状况的信息同样也是被禁止的。

美国对青少年犯罪比英国更为严厉，这样的一条规定似乎让人觉得不可思议。“显然，在工业化的世界中，我们是最具制裁性的”研究青少年审判的庙宇大学教授劳伦斯·斯坦博格说。在过去的十年中，美国的趋势是已经允许报道关于未成年辩护者的更多信息。同时，美国的法庭与英国的法庭相比，更加重视给予自由，例如，后者禁止所有的摄像机。

但是，甚至是在英国，命令是特别的。受害者的家庭被激怒了，同时更加渴望了解情况的英国小报也被激怒了。Bulger 的母亲 Denise Fergus 问“作为成年人，他们已经获得的给予自己特殊保护的权力是什么？”新闻报纸的社论家已经坚持认为公民有权利知道 Venables 或 Thompson 是否搬到了隔壁。国会的保守党成员 Humfrey Malins 说：“它几乎让你感到罪行越恶劣，就越有机会获得护照来开始完全的新生活。”



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The dilemma now confronting the English justice system is how to reintegrate the notorious duo into a society that remains horrified by their crimes and skeptical about their rehabilitation.

在本句中，现在分词 confronting 做 dilemma 的后置定语。由 how 引导的不定式做系动词 is 的表语，构成系表结构。society 后有一个 that 引导的定语从句，that 代指 society 在定语从句中作主语。

【难句 2 解析】 The victim's family is enraged(激怒的), as are the ever eager British tabloids.

在本句中，有一个语法点，即 as 引导一个主谓倒装的句子，翻译为“也”，与上句的情况相同。谓语与上一句的谓语相同，单复数要看主语。As 也可以用 so 来表示。只限于肯定句中。

【难句 3 解析】 Newspaper editorials have insisted that citizens have a right to know if Venables or Thompson move in next door.

在本句中，存在一个语法点，即动词 insist 在表示建议的意思时，后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气，即 should+动词原形。should 可以省略。动词 know 后面有一个由 if 引导的宾语从句，译为“是否”。

Part B

21. 【答案】 F

【解析】 本篇共有七个段落，其中篇首和篇尾在文章的位置已经给出。本文向大家介绍了一家特殊的医院——艺术品医院，描述了如何对一些受损艺术品进行处理修复的方法和过程，也让人们了解了它们存在的价值与重要性。开篇的第一段向人们展示了一家“艺术品医院”内的三幅场景，那么这家“艺术品”医院究竟做的是什么，就由 F 段来回答。“Such things happen every day”不仅与上文衔接紧密，并且引起了下文，说明其具体的工作。

22. 【答案】 E

【解析】 如果顺利地选择了第二段，那么根据第二段后部分 more harm than good，我们可初步选定是 E 段，因为“No wonder they did harm”与其前相呼应，再细看，此项是对上段的解释说明，由此可判断 E 项放第三段是正确的。

23. 【答案】 A

【解析】 由第三段最后一句“有时他们甚至改变了整幅作品”可知下面的文章可能会对其做进一步的阐述，经细看 A 段，其是对上段的解释，并且本段开始的 damage 及句中的 eats away、swell、shrink、rot 等词是上段中心词 damage 的重复及词义互换词，因此可知 A 为正确项。

24. 【答案】 D

【解析】 由上面两段介绍作品的破坏程度，让人们想到是不是这些作品就没办法修复了呢？带着这个疑问看到 D 段，“看上去没希望了，但我们每一次都不放弃”说明此段是一个承上启下的段落，同时由最后一句“no damage could be seen”与上文相呼应，D 项一定是正确选项。



25. 【答案】 G

【解析】 由上段启出的下文必定是如何对一个看上去没希望的作品进行修复, 即修复的过程, 经过排除, 可知 G 段是正确选项。

Unit sixteen

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Throughout the history of life, species of living creatures have made use of chemical energy by the slow combination of certain chemicals with oxygen within their cells. The process is analogous to combustion, but is slower and much more delicately controlled. Sometimes use is made of energy available in the bodies of stronger species as when a remora hitches a ride on a shark or a human being hitches an ox to a plough.

Inanimate sources of energy are sometimes used when species allow themselves to be carried or moved by wind or by water currents. In those cases, though, the inanimate source of energy must be accepted at the place and time that it happens to be and in the amount that happens to exist.

The human use of fire involved an inanimate source of energy that was portable and could be used wherever desired. It could be ignited or extinguished at will and could be used when desired. It could be kept small or fed till it was large, and could be used in the quantities desired.

The use of fire made it possible for human beings, evolutionarily equipped for mild weather only, to penetrate the temperate zones. It made it possible for them to survive cold nights and long winters, to achieve security against fire-avoiding predators, and to roast meat and grain, thus broadening their diet and limiting the danger of bacterial and parasitic infestation.

Human beings multiplied in number and that meant there were more brains to plan future advances. With fire, life was not quite so hand-to-mouth; and there was more time to put those brains to work on something other than immediate emergencies.

In short, the use of fire put into motion an accelerating series of technological advances.

About 10,000 years ago, in the Middle East, a series of crucial advances were made. These included the development of agriculture, herding, cities, pottery, metallurgy, and writing. The final step that of writing, took place in the Middle East about 5,000 years ago.

This complex of changes stretching over a period of 5,000 years introduced what we call civilization, the name we give to a settled life, to a complex society in which human beings are specialized for various tasks.



To be sure other animals can build complex societies and can be composed of different types of individuals specialized for different tasks. This is most marked in such social insects as bees, ants, and termites where individuals are in some cases physiologically specialized to the point where they cannot eat, but must be fed by others. Some species of ants practice agriculture and grow small mushroom gardens, while others herd aphids; still others war on and enslave smaller species of ants. And, of course, the beehive and the ant or termite colony have many points of analogy with the human city.

The most complex nonhuman societies' those of the insects, are, however, the result of instinctive behaviour, the guidelines of which are built into the genes and nervous systems of the individuals at birth. Nor does any nonhuman society make use of fire. With insignificant exceptions, insect societies are run by the energy produced by the insect body.

It is fair, then, to consider human societies as basically different from other societies and to attribute what we call civilization to human societies only.

1. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?
 - A. The process of species making chemical energy is similar to the process of combustion.
 - B. The process of species making chemical energy is less complicated than the process of combustion.
 - C. Fire is a portable, inanimate source of energy.
 - D. Man sometimes makes use of energy available in the bodies of stronger species.
2. From the passage we know _____.
 - A. fire made human beings free from bacterial and parasitic infestation
 - B. fire enabled human beings to deal with immediate emergencies more efficiently
 - C. fire made some animals frightened
 - D. fire helped human beings change their eating habits completely
3. Judging from the context, the phrase "hand-to-mouth" (Line 2, Para. 5) most probably means _____.
 - A. adventurous
 - B. unhappy
 - C. wandering
 - D. unstable
4. The point of similarity between a complex human society and a complex bee society is _____.
 - A. the division of labor
 - B. the use of fire
 - C. the development of industry
 - D. the development of a written language
5. According to the passage, insect societies _____.
 - A. are governed by the instincts of insects
 - B. are not fundamentally different from human societies
 - C. are composed of individuals of the same type
 - D. are as not warlike as human beings



Text 2

Modern technology may not have improved the world all that much but it certainly has made life noisier. Unmuffled motorcycles, blaring car alarms, and roving boom boxes come first, second, and third on my list of most obnoxious noise offenders, but everyone could come up with his own version of aural hell — if he could just find a quiet spot to ponder the matter.

Let what technology has done, other technology is now starting to undo, using computer power, to zap those ear-splitting noises into silence. Previously silence-seekers had little recourse except to stay inside, close the windows, and plug their ears. Remedies like these are quaintly termed “passive” systems, because they place physical barriers against the unwanted sound. Now computer technology is producing a far more effective “active” system, which doesn’t just contain, deflect, or mask the noise. but annihilates it electronically.

The system works by countering the offending noise with “anti-noise”, a somewhat sinister-sounding term that calls to mind antimatter, black holes, and other *Popular Science* mindbenders but, that actually refers to something quite simple. Just as a wave on a pond is flattened when it merges with a trough that is its exact opposite (or mirror image), so can a sound wave be negated by meeting its opposite.

This general theory of sound cancellation has been around since the 1930s. In the fifties and sixties it made for a kind of magic trick among laboratory acousticians playing around with the first clunky mainframe computers. The advent of low-cost high-power microprocessors has made active noise-cancellation systems a commercial possibility, and a handful of small electronics firms in the United States and abroad are bringing the first ones onto the silence market.

Silence buffs might be hoping that the noise-canceling apparatus will take the shape of the 44 Magnum wielded by Dirty Harry, but in fact active sound control is not quite that active. The system might more properly be described as reactive, in that it responds to sound waves already headed toward human ears. In the configuration that is usual for such systems microphones detect the noise signal and send it to the system’s microprocessor, which almost instantly models it and creates its inverse for loudspeakers to fire at the original. Because the two sounds occupy the same range of eliminate: the anti-noise canceling Beethoven’s Fifth Symphony is heard as Beethoven’s Fifth. The only difference is, that every positive pressure produced on the air by the orchestra is matched by a negative pressure produced by the computer, and every negative pressure is matched by a positive, thereby silencing the sound. The system is most effective as a kind of muffler, in which microphones, microprocessor, and loudspeaker are all in a unit encasing the device that produces the sound, stifling it at its source. But it can work as a headset, too, negating the sound at the last moment before it disturbs one’s peace of mind.

6. The writer holds that ____.

- A. modern technology has disturbed the quiet life of the people
- B. modern technology has made people indifferent to noise pollution



- C. modern technology has made the present world quieter than before
D. modern technology has failed to solve the problem of noise pollution
7. According to the passage, an active noise-cancellation system____.
- A. contains noise rather than negates it B. eliminates noise rather than muffles it
C. deflects noise rather than baffles it D. holds noise back rather than stifles it
8. In Paragraph 5 the word “buffs” means____.
- A. settlers B. enthusiast C. buyers D. manufacturers
9. Which of the following statements is Not true according to the passage?
- A. In the past, people sometimes plugged their ears to fight against the offending noise.
B. An active noise-cancellation system follows the principle of a wave being flattened by meeting its exact opposite.
C. The first active noise-cancellation system was made in the 1930s.
D. Active noise-cancellation systems are now available on the market.
10. Active noise-cancellation systems require____.
- A. microphones B. microprocessors
C. loudspeakers D. all of the above

Text 3

Numbers get a bad press. Almost alone of the academic disciplines, mathematics is one where expressions of ignorance are more of a boast than a shameful admission (imagine admitting at a dinner party that you can't read). Yet numbers are more important than ever. They are the language of most of science and much of government, two forces that do much to shape people's lives. They are the nervous system of any modern country, marshalled in support of arguments over everything from defence to which diseases should be treated.

Happily for the number-shy, help is at hand. A book about numbers and how to interpret them doesn't sound like interesting bedtime reading. Yet in the hands of Michael Blastland and Andrew Dilnot, respectively producer and presenter of “More or Less”, a BBC radio programme on the subject, that is what it becomes.

The chapters proceed from simple concepts to more complicated ones, starting with the simplest of all: working out how big a number is. That is harder than you might think. The British government's promise to spend £300m (\$600m) over five years on child-care looks impressive at first glance. Only after working through the calculations does one realise that it amounts to only £1.15 a week for every family.

The authors avoid a hectoring tone. Their prose is light-hearted and never condescending. Amusing (or occasionally frightening) examples make theoretical arguments instantly accessible. The authors point out that most people have a higher-than-average number of feet (it takes only a single man with one foot to bring the average below two). Incomes are the other way around: thanks to a few billionaires, most people earn less than the average.

Later on, trickier and more emotive subjects are tackled. Much of the second half is taken up



with the devilishly tricky business of trying to extract causation from correlation. One such issue is the so-called “cancer clusters”. A mobile-phone mast is erected in a village. Soon after, cancer rates rise to several times the national average. But masts are common, and some villages are bound to develop high cancer rates through nothing more sinister than sheer bad luck. Proving correlation is easy, but proving causation—despite how obvious the links may seem—is not. The authors make the sobering point that mortality rates for doctors vary so much that, even if he had been constantly monitored, Harold Shipman (a British doctor who murdered at least 200 patients) would have racked up a body-count of several dozen before coming to official attention.

The central problem, as the authors admit, is that numbers can often be deeply counter-intuitive. Individuals find it difficult to cope with the vast quantities of cash consumed by a modern nation state, and everyday rules of thumb can sometimes lead to utterly wrong conclusions. That is what makes this book so valuable: it provides a reliable guide to a treacherous subject, giving its readers the mental ammunition to make sense of official claims. That it manages to make them laugh at the same time is a rare and welcome feat.

11. Which one of the following statements is TRUE of status quo of mathematics?
- A. One is cracking oneself up when expressing ignorance of mathematics.
 - B. Mathematics is only discipline to tolerate the shame of knowing nothing about numbers.
 - C. The shame of admitting that you can not read at a dinner party is paramount of admitting that you do not know about mathematics.
 - D. Expression of ignorance in mathematics is a boast not only in the academic disciplines but also in other fields.
12. The style of “More or Less” by Michael Blastland and Andrew Dilnot can be described as ____.
- A. detailed and accessible
 - B. technical and illuminating
 - C. professional and inviting
 - D. theoretical and humorous
13. The author of the article uses the example of average number of feet and average income to demonstrate that ____.
- A. to correctly understand the meaning of numbers is sometimes very tricky
 - B. people can understand better about statistical data by comparing them with most common phenomenon
 - C. the book helps people learn about the secret of numbers through interesting and daily examples
 - D. the way of calculating average income is the opposite to that of calculating the average number of feet
14. Some villages develop high cancer rates through sheer bad luck other than masts because ____.



- A. they could not sense any link between these two phenomena
- B. they can only find some vague correlation between them without solid evidence
- C. there are not enough proofs to demonstrate that mast could raise cancer rate
- D. they could not deduce a reasonable relation of the cause and effect on the concerning issues

15. According to the authors of “More or Less”, the main point they want to demonstrate is that_____.

- A. numbers are very difficult to understand
- B. numbers could be cheating in most occasions
- C. numbers can subtly sensed by intuition
- D. numbers could shape people’s minds into more reasonable

Text 4

The American economy, whether in government or private industry, has found retirement a convenient practice for managing the labor force. On the positive side, widespread retirement has meant an expansion of leisure and opportunities for self-fulfillment in later life. On the negative side, the practice of retirement entails large costs, both in funding required for pension systems and in the loss of the accumulated skills and talents of older people.

Critics of retirement as it exists today have pointed to the rigidity of retirement practices: for example, the fact that retirement is typically an all-or-nothing proposition. Would it not be better to have some form of flexible or phased retirement, in which employees gradually reduce their work hours or take longer vacations? Such an approach might enable older workers to adjust better to retirement, while permitting employers to make gradual changes instead of coping with the abrupt departure of an employee. Retirement could be radically redefined in the future.

Earlier criticism of mandatory retirement at a fixed age led to legal abolition of the practice, for the most part, in 1986. The same kind of criticism has been leveled at the practice of age discrimination in employment. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act forbids older workers from being limited or treated in any way that would harm their employment possibilities. Still, most observers admit that age discrimination in the workplace remains widespread. The negative stereotypes of older workers have caused employers to be reluctant to hire or train older people. Sometimes such discrimination against older workers is based on mistaken ideas, such as the false belief that older workers are less productive. In fact, empirical studies have not shown older workers to be less dependable in their job performance, nor are their absenteeism rate higher.

Interest in the potential productivity of older workers has stimulated the growth of industrial gerontology, a field concerned with recruitment, performance appraisal, retraining, and redesign of jobs to permit older workers to be more productive. Managing an older workforce will clearly be a challenge for the future. There is also much support for the idea of work life extension; that is, adaptations of retirement roles or employment practices to enable older people to become



more productive. In favor of this idea is the fact that three-quarters of employed people over 65 are in white-collar occupations in service industries, which are less physically demanding than agriculture or manufacturing jobs. As a result, it is sometimes argued, older people can remain in productive jobs now longer than in the past. In addition, some analysts point to declining numbers of young people entering the workforce, thus anticipating a labor shortage later in the 1990s. That development, if it occurred, might stimulate a need for older workers and a reversal of the trend toward early retirement.

16. Opponents of the retirement policy say _____.
 - A. it gives more leisure to old people than they know how to use
 - B. it costs too much money in the form of retirement pensions
 - C. it is too rigid and flexibility should be integrated into it
 - D. retirement should be practiced only in the public sector
17. What happened in 1986?
 - A. Retirement stopped being practiced.
 - B. Age limitation in retirement was abolished.
 - C. Age discrimination was legally abolished.
 - D. Retired people were no longer entitled to pensions.
18. Empirical studies indicate that old people _____.
 - A. are less productive than younger people
 - B. prefer working to retiring
 - C. are reliable workers
 - D. are less dependable
19. Industrial gerontology is concerned with _____.
 - A. how to manage older workforce
 - B. finding out how productive older workers can be
 - C. how to meet the challenge of the future
 - D. finding out what kind of people can stay after the retirement age
20. Which of the following might lead to work life extension?
 - A. Retraining of old people in modern skills.
 - B. The trend toward early retirement.
 - C. The expansion of agriculture and manufacturing industry.
 - D. The declining younger labor force.

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a text about the tips on resume writing, followed by a list of examples. Choose the best example from the list A-F for each numbered subheading (21~25). There is one extra example which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.



Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up four chief qualities of money some 2000 year ago. It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words it must be, durable, distinct, divisible and portable. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, fiat pieces of metal which we call coins, or as printed paper notes.

21)_____. But there are still parts of the world, today where coins and notes are of no use.

22)_____. Among isolated peoples, who are not often reached by traders from outside, commerce usually meant barter.

This is a direct exchange of goods. Perhaps it is fish for vegetables, meat for grain, or various kinds of food in exchange for pots, baskets, or other manufactured goods.

23)_____. Salt may seem rather a strange substance to use as money, but in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an absolute necessity.

24)_____. Cowrie sea shells have been used as money at some time or another over the greater part of the Old World. These were collected mainly from the beaches of the Maldive Islands in the Indian Ocean, and were traded to India and China.

25)_____. Metal, valued by weight, preceded coins in many parts of the world.

Iron, in lumps, bars or rings is still used in many countries instead of money. It can either be exchanged for goods, or made into tools, weapons or ornaments. The early money of China, apart from shells, was of bronze, often in fiat, round pieces with a hole in the middle, called 'cash'.

Nowadays, coins and notes have supplanted nearly all the more picturesque forms of money, and although in one or two of the more remote countries people still hoard it for future use on ceremonial occasions such as weddings and funerals, examples of primitive money will soon be found only in museums.

[A] For this kind of simple trading, money is not needed, but there is often some thing that everyone wants and everybody can use, such as salt to flavor, food, shell for ornaments, or iron and copper to make into tools and vessels. These things salt, shells or metals are still used as money in out of the way parts of the world today.

[B] They will buy nothing, and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local money to exchange for food.

[C] Cakes of salt, stamped to show their value, were used as money in Tibet until recent times, and cakes of salt will still buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa.

[D] The earliest evolution of these paper notes and coins made of copper had developed rapidly in the western Mediterranean.

[E] In Africa, cowries were traded right across the continent from East to West Four or five thousand went for one Maria Theresa dollar, an Austrian silver coin which was once accepted as currency in many parts of Africa.

[F] The earliest of these are between three thousand and four thousand years old older than the earliest coins of the eastern Mediterranean.



参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可参照文中第一段的“The process is analogous to combustion, but is slower and much more delicately controlled.”，而其余三项在文中都曾提及。

2. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。A、D 两项的说法太绝对，这可从文中的“to achieve security against fire-avoiding predators, ...”推知。

3. 【答案】 D

【解析】 hand-to-mouth 的意思是“过一天算一天，勉强糊口”，因此 D 项 unstable “不牢固的，不稳定的”正确。

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。本题可参照文中的第三段，从中可知，复杂的社会在其他动物中也可能建立，并由分工不同的个体所组成……，蜂巢蚁家和人类的都市还是有许多共同之处的。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的第一句话“The most complex nonhuman societies, those of the insects, are, however, the result of instinctive behavior.”推知。



全文参考译文

在生命史的发展进程中，不同种类的生物通过将体内细胞的某些化学物质和氧气缓慢地结合起来而利用了化学能。这一可与燃烧相比拟的过程要更缓慢，需控制得更加精确。有时这种利用还包括更加强壮的物种体能，例如，鲫鱼吸附在鲨鱼身上，或者人牵着牛去耕地。

当物种能够被风吹走或被水流带走时，无生命的能源有时也可以得到利用。不过，这种情况下，无生命能源的利用在时间和地点上都必须适宜，并且所用的量也要恰到好处。

无生命能源还可以用于火的利用方面，它不仅方便携带，而且可以随时使用。它可以按照意愿来点燃或熄灭。火的大小可以调节，并按需要来控制火量。

火的使用让人类突破温带地区成为可能，并且可以度过寒夜和漫漫冬季，免受惧怕火的猛兽的侵害。火还可以用来烤肉、烤食物，这样人类的饮食范围就扩大了，同时限制了细菌和寄生虫感染的危险。

人类的数量在不断增长，这就意味着有更多的人计划未来。火使人类的生活不再仅限于勉强糊口，而是有了更多的时间把人们召集起来讨论问题，并不只是应付眼前的紧急事件。



总而言之，火的使用加快了科技进步的速度。

中东在约一万年以前就取得了一系列极其重要的进步，其中包括农业、畜牧业、制陶业、冶金业，同时还出现了城市和文字。五千年之前文字在中东出现。

这些延续了五千年左右的复杂变化最终产生了我们所称之的文明。所谓的文明指的是有固定的生活和复杂的社会，在复杂的社会里，人们从事各自的专业。

可以确信，复杂的社会在其他动物中也可能建立，并由分工不同的个体所组成。这种情况在蜜蜂、蚂蚁、白蚁等社会性昆虫身上表现得最为明显，这些昆虫在某些情况下的生理分工明确，如有的不能吃东西，必须由别的昆虫喂养；有些蚂蚁还开展农业，种植小小的蘑菇园；有的放牧蚜虫；还有的向小蚂蚁种群宣战，将其奴役等。当然，蜂巢蚁家和人类的的城市还是有許多共同之处的。

昆虫社会是人类社会以外的最复杂的社会。但和人类社会不同的是，它们的社会是本能行为的结果，其行为准则已经在个体出世时就存在于基因和神经系统之中。此外，除了人类社会，其他社会也没有使用火的，昆虫社会运作所需要的能量是由其自身所提供的，例外的情形很少。

因此我们可以公正地认为，人类社会与其他社会有本质上的区别，文明只能存在于人类社会中。



长难例句分析

【难句1 解析】 The use of fire made it possible for human beings, evolutionarily equipped for mild weather only, to penetrate the temperate zones.

中间的句子是独立的状语，以现在分词引起，把它去掉后原句结构就很清晰了。副词修饰形容词的时候很容易混淆，尤其是副词和形容词的形式一致的时候。

【难句2 解析】 This complex of changes stretching over a period of 5000 years introduced what we call civilization, the name we give to a settled life, to a complex society in which human beings are specialized for various tasks.

句子的主体是 complex introduce, 现在分词 stretching 修饰主语, what 引导了宾语从句。宾语从句里还有个 which 引导的定语从句修饰 society。句中的 the name we give to a settled life 是同位语。

【难句3 解析】 This is most marked in such social insects as bees, ants, and termites where individuals are in some cases physiologically specialized to the point where they cannot eat, but must be fed by others.

句中的 where 引导的定语从句修饰 insects, 这个从句里还有一个 where 引导的定语从句修饰 point。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一句的 "...but it certainly has made life noisier." 推知。

7. 【答案】 B



【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的最后一句“...which doesn't just contain, deflect, or mask the noise but annihilates it electronically.”推知。

8. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。四个选项的意思分别是 settler: “定居者”；enthusiast: “狂热者”；buyer: “购买者”；manufacturer: “生产者”。

9. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第四段的第一句“This general theory of sound cancellation has been around since the 1930s.”推知，即当时只有理念，还没有进行实际制作。

10. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的“...in which microphones, microprocessor, and loudspeaker are all in a unit...”推知。



全文参考译文

现代科技在改变世界方面的贡献可能不是所想的那么大，但可以肯定的是，它使生活中的噪声更多了。在我看来，最讨厌的噪声制造者中排列第一位的是没有安装消声器的摩托车，第二是高声响个不停的汽车警笛，第三是嚶嚶作响的流动电话间。当然，如果能够找到一个寂静的可以思考问题的地方，每一个人都能够想出自己所认为的声音地狱。

当一种技术进行创造时就要有另一种技术进行反创造，即利用计算机的力量来消除刺耳的噪声，使其沉默。以前的躲避噪声的人所有采用的方法只有躲进室内，关上门窗，把耳朵塞上东西，而无其他资源可用。这是一种被奇妙地称之为“无源”系统的补救措施，其方法就是向不想要的声音设置物理障碍。目前，一种效率大得多的“有源”系统正利用计算机技术来制造，该系统是采用电子的方法来消除噪声，而不是遏制噪声，不会使噪声偏转方向，也不会遮蔽噪声。

这个系统的工作原理是利用“反噪声”来对抗刺耳的噪声的。这个听起来有点阴险的词语使人想起了反物质、黑洞，以及《大众科学》杂志里其他使人产生幻想的词语。但事实是，这是一个非常简单的系统，如同池塘里的一个水波与方向正相反的水槽（其镜像）混合之后，水波就能消失了，声波遇到其反声波也能够被消除。

自从 20 世纪 30 年代以来，这种普通的消声原理就已经开始普及。实验声学家在 50 和 60 年代利用隆隆作响的计算机将其做成了一种魔术。成本低、功率大的微处理器的出现促使这种有源消声系统具有了商业价值。在美国和世界其他地区，许多小型电子公司正在把首批此类产品推向消声市场。

也许，喜欢安静的人希望消声装置的外形与“胡来的哈里”所挥舞的“马格能 44”一样，但有源噪声控制器实际上并没有那么活跃。该系统被称为“反噪声系统”可能更适宜，原因是它是对已经射向耳朵的声波做出的反应。在该系统的通常配置里，识别噪声信号的麦克风能将噪声信号发送到系统的微处理器，几乎同时地，微处理器进行模拟并产生出反噪声信号，再用扬声器向声源发射。反噪声与其想消除的噪声完全一致，原因是这两种声音的频率范围和声调都一样。比如消除贝多芬第五交响曲的反噪声听起来就是贝多芬第五交响曲。这里仅有的一个区别是，当乐队向空中发出每一个积极声压时，也有一个积极的



声压与其相配,这样就消除了声音。在制作消声器时,利用这个系统最为有效。在一个发声装置中安装了麦克风、微处理器和扬声器,在声源之处就将其压制。还可将这个装置用在头戴式耳机上,为了不扰乱人的心神,在不需要的时候可将噪声消除。



长难例句分析

【难句1 解析】 The system works by countering the offending noise with “anti-noise”, a somewhat sinister-sounding term that calls to mind antimatter, black holes, and other Popular Science mindbenders but, that actually refers to something quite simple.

句中的主体是 The system works, 后面都是方式状语从句。在 by countering the offending noise 中前一个 ing 是动名词, 宾语是 noise。后一个 ing 是现在分词作定语, 修饰其主语 noise。

【难句2 解析】 The system might more properly be described as reactive, in that it responds to sound waves already headed toward human ears.

后面一句是全句的状语, already headed 是过去分词作定语修饰 wave。

【难句3 解析】 The only difference is, that every positive pressure produced on the air by the orchestra is matched by a negative pressure produced by the computer, and every negative pressure is matched by a positive, thereby silencing the sound.

表语从句里有两个被动语态的句子, 各句子中又有过去分词作定语, 搅在一起很让人迷惑。其中第一个 produced 是过去分词修饰前面的名词, matched 是被动语态的表语, 第三个 matched 也是。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据第一段“Numbers get a bad press. Almost alone of the academic disciplines, mathematics is one where expressions of ignorance are more of a boast than a shameful admission (imagine admitting at a dinner party that you can’t read)”, 除了在专业学术领域外, 说自己不懂数学更多的是自夸, 而不是丢脸的事情。因此, 选项 A 符合题意。

12. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据第四段“The authors avoid a hectoring tone. Their prose is light-hearted and never condescending. Amusing (or occasionally frightening) examples make theoretical arguments instantly accessible”, 以及最后一段的最后一句话“That it manages to make them laugh at the same time is a rare and welcome feat”, 两位作者避免用虚张声势的口吻, 文字平易近人, 但不降格, 还有一定的理论性, 而且比较有趣。选项 C 最符合题意。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 推理题。这个例子出现在文章的第四段, 作者先说明了这本书的特点是“Amusing(or occasionally frightening)examples make theoretical arguments instantly accessible”, 之后引用的例子正是用来说明这句话的, 因此只有选项 C 是正确的。选项 D 显然是错误的, 而选项 A 和 B 则具有较大的干扰性。但是要注意这两个选项可以说是该书作者举例的目的, 而不是文章作者用这个例子的目的, 这两个不同的目的要区分开。





14. 【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题，根据第六段，这些村民只认为高的癌症发病率原因是坏运气，因为他们还看不出天线与导致发病的这种因果关系。而本段也主要是说这个问题，这是个例子而已。因此，答案为选项 D。

15. 【答案】 B

【解析】 推理题。根据最后一段第一句话“The central problem, as the authors admit, is that numbers can often be deeply counter-intuitive”，该书重点在于数字常和人们的直觉相反，有一定的表象性和欺骗性。因此，答案为选项 B。



全文参考译文

数字类的书籍销量往往不好。除了在专业学科领域，承认自己不懂数学，更多是一种自夸，而不是丢脸的事（设想在一次晚宴上承认自己不识字）。但是现在数字比过去重要多了，它们是众多科学学科和许多政府使用的语言，这两种力量对于人们生活的塑造至关重要。数字还是任何一个现代国家的神经系统，可以支持各种各样的论点，包括从国防事务到哪种疾病需要治疗等各种议题。

对于那些不懂数字的人来说，幸运的是帮助就在眼前。一本关于数字及如何解读数字的书听起来不像是那种有趣的枕边读物，但是在 Michael Blastland 和 Andrew Dilnot 的手里，一切却恰恰相反。他们两个人分别是 BBC 电台节目《或多或少》的制作人和推荐人。

该书的章节从简单概念开始，一直到复杂的概念，最开始是最简单的：算出数字有多大，这可能要比你想象的难得多。英国政府承诺 5 年内在儿童护理方面投入三亿英镑（六亿美元），这个数字乍一看很大，但是只要计算一下，大家就能意识到这相当于每个家庭每周 1.15 英镑。

两位作者没有使用那种虚张声势的口吻，他们的文字非常平易近人，但又绝非降格。好玩的（有时吓人的）例子使得其理论很容易能让人理解。作者指出大多数人都比平均身高高出一厘米（一个人只要矮一英尺，就能使平均身高降低两英尺）。而收入则恰恰相反，正是因为少数几个亿万富翁的存在，才使得大多数人的实际工资比平均工资低。

往后就是一些更难、更微妙的问题了。后半本书中大部分都是关于从联系中找因果关系的问题。其中一个例子就是所谓的“癌症群”。某个村庄安装了移动电话天线，很快这里的癌症发病率就高出了全国平均发病率的几倍。天线是很普通的，而且一些村民就认为高的癌症发病率原因只是由于坏运气。证明存在某种联系非常容易，但是要证明因果关系就非常难了，虽然这种联系看起来显而易见。作者清楚地指出由于医生经手的病人的死亡率差异很大，即使 Harold Shipman（一名英国医生，曾杀死至少 200 名病人）一直受到监视，他还是在杀死了几十个病人后才会引起官方的注意。

作者承认，该书的重点在于说明数字经常和人们的直觉是相反的。人们发现很难清楚地认识到现代国家消费的资金数额，而根据日常的经验法则有时会得出完全错误的结论。正因为这样才使得该书看起来有很高的价值：它提供了看待微妙问题的可靠方法，让读者明白如何读懂官方的宣告。而这本书又让人哈哈大笑，这也是一种少有的、受人欢迎的技巧。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 They are the nervous system of any modern country, marshalled in support of arguments over everything from defence to which diseases should be treated.

这是一个复合句, marshalled...分词结构用来修饰 system; which 引导的是宾语从句。

【难句 2 解析】 The authors make the sobering point that mortality rates for doctors vary so much that, even if he had been constantly monitored, Harold Shipman (a British doctor who murdered at least 200 patients) would have racked up a body-count of several dozen before coming to official attention.

这是一个复合句。That 引导的是 the sobering point 的同位语从句, 在该从句中, even if 引导的是状语从句。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的 “Critics of retirement as it exists today have pointed to the rigidity of retirement practices:...” 推知。

17. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第三段的 “Earlier criticism of mandatory retirement at a fixed age led to legal abolition of the practice, for the most part, in 1986. ” 推知。

18. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第三段的 “...empirical studies have not shown older workers to be less dependable in their job performance, nor are their absenteeism rate higher.” 推知。

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中最后一段的 “...industrial gerontology, a field concerned with.... Managing an older workforce will clearly be a challenge for the future.” 推知。

20. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中最后一段的内容推知, 即该段中主要阐述的是延长劳动时间的问题, 在结尾处又说如果劳动力短缺的问题变为现实, 则可能会刺激对老年劳动者的需求。



全文参考译文

不管是在国有企业还是在私营企业中, 退休制度是美国经济中管理劳动力的一个适宜的措施。从积极方面来讲, 伴随普遍的退休制, 人们有了更多的闲暇时间, 晚年生活中有了更多自我实现的机会。从消极方面来讲, 退休制度的实施消耗了大量成本, 包括向养老金制度提供资金, 以及失去了老年人长期积累的技能 and 才干。





退休制度的批评者认为，现有的退休制度很僵化。例如，现在的退休制度的实际情况是典型的要么不许退休，要么彻底退休。采用其他方法是否会更好一些？如实施灵活的退休方式，或者实行分阶段退休，逐渐减少劳动者的劳动时间或者让其休长假。这种方法会让年老退休者更好地调整退休生活。与此同时，雇主也能够逐渐安排，而不必应对因雇员突然离去而造成困难的局面。因此，未来的退休制度应该有根本的改变。

先前的到了一定年龄就强制退休的做法遭到过批评，因此从 1986 年该制度在法律上就基本上废止了。在就业中的年龄歧视问题也遭到类似的批评，尽管《反就业年龄歧视法》中已经规定，禁止任何影响老年人就业机会的限制或待遇，但多数的观察者还是认为职场的年龄歧视仍然广泛存在。雇主对老年劳动者的固定成见导致他们不愿雇佣或者培训老年人。错误的观念有时也是对老年劳动者歧视的原因，如老年人的劳动效率低下等。实际上，经研究并未显示老年劳动者的工作表现不可靠，或者他们的缺席率更高一些。

老年产业学得到了发展，这是由对老年劳动者潜在生产率的兴趣促成的。该领域包含了对老年劳动者的录用、业绩评估、重新培训和工作重新设计，目的是使他们的劳动效率得到提高。很明显，未来的一项挑战是关于老年劳动大军的管理问题。延长劳动寿命的观念得到很多人的支持，也就是适应退休规定或就业实践，使老年人的生产效率更高。具体做法是，将六十五岁以上就业人群中的四分之三安排在从事服务业的白领岗位，因为这些工作对体力的要求比农业和制造业低一些。人们有时认为如今的老年人停留在工作岗位上的时间比过去要长。此外，某些分析家们认为从事劳动的年轻人数量会不断减少，而劳动力短缺的现象在 90 年代末就会出现。若这种情况发生的话，就会刺激对老年劳动者的需求，进而改变早退休的趋势。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The Age Discrimination in Employment Act forbids older workers from being limited or treated in any way that would harm their employment possibilities.

很多动词短语的搭配是固定的，本句中的 forbid somebody from doing something 就是例子。后面的介词一定是 from。类似的动词还有 prevent、prohibit 等。

【难句 2 解析】 Interest in the potential productivity of older workers has stimulated the growth of industrial gerontology, a field concerned with recruitment, performance appraisal, retraining, and redesign of jobs to permit older workers to be more productive

句中 a field 是个同位语，后面有列举，所列举的最后两项用 and 连接。列举各项后的 to permit 是 stimulated 的补足语。

【难句 3 解析】 There is also much support for the idea of work life extension; that is, adaptations of retirement roles or employment practices to enable older people to become more productive.

句子后面虽然很长，但主句结构是简单的，that is adaptations 是 idea 的同位语，后面的部分是个修饰部分。



Part B

21. 【答案】 B

【解析】 文章中指出当今世界的局部地方，硬币和纸币毫无用处了，选项 B 举例如果旅游者没有当地特殊的“货币”换取食物，就有可能饿死，是上文的很好例证，故选择 B。

22. 【答案】 A

【解析】 原文指出“there is a direct exchange of goods”，即直接用货物交换，选项 A “for this kind simple trading” 承接上文，指出交易不用货币，进一步解释，故选项 A 为正确答案。

23. 【答案】 C

【解析】 标题指出食盐作为货币使用，唯有选项 C 提到食盐在一部分地区的重要作用，为正确答案。

24. 【答案】 E

【解析】 这个题目很容易选出正确答案，选项 E 中的“cowries”与文章中的“cowrie sea shells”相照应，为正确答案。

25. 【答案】 F

【解析】 本题选项 D 有很强的迷惑性，它仔细分析了金属货币的悠久历史而没有谈到纸币，故选 F 更符合文意，为正确答案。

Unit seventeen



Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Jean left Alice Springs on Monday morning with regret, and flew all day in a “Dragonfly” aircraft; and it was a very instructive day for her. The machine did not go directly to Cloncurry, but flew to and for across the wastes of Central Australia, depositing small bags of mail at cattle stations and picking up cattle-men and travelers to drop them off after a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles. They landed eight or ten times in the course of the day, at places like Ammaroo and Hatches Creek and many other stations; at each place they would get out of the plane and drink a cup of tea and have a talk with the station manager or owner, and get back into the plane and go on their way. By the end of the day Jean Paget knew exactly what a cattle station looked like, and she was beginning to have a very good idea of what went on there.

They got to Cloncurry in the evening, a fairly extensive town on a railway that ran eastward to the sea at Townsville. Here she was in Queensland, and she heard for the first time the slow





deliberate speech of the Queensland that reminded her at once of her friend Joe Harman. She was driven into town in a very old open car and deposited at the Post Office Hotel; she got a bedroom but tea was over, and she had to go down the wide, dusty main street to a café for her evening meal. Cloncurry, she found, had none of the clean attractiveness of Alice Springs; it was a town which smelt of cattle, with wide streets through which to drive them down to the stockyard, many hotels, and a few shops. All the houses were of wood with red-painted iron roofs; the hotels had two floors, but very few of the other houses had more than one.

She had to spend a day here, because the air service to Normanton and Willstown ran weekly on a Wednesday. She went out after breakfast while the air was still cool and walked in one direction up the huge main street for half a mile till she came to the end of the town, then came back and walked down it a quarter of a mile till she came to the other end. Then she went and had a look at the railway station, and, having seen the airfield, with that she had seen all there was to see in Cloncurry. She looked in at a shop that sold toys and newspapers, but they were sold out of all reading matter except a few books about dress-making; as the day was starting to warm up she went back to the hotel. She managed to borrow a copy of the Australian Women's Weekly from the manageress of the hotel and took it to her room, and took off most of her clothes and lay down on her bed to sweat it out during the heat of the day. Most of the other citizens of Cloncurry seemed to be doing the same thing.

She felt like moving again shortly before tea and had a shower, and went out to the café for an ice. Weighed down by the heavy meal of roast beef and plum pudding that the Queenslanders call "tea" she sat in a folding chair for a little outside in the cool of the evening, and went to bed again at about eight o'clock. She was called before daybreak, and was out at the airfield with the first light.

1. When Jean had to leave Alice Springs, she _____.
 - A. wished she could have stayed lodger
 - B. regretted she had decided to fly
 - C. wasn't looking forward to flying all day
 - D. wished it had not been a Monday morning
2. How did Jean get some idea of Australian cattle station?
 - A. She learnt about them at first hand
 - B. She learnt about them from friends.
 - C. She visited them weekly
 - D. She stayed on one for a week.
3. Jean's main complaint about Cloncurry in comparison with Alice Springs, was _____.
 - A. the width of the main street
 - B. the poor service at the hotel
 - C. the poor-looking buildings
 - D. the smell of cows
4. For her evening meal on the second day Jean _____.
 - A. only an ice-cream
 - B. a lot of cooked food
 - C. some cold beer
 - D. a cooling, but non-alcoholic drink
5. Jean left Cloncurry _____.
 - A. early on Wednesday morning
 - B. late on Tuesday evening



C. after breakfast on Tuesday

D. before breakfast on Tuesday

Text 2

It was unfortunate that, after so trouble-free an arrival, he should stumble in the dark as he was rising and severely twist his ankle on a piece of rock. After the first shock the pain became bearable, and he gathered up his parachute before limping into the trees to hide it as best he could. The hardness of the ground and the deep darkness made it almost impossible to do this efficiently. The pine needles lay several inches deep so he simply piled them on top of the parachute, cutting the short twigs that he could feel around his legs, and spreading them on top of the needles. He had great doubts about whether it would stay buried, but there was very little else that he could do about it.

After limping for some distance in an indirect course away from his parachute he began to make his way downhill through the trees. He had to find out where he was, and then decide what to do next. But walking downhill on a rapidly swelling ankle soon proved to be almost beyond his powers. He moved more and more slowly, walking in long sideways movements across the slope, which meant taking more steps but less painful ones. By the time he cleared the trees and reached the valley, day was breaking. Mist hung in soft sheets across the field. Small cottages and farm buildings grouped like sleeping cattle around a village church, whose pointed tower, pointed high into the cold winter air to welcome the morning.

"I can't go no further," John Harding thought. "Someone is bound to find me, but what can't I do? I must get a rest before I go on. They'll look for me first up there on the mountain where the plane crashed. I bet they're out looking for it already and they're bound to find the parachute in the end. I can't believe they won't. So they'll know I'm not dead and must be somewhere. They'll think I'm hiding up there in the trees and rocks so they'll look for me, so I'll go down to the village. With luck by the evening my foot will be good enough to get me to the border."

Far above him on the mountainside he could hear the faint echo of voices, startling him after great silence. Looking up he saw lights like little pinpoints moving across the face of the mountain in the grey light. But the road was deserted, and he struggled along, still almost invisible in the first light, easing his aching foot whenever he could, avoiding stones and rough places, and limping quietly and painfully towards the village. He reached the church at last. A great need for peace almost drew him inside, but he knew that would not do. Instead, he limped along its walls towards a very old building standing a short distance from the church doors. It seemed to have been there for ever, as if it had grown out of the hillside. It had the same air of timelessness as the church. John Harding pushed open the heavy wooden door and slipped inside.

6. It is known from the passage that John Harding was ____.

- A. an escaped prisoner
- B. a criminal on the run from the police
- C. an airman who had landed in an enemy country area
- D. a spy who had been hiding in the forest



7. John Harding found it hard to hide his parachute because ____.
- A. he got his ankle twisted severely
B. the trees did not give very good cover
C. the earth was not soft and there was little light
D. the pine needles lay too thick on the ground
8. In spite of his bad ankle John Harding was able to ____.
- A. carry on walking fairly rapidly
B. walk in a direction that was less steep
C. bear the pain without changing direction
D. find out where he had landed
9. When John Harding got out of the forest he saw that ____.
- A. it was beginning to get much lighter
B. washing was hanging on the lines in the village
C. the fields were full of sleeping cows
D. some trees had been cleared near the village
10. John Harding decided to go down to the village ____.
- A. to find a doctor to see to his ankle B. to be near the frontier
C. to avoid the search party D. to find shelter in a building

Text 3

Windsurfers in Hawaii might not seem to have much in common with the geeks who these days tinker with Linux software as part of the open-source movement. But in the late 70s, the surfers freely swapped ideas on how to redesign their equipment right on the beach, and sporting-goods makers were quick to pick up on innovations like foot straps for leaping giant waves.

Linux's success is making freely revealed innovation a hot idea again. After decades in which patents closed off innovation, open source has caught the attention of businesses because "it so violated accepted wisdom and so clearly worked," says Yochai Benkler, a Yale scholar. Giants like IBM and HP, and newcomers like Red Hat, have made lots of money on Linux-based services and equipment.

Pharmaceuticals represent one new and surprising area where freely shared innovation is catching on. Most industry profits have been made from expensive patented drugs. But now the BioBricks project at MIT is trying to establish standardized tools and processes for research. That way, researchers from everywhere can contribute. Open innovation also makes sense in industries where patents aren't relevant—for example, finding new uses for existing drugs. Eric Von Hippel, MIT's head of innovation and entrepreneurship, is studying FDA applications since 1998 for these so-called off-label uses of patented drugs to see whether, as he suspects, they come mostly from independent researchers rather than the big drugmakers holding the original patents. If they do, it means open-source innovation is already well underway.



An open system would also work when the payback is too small to entice Big Pharma, as in the case of tropical diseases. Law professor Stephen Maurer of the University of California, Berkeley, has coauthored a proposal called the *Tropical Disease Initiative* that could give graduate students, for instance, a chance to work on finding drugs to help fight the likes of malaria. Because discoveries wouldn't be patented, contracts could be awarded to the lowest bidder. Manufacturing prices could be kept down, too, because generic-drug makers could compete as soon as a drug was ready.

Plant genetics is another field showing the promise of open innovation. The basic tools for manipulating plant genes, and thereby modifying food, are protected by a thicket of patents largely controlled by multinationals, which means farmers in developing countries don't have access to the techniques. The BIOS Initiative, recently launched by Cambia, an Australian nonprofit, aims to make publicly available an alternative technology (People would be free to patent any resulting discoveries). One early aim has been to help farmers find a way to breed their own corn, so they don't need to buy expensive hybrid seeds each year. It's not yet clear just how far this kind of research can be democratized. But in many areas, the open-source option is becoming a serious one.

11. The author compares windsurfers in Hawaii with the geeks who these days tinker with Linux software because ____.

- A. they loved adventures
- B. producers relied on their work
- C. they shared their new ideas with other people freely
- D. they redesigned their equipments

12. What is businesses' attitude toward Linux's open source?

- A. Indifferent
- B. Apprehensive
- C. Indignant
- D. Happy

13. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____.

- A. patented drugs are expensive because they close off innovation
- B. independent researchers are more innovative
- C. BioBricks allows researchers from the world share their ideas with each other
- D. new uses for existing drugs violate patents

14. The word "entice" (Line 1, Paragraph 4) most probably means ____.

- A. satisfy
- B. attract
- C. repel
- D. persuade

15. According to the text, open innovation is promising in the field of plant genetics because ____.

- A. farmers can lower their cost if they know how to breed seeds through open innovation
- B. genetically modified food has a bright perspective
- C. it can break the monopoly of big companies
- D. it is an important part of democracy



Text 4

I had visited the capital before although my friend Arthur had not, I first visited London as a student, reluctantly released from the bosom of a tearful mum, with a traveling trunk stuffed full of home-made fruit cakes and woolly vests. I was ill-prepared for the Spartan standards of the South. Through even the grimmest post-war days, as kids we had ploughed our way through corner cuts of beef and steamed puddings. So you can imagine my dismay when I arrived, that first day, at my London digs to be faced with a plate of tuna-paste sandwiches and a thin slice of cake left curling under a tea-towel. And that was supposed to be Sunday lunch!

When I eventually caught up with my extremely irritating landlady, I met with a vision of splendor more in keeping with the Royal Enclosure at the races than the area in which she lived. Festooned with jewels and furs and plastered with exclusive cosmetics, she was a walking advert for Bond Street.

Now, we have a none too elegant but very apt phrase for this in the North of England, and it was the one my friend Arthur to describe London after three days there: "All fur coat and nothing underneath."

Take our hotel. The reception area was plush and inviting, the lounge and dining-room good enough to start Arthur speaking 'properly'. But journey upstairs from one landing to the next, at the veneers of civilization fell away before your eyes. By the time we reached our room, pretension to refinement and comfort had disappeared. The fur coat was off (back in the bands of the hire purchase company), and what we were really expected to put up with for a small fortune a night was exposed in all its shameful nakedness. It was little more than a garret, a shabby affair with patched and peeling walls. There was a stained sink with pipes that grumbled and muttered all night long and an assortment of furnishings that would have disgraced Her Majesty's Prison Service. But the crowning glory was the view from the window. A peek behind the handsome facade of our fabled city. Rank gardens choked with rubbish, all the debris of life piled against the back door. It was a good job the window didn't open, because from it all arose the unmistakable odor of the abyss.

Arthur, whose mum still polishes her back step and disinfects her dustbin once a week, slumped on to the bed in a sudden fit of depression. 'Never mind', I said, drawing the curtains. 'You can watch telly.' This was one of the hotel's luxuries, which in the newspaper ad had persuaded us we were going to spend the week in style. It turned out to be a yellowing plastic thing with a picture which rolled over and over like a floundering fish until you took your fist to it. But Arthur wasn't going to be consoled by any cheap technological gimmicks.

He was sure his dad had forgotten to feed his pigeons and that his dogs were pining away for him. He grew horribly homesick. After a terrible night spent tossing and turning to a ceaseless cacophony of pipes and fire doors, traffic, drunks and low-flying aircraft, Arthur surfaced next day like a claustrophobic mole. London had got squarely on top of him. Seven million people had



sat on him all night, breathed his air, generally fouled his living space, and come between him and that daily quota of privacy and peace which prevents us all from degenerating into mad axemen or reservoir poisoners.

Arthur had to be got out of London for a while.

16. When the writer first came to the capital ____.
- A. he had been very reluctant to leave his mother
 - B. his mother had not wanted him to leave home
 - C. he had made no preparations for his journey south
 - D. he had sent his possessions on ahead in a trunk
17. The write was surprised at what he received for Sunday lunch because ____.
- A. food had always been plentiful at home
 - B. he had been used to grimmer times at home
 - C. things had been difficult after the war up North
 - D. beef had always been available from the butcher on the corner at home
18. The landlady seemed to epitomize a phrase used in the North of England to indicate that things were ____.
- A. tender underneath the surface
 - B. vulnerable to the outside world
 - C. more profound than they seemed
 - D. beautiful but only superficially
19. The room which the writer and his friend were to share ____.
- A. was more suited to housing prisoners than hotel guests
 - B. had a magnificent view from one of its windows
 - C. had a door which provided access to a rubbish tip
 - D. was situated above some foul-smelling gardens
20. The writer feels that in order to remain sane, one needs a certain amount of ____.
- A. physical exercise
 - B. fresh air
 - C. daily nourishment
 - D. breathing space

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about plagiarism in the academic community. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (21~25). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

In a sense, the new protectionism is not protectionism at all, at least not in the traditional sense of the term.

21)_____.



The old protectionism referred only to trade restricting and trade expanding devices, such as the tariff or export subsidy.

22) _____.

The new protectionism is much broader than this; it includes interventions into foreign trade but is not limited to them. The new protectionism, in fact, refers to how the whole of government intervention into the private economy affects international trade. The emphasis on trade is still there, thus came the term “protection”. But what is new is the realization that virtually all government activities can affect international economic relations.

23) _____.

The emergence of the new protectionism in the Western world reflects the victory of the interventionist, or welfare economy over the market economy. Jab Tumiler writes, “The old protectionism...coexisted, without any apparent intellectual difficulty with the acceptance of the market as a national as well as an international economic distribution mechanism—indeed, protectionists as well as (if not more than) free traders stood for laissez faire (放任政策). Now, as in the 1930s, protectionism is an expression of a profound skepticism as to the ability of the market to distribute resources and incomes to societies satisfaction.”

24) _____.

In a market economy, economic change of various colors implies redistribution of resources and incomes. The same opinion in many communities apparently is that such redistributions often are not proper. Therefore, the government intervenes (干涉, 干预) to bring about a more desired result.

25) _____.

The victory of the welfare state is almost complete in northern Europe. In Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands, government intervention in almost all aspects of economic and social life is considered normal.

The welfare state has made significant progress in the United States as well as in Western Europe. Social security, unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws, and rent control are by now traditional welfare state elements on the American scene.

- [A] Definition of the new protectionism.
- [B] The government intervenes is necessary.
- [C] Definition of the old protectionism.
- [D] The cause of the new protectionism's emergence.
- [E] the new protectionism is not protectionism at all.
- [F] The success of the welfare state.



参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。文章第一段的第一句就说“Jean left Alice Springs on Monday morning with regret”，即琼在星期一的早晨带着遗憾离开了艾丽斯泉，所以正确答案是 B 项。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】 理解题。通读文章可知琼是通过自己的经历来了解牧场的，at first hand 的意思为“直接地”，所以正确答案是 A 项。

3. 【答案】 B

【解析】 理解题。根据文中的内容可知，琼住在了邮局旅馆，她订了一个房间但茶点已经不供应了，所以她得沿着满是灰尘的大街走到一家咖啡馆来吃晚餐，因为她主要抱怨的是宾馆的服务，所以正确答案是 B 项。

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“*Weighed down by the heavy meal of roast beef and plum pudding that...*”可知，琼第二天的晚餐是丰盛的烤牛肉和葡萄干布丁，所以正确答案是 B 项。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 推理题。从文中的内容可知，琼在星期一的早晨离开了艾丽斯泉，晚上到了克朗克里。接着又在克朗克里过了一天，星期三早晨离开，所以正确答案是 A 项。

全文参考译文

琼在星期一的早晨带着遗憾离开了艾丽斯泉，并且乘坐一架名为“蜻蜓”的飞机飞行了一整天。对她来说，这是非常有意义的一天。飞机并没有直接飞往克朗克里，而是穿越了澳大利亚中心地带的荒漠地区，在牧场存放了几个邮寄的小包裹，载送几个饲养员和游客到 100 或 150 英里以外的地方。在一天的航程中，飞机降落了八或十次，降落的地方有像 Ammaroo 和 Hatches Creek 这样的牧场，还有很多其他的牧场。在停降的每个地方，他们都要下飞机喝上一杯茶，和牧场管理员或是牧场主人聊上几句，然后再回到飞机上继续他们的旅程。在这天结束的时候，琼对牧场的情况已经非常了解，而且她开始对牧场的发展有了很好的想法。

他们晚上到了克朗克里。克朗克里是一个面积很大的城镇，附近有条铁路向东通往位于汤斯维尔的大海。现在琼在昆士兰州，并且第一次听到了缓慢而从容不迫的昆士兰州的语言，这使她立刻想起了她的朋友乔·哈曼。琼乘坐一辆很旧的敞篷车来到城镇，住在了邮局旅馆，她订了一个房间但茶点已经不供应了，所以她得沿着满是灰尘的大街走到一家咖啡馆来吃晚餐。琼发现克朗克里没有一处像艾丽斯泉那样整洁而有吸引力的地方，它只是一个充满牲畜味的城镇。他们顺着宽阔的街道乘车来到牲畜围栏、许多的旅馆和几处商店。所有的房子都是木制的，屋顶铺的是漆成红色的铁皮，旅馆有两层，但是其他的房子



几乎没有超过一层的。

琼必须在这里待一天，因为每周只有周三才有飞往 Normanton 和 Willstown 的航班。用过早餐后琼就出来了。天气仍然很凉，她沿着一条大街走了半英里，直到小镇的尽头。然后她又返回来沿街走了 0.25 英里的路程，直到来到小镇另一边的尽头。接着她又去火车站和飞机场看了看，就这样她把克朗克里所有该看的都看过了。琼往一家销售玩具和报纸的商店里看了看，但是除了几本关于制衣的书籍外，其他的读物都已卖完了。当天气开始变热时，她就返回了旅馆。她从旅馆经理那里借了本《澳大利亚妇女周刊》带回房间，接着把大部分衣服脱掉后躺在了床上，在炎热的一天中利用出汗来散热。克朗克里的多数市民似乎都在做着同样的事。

在吃茶点之前琼想再活动一下。她淋浴后去外面的咖啡馆吃了一杯冰淇淋。在用过一餐丰盛的烤牛肉和葡萄干布丁后，昆士兰州人将其称为“茶点”，在凉爽的夜晚中琼在一张折叠椅子上坐了一会儿，大约在晚上八点时她又回到房间睡觉。在破晓前琼被叫醒，在第一缕曙光出现时来到了飞机场。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The machine did not go directly to Cloncurry, but flew to and for across the wastes of Central Australia, depositing small bags of mail at cattle stations and picking up cattle-men and travelers to drop them off after a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles.

此句中的 depositing 和 picking 都使用的是动词的现在分词形式，作伴随状语。它所表达的动作或状态是伴随着主句中谓语动词的动作而发生或存在的。

【难句 2 解析】 Here she was in Queensland, and she heard for the first time the slow deliberate speech of the Queensland that reminded her at once of her friend Joe Harman.

此句中的前面两句是由 and 连接的两个并列句，后面一句中 that 引导的是定语从句，其在从句中作主语。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 C

【解析】 推断题。从文中第一段的内容可知，约翰·哈丁收起降落伞，跛着脚走入树林，尽可能地将降落伞藏好。由此可以推断出他是一个降落在敌对区域的飞行员，所以正确答案是 C 项。

7. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据文中的“The hardness of the ground and the deep darkness made it almost impossible to do this efficiently.”，即地面很坚硬，天又一片漆黑，这使他几乎不可能完成这件事，所以正确答案是 C 项。

8. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据文中第三段的内容可知，尽管约翰·哈丁的脚踝骨扭伤了，但他认为自己必须往前走，所以正确答案是 C 项。

9. 【答案】 A

【解析】 细节题。根据文中第二段的“By the time he cleared the trees and reached the



valley, day was breaking.”可知，当他走出树林到达山谷的时候，天已经破晓了，所以正确答案是 A 项。

10. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。根据文中第三段的 “With luck by the evening my foot will be good enough to get me to the border.” 可知，即约翰·哈丁到村庄里是想去边界，所以正确答案是 B 项。

全文参考译文

在顺利地着陆后，当他起身时却不幸地在黑暗中绊倒了，他的踝骨撞到了一块石头上，并且严重地扭伤了。在经过开始时的剧痛后，疼痛感变得可以忍受了。他收起降落伞，跛着脚走入树林，尽可能地将降落伞藏好。地面很坚硬，天又一片漆黑，这使他几乎不可能完成这件事。堆在地上的松树针有几米厚，所以他只需用松树针盖在降落伞的上部。他又将腿周围的小树枝砍断，将它们散在松树针的上面。他非常不确定降落伞能否就这样一直掩埋着，但是他也只能这样做了。

他沿着一条曲折的路线一瘸一拐地走了一段，离埋降落伞的地方也越来越远，接着他开始穿过森林下山。他得弄清楚自己所在的位置，然后再决定下一步怎么办。但是踝骨处迅速肿起来，他几乎无法靠自己的力量走下山去。他挪动得越来越慢，侧向一面穿过山坡。这让他得走更多的路，但却减轻了疼痛。当他走出树林到达山谷的时候，天已经破晓了。层层轻柔的薄雾笼罩在旷野上面，在村庄的教堂周围小农舍和农场建筑物像沉睡的牛群一样聚在一起。教堂的尖塔高高地指向冬日的空中，迎接清晨的来临。

“我必须往前走”，约翰·哈丁想。“有人肯定能发现我，但是我不能做什么呢？在我继续行进之前必须休息一下。他们首先会在飞机坠毁的山上找我，我敢断定他们已经找到它了，而他们最后肯定会发现降落伞，我确信他们会找到，所以他们就会知道我没有死，肯定是在什么地方藏着。他们会认为我藏在树林和岩石丛里，因此他们会去寻找我。我要到村庄里去，幸运的话到晚上时我的腿会好到能支撑我走到边界。”

在离他很远的山腰处能听到微弱的话语回音，这让在极度寂静后的他感到震惊。他向上看去，看到像针尖一样大的亮光在灰蒙蒙的日光中正在穿过山的一面。这是条荒废的路，他艰难地向前走着，在第一道曙光中仍很难看清道路。无论何时，只要有机会他就会缓解一下他那只疼痛的脚，并避免碰到石头和高低不平的地方。他静静地忍着疼痛向村庄一瘸一拐地走去，最后终于到了一座教堂。一种巨大的对平静的渴望吸引他差点走入教堂，但他知道不能那么做。相反地，他沿着教堂的围墙向一个很古老的建筑物走去，它离教堂的门不太远，似乎一直矗立在那，就像是山里面长出来的一样。这座建筑物像教堂一样有着同样永恒的气氛，约翰推开了沉重的木门，跌跌撞撞地走了进去。

长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 But the road was deserted, and he struggled along, still almost invisible in the first light, easing his aching foot whenever he could, avoiding stones and rough places, and limping quietly and painfully towards the village.



本句中,前面是由 and 连接的两个并列句。invisible 是形容词做伴随状语,后面的 easing、avoiding 和 limping 是现在分词做伴随状语。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 C

【解析】 属推理判断题。第一段讲冲浪爱好者在海滩上自由交换想法,制造商们迅速“pick up on innovations”。第二段说起 Linux 的时候,作者说 Linux 的成功使 freely revealed innovation 流行起来。两段中都出现了 innovation 一词,可见自由地同他人交换想法是两者的共同之处。

12. 【答案】 D

【解析】 属推理判断题。根据第二段, Linux 的成功吸引了很多企业的注意,而且从大型企业到新建企业都从中受益颇多,可见企业欢迎 Linux 开放源码。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】 属推理判断题。文章提到 BioBricks 时说它可以让各地的研究人员贡献自己的想法,又由于本文主要是探讨开放创意,所以这一项目可以使研究人员自由交换思想。

14. 【答案】 B

【解析】 属猜词题。文中第四段第一行里有一个 too...to...句型结构,表示“太……而不能……”。该句子的大意是如果回报太少,大制药厂自然不愿意干。那么 entice 最可能的意思就是“吸引”。

15. 【答案】 A

【解析】 属事实细节题。文中最后一段提到由于很多跨国公司控制着生产转基因食品的工具和技术,使第三世界的农民无法获得这些技术。通过一个开放创意项目,农民们就可以“breed their own corn, so they don't need to buy expensive hybrid seeds each year”。可见选项 A 是正确的。



全文参考译文

夏威夷的风帆冲浪爱好者,似乎与那些在开放源代码活动中不断修补 Linux 软件的怪才们没有多少共同之处。但在 20 世纪 70 年代末,这些冲浪爱好者经常在海滩上就如何重新设计他们的装备自由地交换想法,运动商品制造商们很快就熟悉了诸如用于跳过巨浪的脚带等新创意。

Linux 的成功使自由展示创意的做法再次流行。经过了几十年的专利权对创意的封锁,开放源代码由于其“如此打破常规却又立竿见影”吸引了企业的注意力,耶鲁大学的教授尤查·本克勒说。像 IBM 和惠普这样的大企业,以及红帽子(Red Hat)这样的新秀已经在基于 Linux 平台的服务和设备上获得了丰厚的利润。

医药品代表了另一个流行创意免费共享的不同寻常的新领域。这一行业的大部分利润都来自昂贵的专利药品。不过现在麻省理工学院的“生物砖”(BioBricks)项目正在尝试确立供研究用的标准化工具和程序。这样,来自世界各地的研究人员都可以贡献自己的想法。开放创意对于那些和专利无关的行业也有一定的意义——比如,为现有药物寻找新用途。



麻省理工学院的创新和创业精神负责人埃里克·冯·希普尔正在研究 1998 年以来美国食品药品监督管理局收到的将专利药物用于所谓“非适应症性用药”的申请，目的是想了解这些申请是否像自己猜想的那样主要来自于独立研究人员，而非那些拥有专利权的大制药公司。如果确实如此，那就意味着开源创新的实践已经起步了。

当回报太小不足以吸引大公司的时候，比如对热带疾病的研究，一个开放系统就可以派上用场。加州大学伯克利分校的法律教授斯蒂芬·莫勒和他人一起撰写了一个《热带病提案》，以使研究生有机会从事诸如寻找治疗疟疾药物的工作。由于发现不会受到专利保护，那些出价最低的竞标者就可以拿到合同。一旦找到了药物，那么由于基因药物制药商参加竞争，制药价格也可以被压低。

植物遗传学是开放创意大有可为的另一个领域。处理植物基因，并以此改良食物的基本工具都被各种专利保护起来，而这些专利大都由跨国公司控制，这就意味着发展中国家的农民无法获得这些技术。最近由澳大利亚非营利机构“堪比亚”(Cambia)所发起的“BIOS 行动”就是要使公众能够得到一项可选择的技术（人们将可以自由地为任何由此带来的发现申请专利）。该活动的一个最初目标就是帮助农民们找到一条培育自己玉米品种的方法，这样他们就不需要每年购买昂贵的杂交种子了。目前还不清楚这种研究能够普及多大范围。但在很多领域，开源正在成为一种认真的选择。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Eric Von Hippel, MIT's head of innovation and entrepreneurship, is studying FDA applications since 1998 for these so-called off-label uses of patented drugs to see whether, as he suspects, they come mostly from independent researchers rather than the big drugmakers holding the original patents.

本句为复杂句，在主语后面有一个同位语短语 MIT's...，在宾语之后有一个介词 for 引导定语和不定式 to see 引导的目的状语。在这个目的状语里又包含一个 whether 引导的宾语从句，这个宾语从句里也有一个 as 引导的定语从句和 rather than 这一短语。

【难句 2 解析】 The basic tools for manipulating plant genes, and thereby modifying food, are protected by a thicket of patents largely controlled by multinationals, which means farmers in developing countries don't have access to the techniques.

本句为复杂句，主语由 for 引导的介词短语修饰，介词宾语为两个并列的动名词短语，by a thicket of patents 这个介词短语在句中作状语，which 引导了一个非限定性定语从句，对整个句子加以修饰。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。根据第一段的内容可知，我第一次在伦敦旅行时还是个学生。当时我离开依依不舍的妈妈，还提着一个装满了家里做的水果蛋糕和羊毛背心的旅行箱，因此 B 项正确。

17. 【答案】 A



【解析】理解题。根据第一段的内容可知，尽管是在战后最艰苦的日子，作为孩子的我们还是能吃到牛排和蒸布丁。因此可以想象出，当我第一天到达伦敦寓所面对着一盘金枪鱼酱的三明治和薄薄的一片卷在茶巾下面的蛋糕时，我的心情有多沮丧。而那就是星期天的午餐！因此 A 项正确。

18. 【答案】 B

【解析】理解题。根据文中的内容可知，作者认为旅店女老板的装扮俗不可耐，而他的朋友亚瑟在那里待了三天后对伦敦的描述是“所有的都是毛皮外套，里面什么都没有。”因此 B 项“易受外界抨击”正确。

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】理解题。根据文中的内容可知，作者和他朋友的房间并不比顶楼大多少，四周是斑驳的墙壁，有一个褪了色的水池，水管整夜响个不停，摆放的几件家具会玷污女王陛下的监狱服务，因此 A 项正确。

20. 【答案】 D

【解析】理解题。根据文中倒数第二段的内容可知，日常的隐私和平静可以保护我们不会堕落成疯狂的用斧者或蓄水池的下毒者，即一个人需要休息的场所和喘息的时间，因此 D 项正确。



全文参考译文

尽管我的朋友亚瑟没有来过英国的首都，但我以前已经参观过这个地方了。我第一次在伦敦旅行时还是个学生。当时我离开依依不舍的妈妈，还提着一个装满了家里做的水果蛋糕和羊毛背心的旅行箱，那时我还没有为南方斯巴达人的标准做好准备。尽管是在战后最艰苦的日子，作为孩子的我们还是能吃到牛排和蒸布丁。因此可以想象出，当我第一天到达伦敦寓所面对着一盘金枪鱼酱的三明治和薄薄的一片卷在茶巾下面的蛋糕时，我的心情有多沮丧，而那就是星期天的午餐！

当我终于与那位令人极其不愉快的旅馆老板娘见面时，我见到了一幅壮观的景象。这种景象应该出现在皇家赛马会上，而不是她住的地方。她身上珠光宝气，穿着毛皮，脸上涂着高档的化妆品，简直是邦德街上的活广告。

现在，我们有一个一点也不优雅但却非常贴切的词语来形容英国北部的这种情形，并且这是我的朋友亚瑟在那里待了三天后对伦敦的描述：“所有的都是毛皮外套，里面什么都没有。”

再来看一下我们的旅馆。接待区既豪华又引人入胜，休闲室和餐厅实在够破的，就像阿瑟说的“够彻底”。但随着我们一层层楼梯地向上走，文明的外表在眼前消失了。等到我们到达房间时，虚伪的优雅和舒适不见了。裘皮大衣没有了（回到了租购信贷公司那里），而我们真正要忍受的是一晚上都要处于这里所有的不光彩之中，这里并不比顶楼大多少，四周是斑驳的墙壁。这儿有一个褪了色的水池，水管整夜响个不停，摆放的几件家具会玷污女王陛下的监狱服务，但无上的光荣来自于窗外的景色。如果你在这个有着堂皇表面的传说中的城市后面看一眼，就会发现繁茂的花园在废弃物中窒息，生活中扔掉的垃圾堆放在后门。没有开窗是幸运的，因为所有极其难闻的气味会飘进来。

亚瑟的妈妈每周都会擦一下后面的台阶，给她的垃圾箱消毒，但是现在亚瑟突然很沮



丧地躺在了床上。“没关系，”我说道，一边把窗帘拉上，“你可以看电视。”这是旅馆的奢侈品之一，在报纸的广告中它使我们相信，我们将会奢侈地在这度过一周。其实它只是个略带黄色的塑料制品，上面的一幅图画反复不停地转着，就像一条挣扎的鱼，直到你把拳头对着它。但是亚瑟不会因任何廉价的科技小玩意儿就得到安慰。

他确信爸爸会忘了喂他的鸽子，他的狗会因为想念他而消瘦，他变得十分想家。在度过一个可怕的夜晚后——这个夜晚不停地伴随着各种声音，比如水管、炉门、运输车辆、醉汉和低空飞过的飞机，这使他辗转不安，难以入睡。第二天的亚瑟看起来像一个患了幽闭恐惧症的鼯鼠。伦敦在他的上面变成方形，700 万人整夜地责备他，呼吸着他的空气，弄脏了他住的地方，并干扰了他日常的隐私和平静，而这些可以保护我们不会堕落成疯狂的用斧者或蓄水池的下毒者。

亚瑟不得不暂时离开伦敦。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 When I eventually caught up with my extremely irritating landlady, I met with a vision of splendor more in keeping with the Royal Enclosure at the races than the area in which she lived.

本句的句首是由 when 引导的时间状语从句。主句是“I met with...”，其中的 more... than 的意思为“与其说是……不如说是……”，in keeping with 意为“与……一致”。

Part B

21. 【答案】 C

【解析】 文章第一段指出：在某种意义上，新的保护主义不完全是保护主义，至少不是传统意义上的保护主义。第二段定义了传统的保护主义：传统的保护主义仅仅涉及贸易限定（trade-restricting）或贸易推广（trade-expanding）措施，比如关税和出口津贴。据此，答案为 C。

22. 【答案】 A

【解析】 第三段对新的保护主义进行了定义：新的保护主义则比这个广泛得多。它包括对外国贸易的干涉但不仅限于此。事实上，新保护主义涉及在私有经济中整个政府干预如何影响国际贸易。据此，答案为 A。

23. 【答案】 D

【解析】 第四段指出：保护主义表达了一种对市场作为资源和收入配置方式的能力能否获得社会认同的深刻怀疑。据此，答案为 D。

24. 【答案】 B

【解析】 第五段指出：在市场经济中，各色的经济变化意味着资源和收入再分配。显然很多社会都一致认为这样的再分配经常是合理的。因此，政府实施干预以期获得更加令人满意的结果。因此，政府的干预是必要的。据此，答案为 B。

25. 【答案】 F

【解析】 第六段指出：北欧国家的福利政策几乎取得了完全胜利。在瑞典、挪威、芬



兰、丹麦和荷兰，政府对经济和社会生活各个领域的干预被认为是很正常的事情。据此，答案为F。

Unit eighteen

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Nowadays, with plentiful ice and electric churning, few people recall the shared excitement of the era when making ice cream was a rarely scheduled event. Then the iceman brought to the back door, on special order, a handsome 2-foot-square cube of cold crystal and everyone in the family took a turn at the crank. The critical question among us children was, of course, who might lick the dasher. A century or so ago the novelist Stendhal knew only hand-churned ice cream and, when he first tasted it, exclaimed, "What a pity this isn't a sin!"

Hand-churning is still tops for perfectionists for no power-driven machine has yet been invented that can achieve a comparable texture. Even French Pot, the very best commercial method for making ice cream, calls for finishing by hand.

Ice creams are based on carefully cooked well-chilled syrups and heavy custards, added to unwhipped cream. No form of vanilla flavoring can surpass that of vanilla sugar or of the bean itself, steeped in a hot syrup. If sweetened frozen fruits are incorporated into the cream mixture instead of flesh fruits, be sure to adjust sugar content accordingly.

Make up mixtures for churn-frozen ice creams the day before you freeze, to increase fill the container only 3/4 full to permit expansion. To pack the freezer, allow 3 to 6 quarts of chipped or cracked ice to 1 cup of coarse rock salt. Pack about 1/3 of the freezer with ice and add layers of salt and ice around the container until the freezer is full. Allow the pack to stand about 3 minutes before you start turning. Turn slowly at first, about 40 revolutions a minute, until a slight pull is felt. Then triple speed for 5 to 6 minutes. If any additions, such as finely cut candied or flesh fruits or nuts are to be made, do so at this point. Then repack and taper off the churning to about 80 revolutions a minute for a few minutes more. The cream should be ready in 10 to 20 minutes, depending on the quality.

If the ice cream or ice is to be used at once, it should be frozen harder than if you plan to serve it later. Should the interval be 2 hours or more, packing will firm it. To pack, pour off the salt water in the freezer and wipe off the lid. Remove the dasher carefully, making sure that no salt or water gets into the cream container. Scrape the cream down from the sides of the container. Place a cork in the lid and replace the lid. Repack the container in the freezer with additional ice and salt, using the same proportions as before. Cover the freezer with newspapers,



a piece of carpet or other heavy material.

The cream should be smooth when served. If it proves granular, you used too much salt in the packing mixture, overfilled the inner container with the ice cream mixture or turned too rapidly. If you are making a large quantity with the idea of storing some in the deep-freeze, package in sizes you plan on serving. Should ice cream be allowed to melt even slightly and is then refrozen, it loses in volume and even more in good texture.

1. In the first paragraph, “took a turn at the crank” could be paraphrased _____.
 - A. “helped to mix the ice cream”
 - B. “ate some ice cream”
 - C. “helped break up the ice with a hammer”
 - D. “protected the ice cream from children”
2. According to the writer truly perfect ice cream _____.
 - A. is now common and inexpensive at most stores
 - B. is only possible with hand labor
 - C. should be melted and then refrozen
 - D. needs to be a sin
3. When ice cream is being hand-churned it is surrounded by a mixture of _____.
 - A. syrup and cream
 - B. syrup and ice
 - C. salt and ice
 - D. flesh fruit and ice
4. In Paragraph Four, “taper off” means _____.
 - A. cut up
 - B. stop
 - C. speed up
 - D. slow down
5. This passage reflects an era when _____.
 - A. people liked a little salt in their ice cream
 - B. making ice cream was an occasional form of family entertainment
 - C. ice cream was not popular
 - D. people did not know how to make cheese with their cream

Text 2

The haunting paintings of Helene Schjerfbeck, on show in the final leg of a travelling tour that has already attracted thousands of visitors in Hamburg and The Hague, may come as a surprise to many. Few outside the Nordic world would recognise the work of this Finnish artist who died in 1946. More people should. The 120 works have at their core 20 self-portraits, half the number she painted in all. The first, dated 1880, is of a wide-eyed teenager eager to absorb everything. The last is a sighting of the artist's ghost-to-be; Schjerfbeck died the year after it was made. Together this series is among the most moving and accomplished autobiographies-in-paint.

Precociously gifted, Schjerfbeck was 11 when she entered the Finnish Art Society's drawing school. “*The Wounded Warrior in the Snow*”, a history painting, was bought by a private collector and won her a state travel grant when she was 17. Schjerfbeck studied in Paris, went on to Pont-Aven, Brittany, where she painted for a year, then to Tuscany, Cornwall and St Petersburg. During her 1887 visit to St Ives, Cornwall, Schjerfbeck painted “*The Convalescent*”.



A child wrapped in a blanket sits propped up in a large wicker chair, toying with a sprig. The picture won a bronze medal at the 1889 Paris World Fair and was bought by the Finnish Art Society. To a modern eye it seems almost sentimental and is redeemed only by the somewhat stunned, melancholy expression on the child's face, which may have been inspired by Schjerfbeck's early experiences. At four, she fell down a flight of steps and never fully recovered.

In 1890, Schjerfbeck settled in Finland. Teaching exhausted her, she did not like the work of other local painters, and she was further isolated when she took on the care of her mother (who lived until 1923). "If I allow myself the freedom to live a secluded life", she wrote, "then it is because it has to be that way." In 1902, Schjerfbeck and her mother settled in the small, industrial town of Hyvinkaa, 50 kilometres north of Helsinki. Isolation had one desired effect for it was there that Schjerfbeck became a modern painter. She produced still lifes and landscapes but above all moody yet incisive portraits of her mother, local school girls, women workers in town (profiles of a pensive, aristocratic looking seamstress dressed in black stand out). And of course she painted herself. Comparisons have been made with James McNeill Whistler and Edvard Munch. But from 1905, her pictures became pure Schjerfbeck.

"I have always searched for the dense depths of the soul, that have not yet discovered themselves", she wrote, "where everything is still unconscious—there one can make the greatest discoveries." She experimented with different kinds of underpainting, scraped and rubbed, made bright rosy red spots; doing whatever had to be done to capture the subconscious—her own and that of her models. In 1913, Schjerfbeck was rediscovered by an art dealer and journalist, Gosta Stenman. Once again she was a success. Retrospectives, touring exhibitions and a biography followed, yet Schjerfbeck remained little known outside Scandinavia. That may have had something to do with her indifference to her renown. "I am nothing, absolutely nothing", she wrote. "All I want to do is paint". Schjerfbeck was possessed of a unique vision, and it is time the world recognised that.

6. Schjerfbeck's paintings may come as a surprise to many because ____.
- A. her paintings are rarely known outside the Nordic world
 - B. her paintings have never been on show out of the Nordic world
 - C. her paintings have the power to haunt people whoever have seen them
 - D. her paintings focus on supernatural elements such as ghosts
7. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. "The Convalescent" is in fact a portrait of Schjerfbeck in her childhood.
 - B. "The Convalescent" is a reflection of Schjerfbeck's sentimental childhood.
 - C. "The Convalescent" is made as a result of an accident in Schjerfbeck's childhood.
 - D. "The Convalescent" is featured by the child's stunned, melancholy expression.
8. Schjerfbeck chose to live a secluded life mainly because of ____.
- A. she was exhausted by her teaching job
 - B. her personality prefers this kind of style
 - C. she could not appreciate the work of the other local painters



- D. her mother's health condition required her to adopt such a life style
9. Schjerfbeck remained little known outside the Nordic world probably because ____.
- A. she did not make efforts to publicize her works
 - B. she knew that her works would gain worldwide recognition one day
 - C. she only cared about her painting instead of personal fame
 - D. the last thing she was interested in was to have people disturb her
10. We can infer from the passage that the most outstanding characteristics of Schjerfbeck's paintings is ____.
- A. her vivid characterization of common people
 - B. her capture of the characters'soul
 - C. the melancholy expression of the characters
 - D. her unconscious sense of some mysterious elements

Text 3

When you are small, all ambitions fall into one grand category: when I'm grown up. When I'm grown up, you say, I'll go up in space. I'm going to be an author. I'll kill them all and then they'll be sorry. I'll be married in a cathedral with sixteen bridesmaids in pink lace. I'll have a puppy of my own and no one will be able to take him away.

None of it ever happens, of course — or dam little but the fantasies give you the idea that there is something to grow up for. Indeed one of the saddest things about gilded adolescence is the feeling that from eighteen on, it's all downhill; I read with horror of an American hippie wedding where someone said to the groom (age twenty), 'You seem so kinda grown up somehow', and the lad had to go around seeking reassurance that he wasn't, no, really he wasn't. A determination to be better adults than the present incumbents is fine, but to refuse to grow up at all is just plain unrealism.

Right, so then you get some of what you want, or something like it or something that will do all right; and for years you are too busy to do more than live in the present and put one foot in front of the other; your goals stretching little beyond the day when the boss has a stroke or the moment when the children can bring you tea in bed — and the later moment when they actually bring you hot tea, not mostly clopped in the saucer. However, I have now discovered an even sweeter category of ambition. When my children are grown up...When my children are grown up I'll learn to fly an aero plane. I will career round the sky, knowing that if I do 'go pop' there will be no little ones to suffer shock and maladjustment; that even if the worst does come to the worst I will at least dodge the geriatric ward and all that looking for your glasses. In order to see where you've left your teeth. When my children are grown up I'll have fragile, lovely things on low tables; I'll have a white carpet; I'll go to the pictures in the afternoon. When the children are grown up I'll actually be able to do a day's work in day, instead of spread over three, and go away for a weekend without planning as if for a trip to the Moon. When I'm grown up—I mean when they're grown up — I'll be free.



Of course, I know it's got to get worse before it gets better. Twelve-year-olds, I'm told, don't go to tend at seven, so you don't even get your evenings; once they're past ten you have to start worrying about their friends instead of simply shooing the intruders off the doorstep, and to settle down to a steady ten years of criticism of everything you've ever thought or done or worn. Boys, it seems, may be less of a trial than girls, since they can't get pregnant and they don't borrow your clothes—if they do borrow your clothes, of course, you've got even more to worry about.

The young don't respect their parents any more, that's what. Goodness, how sad. Still, like eating snails, it might be all right once you've got over the idea: it might let us off having to bother quite so much with them when the time comes. But one is simply not going to be able to drone away one's days, toothless by the fire, brooding on the past.

11. What interests the writer about young children is that they____.
A. have so many unselfish ambitions B. have such longterm ambitions
C. don't all want to be spacemen D. all long for adult pleasures
12. The writer maintains that fantasies____.
A. satisfy ambition B. lessen ambition
C. stimulate ambition D. frustrate ambition
13. What does the writer feel is wrong with the modern generation?
A. Their wanting to grow up. B. Their not wanting to grow up.
C. Their wanting to improve adults. D. Their not wanting to improve adults.
14. The writer feels that as an adult one must____.
A. achieve one's ambitions at all costs
B. continue to be ambitious
C. find a compromise between ambition and reality
D. give up all one's earlier ambitions
15. When the children leave home, the writer thinks that____.
A. there will be compensations B. she will be delighted
C. she will be desolated D. there will be nothing to do

Text 4

For years, pediatricians didn't worry much about treating hypertension in their patients. After all, kids grow so fast, it's hard keeping up with their shoe size, let alone their blood pressure. Sure, hypertension in adults places them at greater risk of heart attack and stroke. But nobody likes the idea of starting youngsters on blood-pressure medicine they could wind up taking the rest of their lives. Who knows what previously unheard-of side effects could crop up after five or six decades of daily use?

The rationale has been: kids grow out of so many things, maybe they'll grow out of this too.

Now, though, comes word that high blood pressure can be destructive even in childhood. According to a recent report in the journal *Circulation*, 19 of 130 children with high blood



pressure developed a dangerous thickening of the heart muscle that, in adults at least, has been linked to heart failure. “No one knows if this pattern holds true for younger patients as well,” says Dr. Stephen Daniels, a pediatric cardiologist who led the study at Children’s Hospital Medical Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. “But it’s worrisome.”

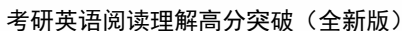
Who’s most at risk? Boys more than girls, especially boys who are overweight. Their heart works so hard to force blood through extra layers of fat that its walls grow more dense. Then, after decades of straining, it grows too big to pump blood very well. Fortunately, the abnormal thickening can be spotted by ultrasound. And in most cases, getting that blood pressure under control—through weight loss and exercise or, as a last resort, drug treatment—allows the overworked muscle to shrink to normal size.

How can you tell if yours are like the 670,000 American children ages 10 to 18 with high blood pressure? It’s not the sort of thing you can catch by putting your child’s arm in a cuff at the free monitoring station in your local grocery. You should have a test done by a doctor, who will consult special tables that indicate the normal range of blood pressure for a particular child’s age, height and sex. If the doctor finds an abnormal result he will repeat the test over a period of months to make sure the reading isn’t a fluke. He’ll also check, whether other conditions, like kidney disease, could be the source of the trouble. Because hypertension can be hard to detect, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute recommends annual blood pressure checks for every child over age 3.

About half the cases of hypertension stem directly from kids being overweight. And the problem is likely to grow. Over the past 30 years the proportion of children in the US who are overweight has doubled, from 5% to 11% or 4.7 million kids.

You can keep your children from joining their ranks by clearing the junk food from your pantry and hooking you kids — the earlier the better — on healthy, attractive snacks like fruits (try freezing some grapes or carrot sticks with salsa). Not only will they lower your children’s blood pressure; these foods will also boost their immune system and unclog their plumbing. Meanwhile, make sure your kids spend more time on the playground than with their PlayStation. Even if they don’t shed a pound, vigorous exercise will help keep their blood vessels nice and wide, lowering their blood pressure. And of course, they’ll be more likely to eat right and exercise if you set a good example.

16. This piece of writing is mainly addressed to ____.
- A. parents B. boys C. gifts D. pediatrician
17. The word “unclog” in paragraph 7 can be replaced by ____.
- A. fix B. clear C. hinder D. dismantle
18. By saying “It’s not the sort of thing you can catch by putting your child’s arm in a cuff at the free monitoring station in your local grocery”, the writer implies ____.
- A. hypertension is hard to detect
- B. children often refuse to have their blood pressure tested
- C. you’ll have to pay a lot of money if you want to have your child’s blood pressure



D. in a local grocery, you are free to determine how to have your child's blood pressure examined

19. Which of the following is not suggested by the writer to control hypertension?

A. Drug treatments
B. Weight loss
C. Exercise
D. Overwork

20. We can conclude from the passage that ____.

A. children with hypertension are unlikely to suffer from heart attack and stroke
B. parent's blood pressure decides their children's blood pressure
C. besides overweight, there are other factors resulting in hypertension
D. vigorous exercise sometimes will lead to heart trouble

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about plagiarism in the academic community. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (21~25). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Canadas premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health care costs.

They are all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

21) .

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care—to say nothing of reports from other experts—recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

22) _____. But “national” doesn’t have to mean that. “National” could mean interprovincial — provinces combining efforts to create one body. Either way, one benefit of a “national” organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province — or a series of hospitals within a province — negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces. Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

23)_____.



A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Coordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal provincial deal making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

24)_____.

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs.

"A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever increasing cost of drugs."

25)_____.

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

[A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!

[B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

[C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

[D] The problem is simple and stark: health care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

[E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

[F] So, if the provinces want to run the health care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

[G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers, they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self interest would lead them to deal with it.



参考答案与精解

Part A

Text 1

1. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中第一段的内容推知, 即在过去, 制作冰淇淋是罕有的必须事先安排好的事情。而如今, 因为有了足够多的冰块和电动搅拌器, 很少有人还会回忆起从前分享冰淇淋的欢乐。那时, 按照事先预定, 送冰人将一个很大的两平方英尺见方的水晶样透明的冰块送到后门, 家庭里的每个成员依次用手动冰淇淋机的曲柄勺搅拌冰块。

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第二段的内容推知, 即完美主义者认为, 手工搅拌制作的冰淇淋仍然是无可比拟的。用至今已发明出来的电动机制作的冰淇淋, 其质感都无法与之相媲美。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第四段的 “pack about 1/3 of the freezer with ice and add layers of salt and ice around the container until the freezer is full.” 推知。

4. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中内容推知, 即最初搅拌时速度应慢一些, 大约一分钟搅拌四十圈, 直到能感到轻微的拉力。再以三倍的速度转五六分钟。如果还需添加其他材料, 比如切成小块的蜜饯果脯或果肉或者坚果, 这时就应添加进来。然后放入冰柜, 将搅拌的速度逐渐降至每分钟约八十圈, 以这样的速度再多搅几分钟。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中, 只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的 “making ice cream was a rarely scheduled event” 推知。



全文参考译文

在过去, 制作冰激凌是罕有的必须事先安排好的事情。而如今, 因为有了足够多的冰块和电动搅拌器, 很少有人还会回忆起从前分享冰激凌的欢乐。那时, 按照事先预定的, 送冰人将一个很大的两平方英尺见方的水晶样透明的冰块送到后门, 家庭里的每个成员依次用手动冰激凌机的曲柄勺搅拌冰块。在我们孩子中, 一个最重要的问题是谁可以舔搅拌器里的奶油。约一个世纪以前, 只知道手动搅拌制作冰激凌的小说家司汤达第一次品尝这种冰激凌时说: “多可惜呀, 这不是一种罪过!”

完美主义者认为, 手工搅拌制作的冰激凌仍然是无可比拟的。用至今已发明出来的电动机制作的冰激凌, 其质感都无法与之相媲美。即使是拥有最好的商业化制作冰激凌方



法的 French Pot, 在完成最后工序时也得要求用手工制作。

制作冰激凌的材料包括仔细熬制再充分冷却的糖水、稠厚的牛奶蛋糊和搅打成糊状的奶油。与浸泡在热糖浆中的磨碎香草豆和糖的混合物或者仅仅是香草豆本身相比, 没有哪一种香料的味道更浓郁。若将加糖的冷冻水果而不是果肉放入奶油混合物中, 一定要相应地调整糖分的比例。

在制作分块冷冻的冰淇淋时, 在冷冻的前一天就应准备好所需的混合浆料。容器里只需填充四分之三, 因为要留出发酵的空间。按每三到六夸脱的碎冰块配比一杯粗盐的比例来装冰盒。冰盒里三分之一的地方放上冰, 再在容器周围加入几层盐和冰, 直到将冰盒装满为止。

在开始搅拌前先放置三分钟。最初搅拌时速度应慢一些, 大约一分钟四十圈, 直到能感到轻微的拉力。再以三倍的速度转五六分钟。如果还需添加其他材料, 比如切成小块的蜜饯果脯或果肉或者坚果, 这时就应添加进来。然后放入冰柜, 将搅拌的速度逐渐降至每分钟约八十圈, 以这样的速度再多搅几分钟。按照所用原料的材质, 十到二十分钟后冰激凌就做好了。

应将马上就要食用的冰激凌或冰冻得更硬一些。若间隔的时间在两个小时或两个小时以上, 装入冰盒会使之硬化。为了装入冰盒, 应先将盒里的盐水倒出来, 拿掉盖子。拿掉搅拌器时要小心, 一定不要让水或盐分进入冰激凌容器。将容器边缘的冰淇淋刮下来, 用一个软木塞代替盖子放入盖子里, 重新将容器放进冷柜, 再加一些冰和盐, 比例和先前一样。在冷柜上面盖上报纸、一件毛毯或其他厚实的东西。

当食用时, 冰激凌应该匀和细腻。若其表面有颗粒状物, 是因为在倒入容器的混合浆料里放的盐太多, 冰激凌混合浆料溢出了里面的容器, 或者是因为搅拌的速度过快。若你制作了很多的冰激凌, 想要在冰柜里保存一些, 按照你打算食用的大小装入冰盒。冰激凌即使稍微溶化后再冷冻就会变小, 口感也会减弱。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 What a pity this isn't a sin.

句中的“this isn't a sin”是全句的形式主语, 在这里是 this 的同位语。省略形式的句子补足后应该是“What a pity it is that this isn't a sin”。本句是个感叹句, 是英语句子的一个特殊种类。

【难句 2 解析】 If sweetened frozen fruits are incorporated into the cream mixture instead of flesh fruits, be sure to adjust sugar content accordingly.

本文中很多地方没有主语, 是祈使句的形式。祈使句 (Imperative Sentence) 是英语句中的一种, 可以表达说话人的意愿、请求、叮嘱、号召、命令或建议, 它的主语 you (听话人) 通常省略, 谓语动词用原形, 句子末尾用感叹号或句号, 读时用降调。一般有三种: be 型 (即系动词原形 be + 表语 + 其他); do 型 (即行为动词 + 宾语 + 其他) 和 let 型。

英语的句子类型一般有五种, 最常见的是陈述句 (Declarative Sentence)。它是用来说明事实、看法, 描述动作、状态, 阐明道理、原因, 等等。这是日常生活中见得最多的一种句子。它在表达意思上有两种形式, 即肯定句形式和否定句形式。

其次是疑问句 (Interrogative Sentence), 它是用来提出问题的, 按其所提出的不同问题



可分为以下四种：第一，一般疑问句（General Question），就某件事或某种情况的“是与否”提问。因此，它的回答不是“Yes”就是“No”；回答时所用的句子可以是完整句，也可以是省略句。另一方面，凡是疑问句一般说来都应该是倒装语序。第二，特殊疑问句（Special Question），对某件事或某种情况的某一方面的具体内容提问，因此，对哪一方面的具体内容提问，就需要使用相应的特殊疑问词，如时间（When）、地点（Where）、原因（Why）、方式（How）、人物（Who）、名称（What），等等。另外，回答的内容也应该是具体的。第三，选择疑问句（Alternative Question），它可以对句子中的任何成分设置选择问题，选择部分由连词 or 连接。它貌似一般疑问句，其实两者有区别，因为回答这种文句时既不能用“Yes”也不能用“No”，而是需要回答人说出具体的选择。另外，连词 or 之前的部分读升调，其后的部分读降调。最后一种是反义疑问句（Disjunctive Question）。当说话人对某种情况不甚有把握，或需进一步证实时，便可使用反义疑问句。反义疑问句的构成分两部分。第一部分是一个完整的陈述句；第二部分是一个简单疑问句。第一部分若是肯定形式，第二部分则用否定形式；第一部分若是否定形式，第二部分则用肯定形式。还必须保持前后两部分在时态、情态动词等方面的一致性。

然后是本文常见的祈使句。

第四类是感叹句（Exclamatory Sentence），表示说话人的喜悦、气愤、惊讶等强烈的情绪。这类句子中，有很多是由 What 或 How 引起的。What 用来强调名词，How 则强调形容词、副词或动词。这类句子的构成只需将所强调或是说所感叹的对象放到句首；句子不用倒装，句子要用正常语序。当然，如果不用这种句型，而句子（无论是哪种句子）本身又表示了上述的种种情绪，那么该句也就成了感叹句。

最后一种是存在句，就是 there be 句型，表示某事物的存在。在汉语里没有这样特殊的句子，所以中国学生对 there be 句型很头疼。如果把它视为一个特殊的系表结构也许好理解一些，相当于倒装句的 be there。

【难句3解析】 If you are making a large quantity with the idea of storing some in the deep-freeze, package in sizes you plan on serving.

本句是个普通的条件状语从句，没有采用虚拟语气的形式，表明这种条件是极可能实现的。虚拟语气中的条件是假设形式的，不可能实现的。

Text 2

6. 【答案】 A

【解析】 推理题。文章第一段提到，Schejferbeck 作品巡回展在德国和海牙吸引了好多人，大部分人看到她的作品都会吃惊。紧接着就说在日耳曼世界之外很少人见过她的作品，但是她的作品理应受到更多人的观赏。可以推测，她的作品是比较优秀的作品，但因为大多数人从没见过，第一次看到会感觉震惊。因此，主要原因是日耳曼世界之外很少人知道她的作品。选项 B 显然与原文不符，因为她的作品在日耳曼之外的地区也展示过。选项 C 和选项 D 只是片面地概括了她的作品的一些特点，并不符合题意。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。题目是有关 Schejferbeck 早期作品“正在康复的人”，文中提到从现代人的角度看，这幅作品比较感伤，只是画中的孩子有点发呆、忧郁的表情稍微缓和了这



种情绪。这幅作品可能是受其儿童时期经历的影响才创作的，因为她小时候从楼梯上摔了下来。因此，四个选项中，选项 A 并不是她的自画像；选项 B 这幅画并不是要表现她感伤的儿童时代，只是儿童时期经历过一次意外摔伤使之成为创作这幅画的诱因而已；选项 C 说明了创作诱因，是正确的；选项 D 与文章内容不符。

8. 【答案】 B

【解析】 细节题。Schejferbeck 选择了过隐居生活，这在文章第二段中有具体描述。首先她厌倦了讲授绘画的工作，也不喜欢当地其他画家的作品，再加上她负担着照顾母亲的责任，最终她就选择了隐居。她自己提到这个时说：“如果我允许自己选择了一种隐居的生活，那是因为事情只能如此。”分析她隐居的原因，最主要的还是前两个，一个是厌倦了绘画工作，另一个是不喜欢当地其他画家的作品，这都与她的个性有关。因此，追根究底是她本身性格所致。

9. 【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。文章最后一段提到，虽然有作品回顾展、巡回展出、传记，但是在斯堪的纳维亚半岛之外很少有人知道她。这也许和她对个人声望不予理会有关。“我不是什么名人，绝对不是，”她这样写道，“我需要的只是绘画。”文章强调她只关心绘画，不关心自己的名望，这是她不很出名的主要原因。因此，选项 C 为正确答案。选项 A 和选项 D 都是关于她的一些行为，这些行为归根结底的原因还是在于选项 C 提及的内容。而选项 B 显然不符合她的低调风格。

10. 【答案】 B

【解析】 推理题。关于 Schejferbeck 作品的特点，文章并没有直接提及，但是可以从字里行间判断出来。Schejferbeck 的作品主要是关于人物，在最后一段中提到她为了把握人物的灵魂深处，运用了各种手段。可见，她作品的主要特点在于她对人物灵魂的把握，选项 B 正确。选项 A 和选项 C 都是她绘画的一些表面特点，而最根本特点还是在于抓住了人物的灵魂。选项 D 的表述虽然也是特点之一，但是也还是为选项 B 服务的。



全文参考译文

Helene Schjerfbeck 的那些让人不易忘怀的绘画在这次巡展最后的展出将会给人带来许多惊喜，而其实这次巡展已经吸引了汉堡和海牙的成千上万的游客。日耳曼世界之外很少有人认出这位于 1946 年去世的芬兰艺术家的作品来，但更多的人应该会认出她的作品。在这 120 幅作品中有 20 幅是她的自画像，这是她所有创作的自画像的一半。第一副创作于 1880 年，是渴望吸收一切的一个大眼睛少女，而最后一幅是艺术家即将成为鬼魂的一幕，而她正是在这幅作品创作完毕后的那年去世的。这个系列是最生动、最完美的自画像之一。

Schjerfbeck 少年时就富有天赋，11 岁就进入了芬兰艺术协会的绘画学校。《雪中受伤的战士》是一幅历史画，由一位私人收藏家买走，这使得她在 17 岁就赢得了可以环游整个国家的资金。她在巴黎学习，后来又在不列塔尼的 Pont-Aven，在那里她画了一年，随后又去了托斯卡纳区、康沃尔和圣彼得堡。1887 年访问康沃尔的圣艾夫斯期间，她创作了《正在康复的病人》——一个裹着一条毯子的小孩靠着一把大柳条椅坐着，手里玩着一支小树枝。这幅作品在 1889 年的巴黎世界展览上赢得了铜牌，并被芬兰艺术协会买走。在现代人看来这幅画仿佛是感伤的，只有孩子有点发呆、忧郁的表情算是一点缓和。这可能是



Schjerfbeck 小时候的经历触发而创作的。她 4 岁时从楼梯上摔了下来，后来再没有痊愈过。

1890 年，Schjerfbeck 在芬兰定居。她厌烦了教学生涯，她不喜欢其他当地画家的作品，而后来当她开始照顾她母亲（活到 1923 年）时就变得更孤立了。“如果我允许自己选择了一种隐居的生活”她写道，“那是因为事情只能这样。”1902 年，Schjerfbeck 和她母亲定居在工业小镇 Hyvinkaa，在赫尔辛基北面 50 公里的地方。

不过与世隔绝倒是有一种理想的效果，因为就是在那里 Schjerfbeck 转变成为一名现代画家。依旧，她画了许多静止的生命和景物，但最重要的是画了她那忧郁、尖刻的母亲，还有当地上学的女孩、小镇上的女工人（其中一位穿黑衣的、沉思的、具有贵族气质的女裁缝师的侧面像最为突出）。当然她还画了自己。人们将她的画和 James McNeill Whistler、Edward Munch 的进行对比，但从 1905 年开始，她的作品变成纯粹的 Schjerfbeck 风格：

“我一直在寻找灵魂的最深处，但是它们还是没有找到自己，”她这样写道，“哪里有无意识的东西，哪里就有最伟大的发现。”她尝试着使用了不同的画底色，刮了，擦了，再画出了明亮的玫瑰红点；她做了一切自己能做的去捕捉潜意识——她自己的，还有她的那些模特的。1913 年，Schjerfbeck 被一位艺术商人兼记者 Gosta Stenman 重新发现。这一次她又成功了。作品回顾展、巡回展出，接着是一部传记，但是在斯堪的纳维亚半岛之外很少有人知道她。这也许和她对声望不予理会有关。“我不是什么名人，绝对不是，”她这样写道，“我需要的只是绘画。”Schjerfbeck 有独特的眼光，现在是全世界该认识她的时候了。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 The haunting paintings of Helene Schjerfbeck, on show in the final leg of a travelling tour that has already attracted thousands of visitors in Hamburg and The Hague, may come as a surprise to many.

这是一个简单句，主语有一个比较复杂的介词短语作定语 on show...，在这个介词短语中，充当状语的介词短语中介词的宾语带有以 that 引导的定语从句。

【难句 2 解析】 To a modern eye it seems almost sentimental and is redeemed only by the somewhat stunned, melancholy expression on the child's face, which may have been inspired by Schjerfbeck's early experiences.

这是一个并列句，第二个分句的状语比较复杂，介词短语的宾语 expression 带有一个由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句。

Text 3

11. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即人在年幼时所有的抱负可归结成一大类：等我长大以后。你说，等长大以后我要去太空。我要成为一名作家……所描述的都是对成年生活的幻想和渴望。

12. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。根据文中第二段的“the fantasies give you the idea that there is something to grow up for.”可知，这些幻想使你有了成长的目标，



激发了孩子们的志向。

13. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。根据文中的内容可知，婚礼中二十岁的新郎对“你看上去像个成年人”这句话的反应很惊恐，从中可知年轻的一代不愿意长大。作者认为完全拒绝长大明显是不现实的。

14. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中第三段的内容推知，即一年又一年地，你就在现有的生活中按部就班地忙碌着……所以在理想与现实之间，成年人应寻求某种平衡，或者说某种妥协。

15. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可从文中第三段的内容推知，即作者幻想当孩子们长大后，她就可以自由自在地做想做的事情。所以她是快乐的。



全文参考译文

人在年幼时所有的抱负可归结成一大类：等我长大以后。你说，等长大以后我要去太空。我要成为一名作家。我要对他们大发脾气，让他们觉得愧疚。我的婚礼要在大教堂里举行，要有 16 个穿粉红蕾丝裙的伴娘。我要有一只属于我自己的小狗，没有人能把从我身边带走。

当然，这些事从未发生过，或者曾发生过一点点，但是这些幻想使你有了成长的目标。可以确定的是，你感到在金色青春期中最令人沮丧的事情之一就是十八岁以后，一切事都每况愈下。怀着恐惧，我看了一篇美国嬉皮士婚礼的文章。在婚礼上，某人对二十岁的新郎说：你看上去像个成年人。这位新郎走遍全场要证明他并不像一个成年人，只有这样他才能宽慰。不，他的确不是成年人，比起现在就是成年人。这种下定决心成为一个更好的成年人的感觉要更好一些，但是完全拒绝长大明显是不现实的。

就这样，你得到了一些你想要的东西，或者与之相似的一些东西，或者让你感觉良好的东西。一年又一年地，你就在现有的生活中按部就班地忙碌着。在你的目标里，所幻想的事基本上没有超出老板中风的那一天或者孩子们送茶到你床边的那个时刻的到来。当孩子们为你送上热茶的时刻真的到来，茶杯在托盘里发出清脆的碰撞声时，而你已经发现了一个更美好的愿望。当我的孩子们长大后……我要学开飞机，我要在天上任意遨游，因为知道即使我的飞机失事，也不会有孩子受到打击并且无法适应没有我的生活。

即便是发生最糟糕的事情，我至少不用待在老年病房里，为了找假牙到处寻找老花镜。当我的孩子们长大后，我要买一些易碎可爱的玩意儿摆在矮柜上，我要买一张白色的地毯，下放时我要去看画展；当我的孩子们长大后，我就能真的在一天内完成一天的工作，而不用拖拉成三天，出去度周末时，不用计划的像去月球旅行一样；当我长大后，我的意思是当他们长大后，我就自由了。

当然，我知道事情常常在好转之前会变得更加糟糕。有人告诉我，十二岁的孩子还没有度过夜晚七点钟就上床睡觉，一旦孩子超过十岁，你就开始担心他们所交的朋友，而不只是在门口的台阶上将入侵者阻挡在外。接下来的十年里，你所想、所做、所警告的一切事情都会遭到批评。与女孩们相比，男孩们看来受到的考验要少，因为他们不会怀孕



也不会借走你的衣服。当然，若他们真的借走了你的衣服，你的担忧就更多了。

天哪！多令人难过啊！孩子们不再尊重他们的父母了。尽管如此，正像咬指甲一样，如果你不想，所有的事都会好起来的。当那一天来到时，我们就不会为他们操那么多心了。但人是不能够沉闷无聊地过日子的，牙都掉没了，靠在炉火旁回忆着逝去的岁月。



长难例句分析

【难句1解析】 your goals stretching little beyond the day when the boss has a stroke or the moment when the children can bring you tea in bed — and the later moment when they actually bring you hot tea, not mostly clopped in the saucer.

本句是前一个句子的修饰成分，是个独立主格结构。独立主格结构的构成：名词普通格或代词主格+其他成分（形容词、副词、介词短语、分词和不定式），句子的前后部分之间存在着逻辑上的主谓关系。独立主格在句子中作状语，可以表示时间、原因、条件和方式、伴随。主要用于书面语，表示描述。本句后面有两个 when 引导的定语从句，修饰前面的名词。

【难句2解析】 once they're past ten you have to start worrying about their friends instead of simply shooing the intruders off the doorstep, and to settle down to a steady ten years of criticism of everything you've ever thought or done or worn.

本句中的 start 后面跟的是动名词，表示具体的行为。后面的 and to settle 是连接前面的 have to 的，不是另外一个句子。

【难句3解析】 it might let us off having to bother quite so much with them when the time comes.

在这里的 off 是个介词，后面的 having 是动名词。

Text 4

16. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即文中多次体现了“你的孩子们”，因此这篇文章主要是针对父母们说的。

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。unclog 的意思是“使畅通，清除……的阻塞”，这可从文中第七段的内容推知，即以上这些食品不仅会使孩子的血压降低，还会增强他们的免疫系统，使血管畅通。B 项 clear（扫除，清除）与之相符。其他三项 fix（使固定，装置）；hinder（阻碍，打扰）；dismantle（拆除）都不适合。

18. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即这和你在当地杂货店的免费检测站将孩子的胳膊套进血压计不是一回事。你应该请一位医生来做检查，他会参照专门的表格，根据孩子的年龄、身高和性别来判断孩子的血压是否在正常值范围内。这说明高血压是很难检查出来的。

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 D 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即治疗



高血压的方法有减肥、锻炼和药物治疗。

20. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。这可从文中的内容推知，即肥胖是导致儿童高血压的主要因素。但后面又说医生还会检查是否是其他的情况，如肾脏的疾病引起了高血压。所以其他的原因也可能导致高血压。



全文参考译文

多年来，对于高血压患者的治疗问题，儿科医生们并不特别担心。毕竟，孩子们长得如此之快，以至于很难赶上他们成长的速度，更不用说他们的血压了。的确，患有高血压的成年患者会面临心脏病和中风的高风险。可没人愿意让孩子们从小就服用治疗高血压的药物，直至他们生命结束。在服用这种药五六十年以后，谁也不知道会不会出现从未听说过的副作用。

这个理论的基础是：孩子们在成长的过程中改变了很多，也许这一点在他们的成长过程中也会改变。不过现在有了这样一种说法，即便是在孩童时期，高血压就具有毁灭性。最近，《血液循环》杂志的一篇报告显示，在 130 名患有高血压的孩子中，19 人的高血压疾病发展成为心脏肌肉肥厚。成年人中如果出现这种症状，至少是同心力衰竭密切相关的。一位儿童心脏病学专家，在俄亥俄州辛辛那提儿童医院治疗中心主持研究的史蒂芬·丹尼尔博博士说：“没人知道这种情形是否也会发生在儿童患者身上。”“但是这非常令人担忧。”

谁的处境最危险？是男孩，他们比女孩患病的可能性更大，尤其是体重超重的男孩。由于他们的脂肪层长得越来越厚，心脏应很难将血液挤压通过过厚的脂肪层。然后，经过几十年的超负荷工作后，心脏就会大到无法有效地供给血液的地步。幸运的是，利用超声波可以检查出这种不正常的心脏肌肉增厚症状。在多数病例中，通过减肥和锻炼，或者采取最后的手段，即药物治疗，使过度负荷的肌肉恢复到正常大小，这样就使血压得到了控制。

在美国 10~18 岁的孩子中有 67 万患有高血压，怎样判断你的孩子是否和他们一样患上了高血压呢？这和你当地杂货店的免费检测站将孩子的胳膊套进血压计不是一回事。你应该请一位医生来做检查，他会参照专门的表格，根据孩子的年龄、身高和性别来判断孩子的血压是否在正常值范围内。

若医生发现结果不正确，他会在接下来的几个月中反复做测试以确定数据是否有误。医生也会检查是否有其他因素，例如，肾病，是致病的原因。因为高血压很难检查出来，所以国家心脏、肺和血液协会建议每个 3 岁以上的孩子每年都要进行血压检查。

约一半的高血压病例完全是因为孩子的体重过重造成的，并且这种情形很可能会更严重。在过去的 30 年中，美国体重超重的孩子的比例增加了一倍，从 5% 上升到 11%，达到 470 万。

要想防止你的孩子加入高血压患者的行列，你就应该把那些垃圾食品从食品柜里剔除掉。还要让你的孩子（越早越好）食用健康的、具有吸引力的食品，如水果（试一下冷藏的葡萄、或者用沙拉酱搅拌的胡萝卜）。以上这些食品不仅会使孩子的血压降低，还会增强他们的免疫系统，使血管畅通。同时还要确保你的孩子们在运动场上锻炼的时间多于在游戏机上玩的时间。即使他们的体重一磅也没减掉，令人精力充沛的运动也会使他们的血管



畅通，降低血压。当然，若你给他们树立了一个好榜样，孩子们更可能养成良好的饮食习惯和运动习惯。



长难例句分析

【难句 1 解析】 Now, though, comes word that high blood pressure can be destructive even in childhood.

倒装句，相当于 word come。但是后面的 that 引导的从句是 word 的同位语，不是定语从句。这两种句子很相似，但是区别在于：第一，句子中的作用不同。同位语从句是进一步说明前面的内容，定语从句则是修饰、限制前面的名词。第二，引导从句的关联词 that 的功能不同，that 引导同位语从句时是一个纯连词，不充当任何成分，而引导定语从句的 that 是关系代词，既指代先行词又必须在从句中充当成分。第三，that 引导同位语从句时是一个纯连词，故不能用 which 替换，而 that 引导定语从句时是代词，常可以和另一关系代词 which 替换。第四，引导同位语从句关联词除 that 外，还可以根据句义使用任何其他疑问代词或副词，而定语从句不可用 what、how、whether 等引导。

【难句 2 解析】 You can keep your children from joining their ranks by clearing the junk food from your pantry and hooking you kids — the earlier the better — on healthy, attractive snacks like fruits (try freezing some grapes or carrot sticks with salsa).

句中的 keep somebody from doing something 是类似于 prevent 或 forbid somebody from doing something 的句型，都是“阻拦”的意思，后面的介词只能是 from，这是个固定搭配。

【难句 3 解析】 they'll be more likely to eat right and exercise if you set a good example.

句中的 and 是联系前后两个动词谓语的：eat 和 exercise。此处的 exercise 不是名词。

Part B

21. 【答案】 E

【解析】 本题上面一段讲的是药品价钱，经过分析这七个选项发觉，选项 E 在归纳句子，和上面的也有连贯性，哪一个选项当中包含了药价这个概念呢？E 选项说根据某某机构的观点，自从 1997 年以来，处方药价格的增长速率是全国健康福利支出增长速度的 2 倍。这种增长一部分是因为药物代替了某些治疗手段，一部分是因为新药品的价格总是比原来药品价格高。那么这个选项说的就是这样一个事实，所以 E 为正确答案。

22. 【答案】 C

【解析】 如果只要上下文一加就很明显发现，句中出现最多的就是国家这个词，空前文字非常典型，提到 But “national” doesn’t have to mean that。很明显这是一个转折，表明空处所填的选项要和这一句话形成转折关系，而且空里面要出现 “national” 的定义，就是说很有可能要出现 “national” 这个词儿。哪一个选项里面包含这个词呢？C 选项提到 national 为正确答案。

23. 【答案】 G

【解析】 上一段所讲的是国家要对药品进行一种控制，空前文字举例说明全国性代理机构的好处，举了魁北克的例子，选项应该围绕着这个问题来选，正确答案选 G，很好地



保持了文章的一致性，G 选项说“当然药厂不会同意，他们喜欢散客买家，那样他们可以暗中运作，他们甚至可能会威胁着要把一个省的工作机会转移到另一个省，但是，处于利益的驱使，他们又不得不这样做。

24. 【答案】 F

【解析】 有两个选择可以选进去的，我们可以根据这篇文章总体的情感来判断，前面一段直接讲的就是人们对于整体药品的价格，以及国家的机构都是抱怨的态度，空前有两段文字，第一段最后提到魁北克拒绝加入全国性代理机构。而第二段提到有很多省府官员对于这种全国性代理机构持怀疑态度，可以发现这里仍然推行全国性代理机构的设想所遇到的阻力，接下来当然会谈怎么处理这个阻力？F 选项非常明确地说明了“所以如果某些省想完成健康福利的任务，他们就必须有完成这个任务的能力，他们还必须节约管理成本，防止一个省和另一个省之间的斗争，而且还要尽量争取更好的药价。”所以选项 A 和 F 相比，F 要更符合这篇文章情感的一致性，所以选 F。本题好多考生都是选择 A，A 选项说“魁北克抵制全国性代理机构，是这个省自己的意识形态问题”。

25. 【答案】 B

【解析】 上面出现了一个“人们怎样说”，最后一段也讲了他们聚在首都不断谈论这个事情，这个一致性，本题应该选 B 项。空前文字提到也许这些官员们应该看一看罗马诺的关于药品的论述，当然这个空应该接着谈，还可以读一读前面文章提到的另外一个人科尔比的关于药品的报告，这两个人在前面的文章里面都是同时被提到的，而且他们都提倡说建立一个这样全国性机构非常不错。

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